



National Health Profile 2020



CENTRAL BUREAU OF HEALTH INTELLIGENCE
Directorate General of Health Services
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India
WHO Collaborating Center on Family of International Classifications
(ICD-10, ICF & ICHI)

The WHO Family of International Classifications (FIC)

The WHO constitution mandates the production of International Classification on Health so that there is a consensual, meaningful and useful framework, which the governments, providers and consumers can use as a common language. The WHO Family of International Classifications provides as framework to code a wide range of information about health (e.g. diagnosis, functioning and disability, reason for contact with health services) and uses a standardized common language permitting communication about health and health care across the world in various disciplines and sciences. These internationally endorsed classifications facilitate the storage, retrieval, analysis, and interpretation of data in a uniform format allowing comparability of data of a population over different periods and also between different populations. The basis for the WHO-FIC and the principles governing the admission of classifications are set out in the paper on the 'WHO-FIC'. This paper also provides protocol to those wishing to submit a classification for inclusion in the WHO-FIC.

Types of classifications

1. International Classification of Diseases (ICD)
2. International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)
3. International Classification of Health Interventions (ICHI)

CLASSIFICATIONS AND CLINICAL TERMINOLOGIES

Classifications capture snapshot views of population health using such parameters as death, disease, functional disability, health and health interventions which inform management and decision makers in the health system. Overtime, they provide insight on the trends, which informs the planning and decision-making processes by health authorities. The varied applications in health information systems and the general availability of Information and Telecommunication Technologies (ICT) have highlighted the need for increased interoperability.

The baseline information that is aggregated for public health purposes is increasingly derived from health records, which contain both patient care related information and also information that is crucial for management, health financing and general health system administration. The accuracy and consistency of the health records is crucial to ensure the quality of care and sound management of health systems resources. This call for accurate and consistent use of clinical terminologies and recognition of the particular importance of semantic interoperability. Possible synergies between classifications and clinical terminologies have been identified crucial for future work, particularly in the perspective of a growing automation of information processing. WHO and its network of collaborating centers are taking steps in that direction.

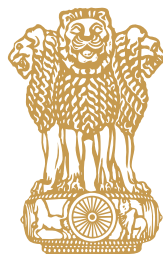
International Classification of Diseases (ICD)

The ICD is the international standard diagnostic classification for all general epidemiological, many of population groups and monitoring of the incidence and prevalence of diseases and other health problems in relation to variables such as the characteristics and circumstances of the individuals. In 1967, the World Health Assembly adopted the WHO Nomenclature Regulations that stipulate use of ICD in its most current version for mortality and morbidity statistics by all member states. The currently in use the tenth version of ICD (ICD-10) was endorsed by the Forty third World Health Assembly in May 1990 and came into use in WHO member states from 1994. It is being used to classify diseases and other health problems recorded on many types of health and vital records including death certificates and health records. In addition to enabling the storage and retrieval of diagnostic information for clinical, epidemiological, and quality purposes. These records also provide the basis for the compilation of national mortality and morbidity statistics by WHO member states.

International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)

The ICF is a classification providing a unified and standard language and framework for description of health and health related domains. These domains are classified from body, individual and societal perspectives by means of two lists: a list of body functions and structure and a list of domains of activity and participation. Acknowledging that every human being can experience a decrement in health and there by experience some degree of disability, it measures health and disability at both individual and population levels. Since an individual's functioning and disability occurs in a context, the ICF also includes a list of environmental factors. Thus, it 'mainstreams' the experience of disability and recognizes as a universal human experience. By shifting the focus from cause to impact, it places all health conditions on an equal footing allowing their comparability using a common metric – the ruler of health and disability. Further, more ICF takes into account the social aspects of disability and does not see disability only as a medical or biological dysfunction. By including contextual factors, in which environmental factors are listed ICF allows record the impact of the environment on the person's functioning. The ICF was officially endorsed by all 191 WHO Member states in the Fifty-fourth World Health Assembly on 22 May 2001 (resolution WHA 54.21).

All the Health/Medical Care Institutions in India to efficiently use ICD-10 & ICF. For more details on WHO-FIC, kindly visit website www.who.int/classifications

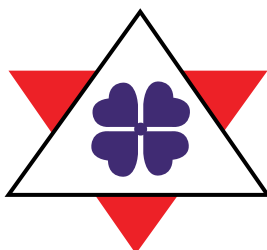


सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

NATIONAL HEALTH PROFILE 2020

15th Issue



CBHI

CENTRAL BUREAU OF HEALTH INTELLIGENCE

Directorate General of Health Services

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

401 & 404, A-Wing, Nirman Bhawan,

Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi-110108

Tel/Fax : (91) 011 – 23062695 & 23063175

E-mail : dircbhi@nic.in

Website: www.cbhidghs.nic.in



WHO Collaborating Centre on Family of
International Classification (ICD - 10, ICF & ICHI)

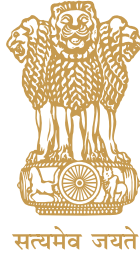
Information to our readers

The latest data depicted in this publication have been collected from various source agencies. CBHI relies on these source agencies to compile the data for National Health Profile namely (a) Central Ministries/ Departments (b) Health Authorities of all States/UTs (c) Autonomous Organizations & other Agencies, and have been indicated at the bottom of each table. We make every effort for quality of data however, the source agencies are solely responsible for the accuracy or otherwise of data depicted in the publication. In case of doubt, source agency may kindly be contacted.

The non-reporting/under coverage of data, column of information for different reference periods and number of reporting institutions etc. have been explicitly mentioned /shown in the tables.

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डॉ हर्ष वर्धन

Dr Harsh Vardhan

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी
व पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री, भारत सरकार
Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare,
Science & Technology and Earth Science
Government of India

सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास
Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas



MESSAGE

Availability of timely and reliable data is the backbone of policy formulation and planning process in any organisation and an integral part of governance. Access to accurate data on health sector parameters allows formulation of well-informed and focused policies and programmes which in turn help in attaining prescribed health outcomes. The National Health Policy 2017 recognizes the need for an Integrated Health Management Information System with comprehensive data on availability and utilization of services along with diseases of public health importance.

2. The 15th issue of annual publication - National Health Profile (NHP) 2020 - provides comprehensive information related to health sector and ensures that all data pertaining to public-funded surveys related to health are available in user-friendly formats at one place and in public domain. The updated information from this publication shall provide relevant Statistics to the policy makers, planners, health administrators, decision-makers and researchers, so as to contribute to the improvement of the healthcare service delivery in the country.

3. I take this opportunity to appreciate tremendous efforts put in by the team of Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) and other stakeholders in collection, collation and compilation of such a voluminous database from across the country in timely manner, especially in times of COVID-19 pandemic. I hope that this edition of NHP with up to date information shall meet the expectations of the stakeholders.


(Dr. Harsh Vardhan)

कार्यालय: 348, ए-स्कंध, निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली — 110011 • Office: 348, A-Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi - 110011
Tele.: (O): +91-11-23061661, 23063513 • Telefax : 23062358 • E-mail : hfwminister@gov.in, hfm@gov.in
निवास: 8, तीस जनवरी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली — 110011 • Residence: 8, Tees January Marg, New Delhi - 110011
Tele.: (R): +91-11-23794649 • Telefax : 23794640



स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण राज्य मंत्री
भारत सरकार
Minister of state for
Health & Family Welfare
Government of India

अश्विनी कुमार चौबे
Ashwini Kumar Choubey

सर्वे सन्तु निरामया



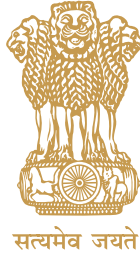
संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय के तत्वावधान में केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य आसूचना ब्यूरो (सी बी एच् आई), "राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य प्रोफाइल – 2020 " नामक अपने वार्षिक प्रकाशन का 15वां संस्करण और उसकी ई – पुस्तक जारी कर रहा है। इस पुस्तक में देश के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र से सम्बंधित छह महत्वपूर्ण और गौर करने लायक स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों पर व्यापक सूचना प्रदान की जाती है।

इसके अवलोकन पर मैंने पाया कि इसमें उल्लिखित सूचना स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में नीति निर्माण, कार्यान्वयन, शासन और विनियमन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। यह सभी स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी नीतियों और तंत्रों में निर्णयन का आधार है।

इस अवसर पर मैं इस प्रकाशन के नवीन संस्करण के समेकन और प्रकाशन के लिए निदेशक के नेतृत्व में सी बी एच् आई की पूरी टीम की सराहना करता हूँ। मैं भविष्य में सभी कार्यों के लिए भी उनकी सफलता की कामना करता हूँ और उनसे सर्वश्रेष्ठ की उम्मीद करता हूँ।

अश्विनी कुमार चौबे



भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली-110108
Government of India
Department of Health and Family Welfare
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

राजेश भूषण, आईएएस
सचिव

RAJESH BHUSHAN, IAS
SECRETARY



Message

It gives me immense pleasure to know that Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) is releasing the 15th edition of annual publication titled 'National Health Profile 2020'. This publication provides vital information on significant health related indicators. Owing to the current situation globally and in India, for the first time the document also comprises a separate chapter on 'Pandemics' which provides detailed information about history of pandemics/ epidemics and global and India specific estimates of morbidity and mortality associated with such diseases. In addition, it also gives an insight into the work of CBHI and its collaboration with World Health Organization for implementation of Family of International Classifications (ICD-10 & ICF) in India.

The updated health information is essential for policy formulation, planning and informed decision making and enables effective implementation as well as monitoring of various schemes. I take this opportunity to applaud all the stakeholders involved, especially the team of CBHI for their painstakingly meticulous work in compiling such huge database, which will act as a useful reference manual for policy makers, planners, administrators, managers, researchers and academicians involved with health sector development in India.

(Rajesh Bhushan)

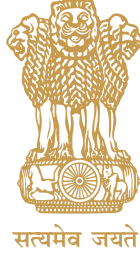
प्रो. (डॉ.) सुनील कुमार

एम.बी.बी.एस. एवं एम.एस.(एम्स)

PROF. (Dr.) SUNIL Kumar
MBBS & MS (AIIMS)

स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES



भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
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Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services



FOREWORD

The Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) has been releasing its annual publication “National Health Profile (NHP)” on a regular basis since 2005. This year too, despite the difficulties that arose due to COVID-19 pandemic, the CBHI team through prolonged, systematic and genuine efforts collected an enormous amount of national data from the Directorates of Health & Family Welfare of all the States/UTs, Central Government Organizations, National Health Programmes and various other concerned national and international agencies in India.

This publication is of national significance as it brings out extensive Health Information under six major domains viz. Demographic, Socio-Economic, Health Status, Health Finance, Health Infrastructure and Human Resources for the specific year. An additional chapter on pandemics providing detailed information on history of pandemics/epidemics along with associated morbidity and mortality data at global and India level has also been included. All this information is much more relevant and required for an efficient functioning of public health system for enhanced health outcomes. The sources as well as constraints of the data are also indicated.

The 15th edition of NHP includes updated information from concerned State/UTs, Central Government Ministries and other organizations/agencies. It is expected that this national reference document shall be of immense support to all concerned government departments & institutions, public sector enterprises, non-government organizations, policy makers, planners, administrators, managers, researchers and academicians for a strong and efficient health system in India.

I would like to applaud Director, CBHI and her entire team for publication of this 15th edition of ‘National Health Profile’ despite challenging environment due to COVID-19. The ideas on further improvement of this publication will be highly appreciated and may kindly be shared with CBHI, Directorate General of Health Services, Government of India.

(Sunil Kumar)

Government of India
Central Bureau of Health Intelligence
Dte. General of Health Services
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Nirman Bhawah, New Delhi-110108



WHO Collaboration Centre on Family of
International Classification (ICD-10 ICF & ICHI)



सत्यमेव जयते

Tele/Fax : 91 (11) 23063175
E-mail : dircbhi@nic.in
drmsidhu@yahoo.co.in

भारत सरकार
केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य आसूचना ब्यूरो
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली-110108

Dr MADHU RAIKWAR
DDG & DIRECTOR



From the Director's Desk

Updated and reliable health database is the foundation of decision-making across all health system building blocks. In order to achieve one of the objectives, Central Bureau of Health Intelligence collects data from the health and other relevant sectors, ensuring their overall quality, relevance and timeliness, and converts data into information to support planning, management, and decision making for health system policy development and implementation, governance and regulation, health research, human resources development, health education and training, service delivery and financing.

We believe that the data-powered revolution in health care is well underway and look forward to see how innovations continue to shape and improve patient care. Updating information on demographic, socio-economic, health status, health financing indicators, health infrastructure and human resources in health sector in India has made "National Health Profile" (NHP) much acclaimed, topical and comprehensive.

I would like to express my gratitude to many people who saw through this book; to all those who provided support, talked things over, read, wrote, offered comments, allowed us to share their data and assisted in the editing, proof-reading and design.

I thank for the continuous support and co-operation received from all the States and Union Territories, office of Registrar General of India, National health program divisions, Indian council of medical research, medical / nursing / dental councils of India, IEG, IRDA and different related union ministries in providing updated information for this important publication. The valuable support from all the staff of CBHI head quarter and of each field survey units in data compilation and preparation of analytical write up of publication need special mention.

I also would like to give special thanks to WHO and SCHOOL team who were standing and supporting us right from the beginning till end of this publication. I hope 'National Health profile' with more information and analysis will meet the expectations of our readers. The digitization of the Healthcare industry is happening fast. To realise its importance, digital version (e-book) of National Health Profile is also available on our website. The feedback and valuable suggestions from various users of this document had been very encouraging in the past and we solicit such continuous support in future through email at dircbhi@nic.in.

(Dr. Madhu Raikwar)

Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), Dte. GHS, Govt. of India Technical Team Associated with this Publication

CBHI Head Quarter

Name	Designation
Dr. Madhu Raikwar	DDG & Director (Head)
Shri Ghan Shyam	DDG & Director (Stats)
Shri Mahesh Chand Shukla	Joint Director
Shri Birendra Kumar Mishra	Deputy Director
Shri R. K. Sharma	Assistant Director
Shri Arvind Kumar Kureel	Senior Statistical Officer
Dr. Mahatim Ram	Evaluation Officer
Shri Umakant	Junior Statistical Officer
Ms. Jyoti Rawat	Junior Statistical Officer
Ms. Mamta Gupta	Junior Statistical Officer
Shri Jaspal Singh	Assistant Section Officer
Shri Chandan Shrivastava	Data Entry Operator
Shri Manish Kumar Sinha	Office Assistant

WHO Country Office for India Team

Name	Designation
1. Dr Hilde De Graeve	Team Lead Health Systems
2. Dr Ved Prakash Yadav	National Professional Officer (Health Information)

Technical Support Team of Society of Community Health Oriented Operational Links (SCHOOL)

1. Dr. Benazir Patil	Chief Executive Officer
2. Dr. Pawan Pathak	Director Program
3. Dr. Rahul Singh	Director Policy
4. Shri Saumyadripta Chaudhuri	Specialist - Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

**Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), Dte. GHS, Govt. of
India Technical Team Associated with this Publication
(CBHI Field Survey Unit)**

FSU Bengaluru

Dr. K. Ravi Kumar
Ms. Salini V.K
Shri Nandish Prasad

Senior Regional Director
Deputy Director
Junior Statistical Officer

FSU Bhopal

Dr. G.C. Dey
Shri Srimant Kumar
Shri Manish Maithil
Shri Ankur Verma
Shri Anjum Uddin

Senior Regional Director
Deputy Director
Junior Statistical Officer
Junior Statistical Officer
Junior Statistical Officer

FSU Bhubneshwar

Dr. S.K. Kar
Dr. N.M. Somalker
Shri B.C. Das
Shri C. Koley
Ms. Ankita Pal

Senior Regional Director
Regional Director
Assistant Director
Junior Statistical Officer
Junior Statistical Officer

FSU Jaipur

Dr. Deepak Saxena
Ms. Pragya Singh Naruka
Shri Hanuman Sahai Meena
Shri Mohan Lal Lohana

Senior Regional Director
Deputy Director
Junior Statistical Officer
Junior Statistical Officer

FSU Lucknow

Dr. V.K. Chaudhary
Dr. Sachin Kumar Yadav
Shri Ankur Verma
Shri Abhishek Singh

Senior Regional Director
Deputy Director
Junior Statistical Officer
Junior Statistical Officer

FSU Patna

Dr. Kailash Kumar
Shri V.N. Choudhary
Ms. Manjusha Kumari
Shri Abhishek Kumar Pathak
Shri Parmod Kumar

Senior Regional Director
Deputy Director
Junior Statistical Officer
Junior Statistical Officer
Junior Statistical Officer

ABBREVIATIONS

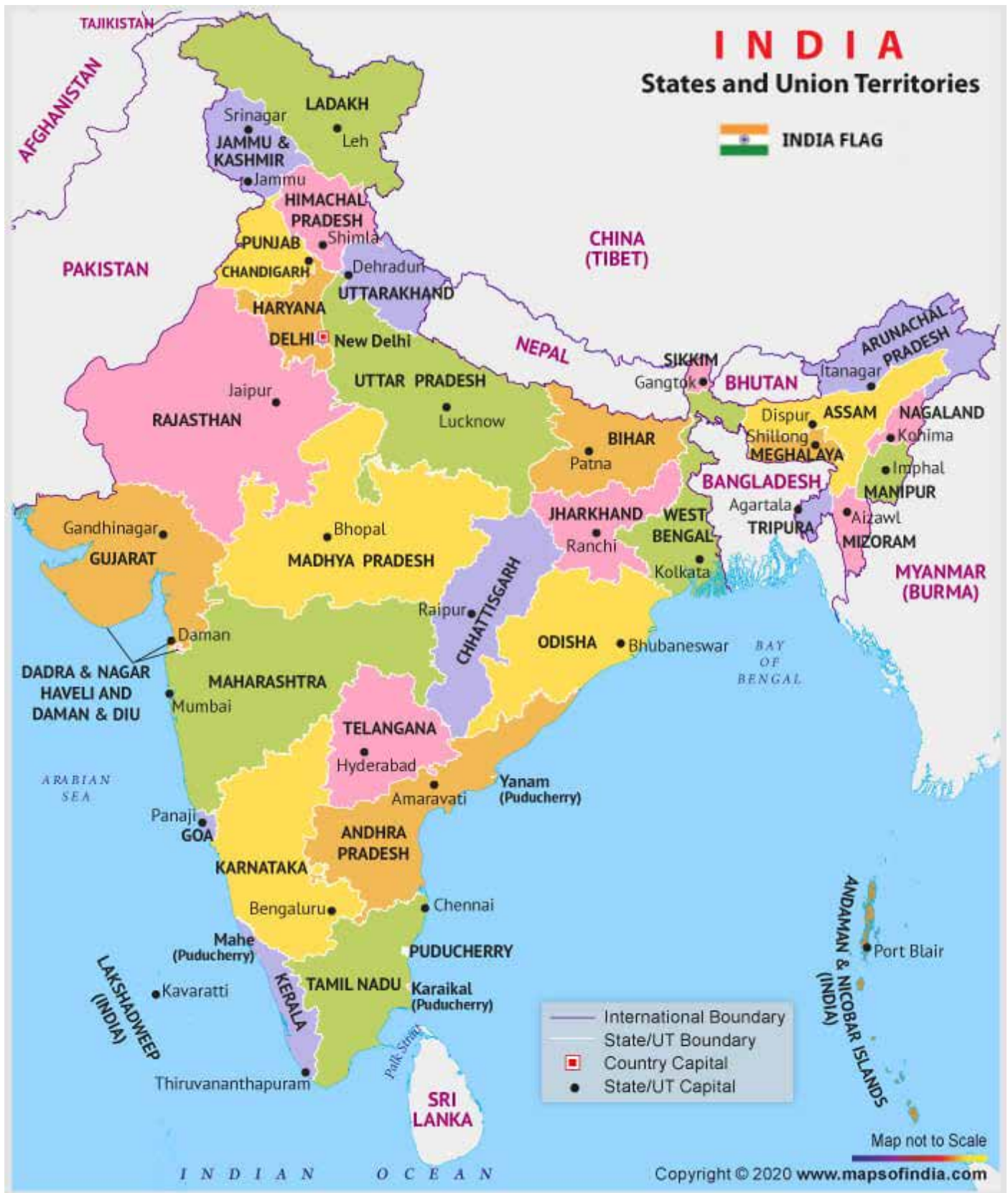
AB-PMJAY:	Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana	GGHD:	General Government Health Expenditure
AES:	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome	GHS:	Government Health Scheme
AIDS:	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome	GSDP:	Gross State Domestic Product
ANC:	Ante Natal Care	HBP:	Health Benefits Packages
ANM:	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	HFWC:	Health and Family Welfare Centre
ARI:	Acute Respiratory Infection	HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ASHA:	Accredited Social Health Activist	HMCPF:	Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund
AYUSH:	Ayurveda Yoga Unani Siddha Homeopathy	HMDG:	Health Minister's Discretionary Grant
BE:	Budget Estimates	HMIS:	Health Management Information System
BPL:	Below Poverty Line	HRH:	Health Resource for Health
CHC:	Community Health Centre	HWC:	Health and Wellness Centres
CGHS:	Central Government Health Scheme	HWTC:	Health and Welfare Training Centre
CHC:	Community Health Centre	ICD:	International Classification of Diseases.
CI:	Class Interval	IDSP:	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project
CRS:	Civil Registration System	IEC:	Information Education and Communication
CVD:	Cardiovascular Disease	IMC:	Indian Medical Council
DNB:	Diplomate of National Board	IMIS:	Institute of Management and Information
DPT:	Diphtheria Pertussis and Tetanus	IMR:	Infant Mortality Rate
EAG:	Empowered Action Group	IPD:	In Patient Department
ESI:	Employees' State Insurance	IPHS:	Indian Public Health Standards
ESIS:	Employees' State Insurance Scheme	IRDA:	Insurance Regulatory and Development Agency
FACTS:	Fraud Analytics Control and Tracking System	ISA:	Implementation Support Agency
FRU:	First Referral Unit	JIPMER:	Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education & Research
FW:	Family Welfare		
GBS:	Gross Budgetary Support		
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product		

JSK:	Jannsanakhya Sthirtha Kosh	NRHM:	National Rural Health Mission
LHV:	Lady Health Visitor	NSSO:	National Sample Survey Office
MCCD:	Medical Certification of Cause of Death	NVBDCP:	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
MCI:	Medical Council of India	OOPME:	Out-of-Pocket Medical Expenditure
MLHP:	Mid-Level Health Provider	OPD:	Out Patient Department
MMR:	Maternal Mortality Rate	PHC:	Primary Health Centre
MMR:	Maternal Mortality Ratio	PIB:	Press Information Bureau
MOT:	Mandatory Outpatient Treatment	RAN:	Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi
MPW:	Multipurpose Health Worker	RBD:	Registration of Births and Deaths
NAFU:	National Anti- Fraud Unit	RCC:	Regional Cancer Centres
NBSU:	New-Born Stabilization Units	RCH:	Reproductive and Child Health
NCD:	Non-Communicable Diseases	RE:	Revised Estimates
NCDC:	National Centre for Diseases Control	RN&RM:	Registered Nurses & Registered Midwives
NCRB:	National Crime Records Bureau	RSBY:	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
NCT:	National Capital Territory	SAFU:	State Anti- Fraud Unit
NDP:	Net Domestic Product	SDG:	Sustainable Development Goals
NFHS:	National Family Health Survey	SEARO:	South East Asia Regional Office
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization	SECC:	Socio-Economic Caste Census
NHA:	National Health Authority	SHA:	State Health Agency
NHRR:	National Health Resource Repository	SHC:	Sub-Health Centre
NHM:	National Health Mission	SNCU:	Special new-born Care Units
NIF:	National Investment Fund	SRS:	Sample Registration System
NLEP:	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
NPCDCS:	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	UHC:	Universal Health Care
NPPCF:	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis	UT:	Union Territory

National Health Profile 2020

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India: Country Overview



"If there is one place on the face of earth where all the dreams of living men have found a home from the very earliest days when man began the dream of existence, it is India."

-Romain Rolland

The Republic of India (Bhārat Gaṇarājya) is Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a Parliamentary system of Government. India is the seventh largest country by area with a population of 1.3 billion. The country covers an area of 32,87,263 sq. km in the Asia continent and extends between latitudes 8° 4' and 37° 6' north, longitudes 68° 7' and 97° 25' east, lying entirely in the northern hemisphere. It is bounded by Great Himalayas in the north, Indian ocean in the south, Bay of Bengal on the east and Arabian sea on the west. India shares land borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan to the north-west; China, Bhutan and Nepal to the north; Myanmar to the east; and Bangladesh to the east of West Bengal. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea, formed by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

India comprises of 28 States and 9 Union Territories. Physically, the mainland comprises of four regions, namely, the great mountain zone, plains of the Ganga and the Indus, the desert region and the southern peninsula. The extensive network of Himalayan and peninsular rivers rises from the Himalayan ranges in the north and Western and eastern ghats in the south and drains the vast stretches of the flat alluvium. According to IUCN, India is a megadiverse country with only 2.4% of the world's land area, accounts for 7-8% of all recorded species, including species of plants and species of animals. The climate of India is of monsoon type with regional variations.

Indian economy has performed well in recent years with an average annual GNI growth rate of 6.82% between 2011 and 2018¹. According to IMF's World Economic outlook 2020, India became the world's fifth largest economy in terms of nominal GDP surpassing France and UK. India is 17th largest exports economy in the world as in 2017, India exported \$292B whereas GDP of India was \$ 2.6 trillion².

The country has become self-sufficient in agricultural production and is one of the top industrialised country in the world and emerged as an important regional power. High economic growth rate and government measures such as MGNREGA, Direct Benefit Transfers, PM Kisan Yojana, LPG subsidy and others have resulted in reduction of poverty from 270 million poor in 2011 to 84 million as on 2017³. In recent years India has undertaken important reforms to spur economic growth such as introducing the bankruptcy code, implementation of the GST to integrate the national market and undertook a series of reforms to ease the conduct of business.

India played a prominent role in the formulation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and much of the country's National Development Agenda is mirrored in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)⁴. India's composite score has improved from 57 in 2018 to 60 in 2019, thereby showing noticeable progress. The maximum gains been made in Goals 6 (clean water and sanitation), 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure) and 7 (affordable and clean energy). In 2011, the adult literacy rate was 74.04% and life expectancy at birth was 67.1 years⁵.

India's TFR is 2.3 in 2016 which is significant decline from 3.2 in 2000⁶. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has declined to 167 per 1,00,000 live births for 2011-2013 from 212 per 1,00,000 for 2007-2009 against the global MMR of 216 per 1,00,000 live births in 2015⁷. The present level of IMR is 33 infant deaths per thousand live births, for the year 2017 which is about one-fourth as compared to 1971, 129 infant deaths per thousand live births⁸. The proportion of women age 15-49 in India who received ANC has risen from 80% in NFHS-3 (2005-06) to 84% in NFHS-4 (2015-16). Skilled assistance during deliveries in India has increased substantially; the proportion of births assisted by a skilled provider increased from 47 percent in 2005-06 to 81 percent in 2015-16⁹.

¹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=IN>

² <https://oec.world/en/profile/country/ind/>

³ Surjit S Bhalla, Arvind Virmani, Karan Bhasin, (2019). Poverty, Inequality and Inclusive growth in India: 2011-12 to 2017-18. National Council for Applied Economic Research.

⁴ Niti Aayog & United Nations, (2018). Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) India Index: Baseline Report 2018. Delhi: NITI Aayog. <https://niti.gov.in/sdg-India-index>

⁵ Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, I., 2011. 15th National Sample Survey, New Delhi: Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI.

⁶ <https://niti.gov.in/content/total-fertility-rate-tfr-birth-woman>

⁷ UN Inter-Agency Expert Group's & RGI, SRS, Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015

⁸ SRS, ORGI, 2019. SRS Bulletin. ORGI. GOI. New Delhi. Vol 52 No.1.

⁹ International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2017. National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), 2015-16: India. Mumbai: IIPS.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Good Health confers on a person or groups freedom from illness - and the ability to realize one's potential. Health is therefore best understood as the indispensable basis for defining a person's sense of well-being. Health care is not merely medical care, is aligned with cultural understanding of ill health and well-being, extent of socio-economic disparities, reach of health services and quality and costs of care along with current bio-medical understanding about health and illness. With the second-largest population in the world, India is home to over 1.3 billion people. At an average of two children born per woman in 2018, the country's birth rate stood at 18.6 for every thousand inhabitants. The average life expectancy has seen a consistent increase since the 1920s and was around 69 years in 2017.

Historically the Indian commitment to health development has been guided by two principles. The first principle is 'state responsibility' for health care and the second is free medical care for all, and not merely to those unable to pay. Our country began with a glorious tradition of public health, as seen in the references to the descriptions of the Indus valley civilization which mention "Arogya" as reflecting "holistic well being." The Chinese traveller Fa-Hien (AD 399–414) takes this further, commenting on the excellent facilities for curative care at the time. Today, we are a country with enormous diversity, and therefore, an enormous challenge to the healthcare delivery system. This brings into sharp focus the global commitment of WHO to achieve Universal Health Coverage till 2030 under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), the government scheme to make healthcare facilities available and accessible to the economically weaker segment of the population, is indeed one such step. The year 2020 is witnessing further footsteps to empanel more healthcare providers, especially in small towns, towards the aim of having 1.5 lakh Health and Wellness Centres and covering at least 50 crore beneficiaries from 10 crore financially vulnerable families under Rs 5 lakh per family, per year coverage in secondary and tertiary care hospitalization, by 2022. With an aim to bring low-cost treatment close to people's homes while targeting non-communicable diseases, maternal and child health as well as to provide essential drugs and diagnostic services at affordable prices, the government regulations are paving the way for enhanced and customized infrastructure, facilities and technology for creating bigger and collaborated footprints in the country.

The much desirable National Digital Health Mission will help create an integrated nationwide database of health service providers, patient records over care continuum and patient consent management using open API framework. Technology thus aims to ensure proper integration of available data from all sources and make it available for analytics, and these dramatic changes in healthcare data processing, supported by cloud-based technology ecosystems and healthcare innovations, will provide newer understanding for health care strategies in near future and overall well being for entire India in times to come. The mission aims to create a management mechanism to process digital health data and facilitate its seamless exchange; develop registries of public and private facilities, health service providers, laboratories and pharmacies; and to support clinical decision-making as well as offer services like telemedicine. The NDHM has the potential to make the health system more evidence based, transparent and efficient. Thus, healthcare has always been a priority sector for India.

The Government of India has made concerted efforts in putting into action policies and programmes that resonate with the targets set in SDGs focusing on reducing Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) and Neonatal

Mortality Rate, ensuring universal access to health coverage and an increase in recruitment, development, training and the retention of health care service providers.

In India, the rising economic growth with enhanced fiscal capacity of the government, the changing health needs of the population and the growing incidences of catastrophic expenditure due to health care costs have necessitated a policy and programme response to reach everyone in a comprehensive integrated way. Under the National Health Mission, the Government of India has made concerted efforts to engage all relevant sectors and stakeholders to march in the direction of achieving universal health coverage and delivering quality health care services to all at affordable cost. Concerted and sustained efforts by the Government of India have resulted in significant reductions in maternal mortality ratio and child mortality rate. Today, the Indian health care network is among the largest in the world as it reaches out to every mother and child in the country through a continuum of care approach across all life stages.

With the epidemiological changes that are taking place in India, there will be growing requirement for more information on planning of health services so as to facilitate informed decision-making for the benefit of the country. The main sources of health information are the central and state agencies. The indirect sources constitute Census, Civil Registration System and Sample Registration System. While the direct sources encompass the sample surveys and official statistics, which are generally based on built-in information collected for any official programmes.

We are entering into a new era in global health. The country is witnessing the process of rapid health transition, which not only includes demographic and epidemiological transition but nutritional and socio-cultural transitions as well. This has immediate and far reaching implications for health policy making and programmes. Further, the demand for health statistics has increased, especially in the context of growing interest on evidence-based planning in health programmes as well as promoting the values of transparency and accountability as essential requirements of democratic governance at various levels in India as well as globally.

Health management requires the monitoring of the health status of the population, the provision of services as to the coverage and utility, drugs stocks and consumption patterns, equipment status and availability, Finances, personnel on a regular basis. This requires timely and accurate information from various sources. Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) is the health intelligence wing of the Directorate General of Health Services. At the national level, it is the main organization which deals with the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of the information on the health conditions in the country covering various aspects of health including the health status, health resources, utilization of health facilities etc.

NHP 2020 comprises all of the systematic updates on all required indicators. The chapter on demographic indicators for India reveals population size, composition, geographic distribution and growth in a given geographical distribution. It also reveals their relationship with social, economic and behavioral factors. Main sources of demographic data are census which is conducted at a decadal interval, vital events registration (Birth, death and marriages), population surveys, population projections and Sample Registration System (SRS). It examines some of the key aspects that pertain to expected population increase from 121.1 crores to 151.8 crores during the period 2011-2036 - an increase of 25 percent in twenty- five years at the rate of 1.0 percent annually. Similarly, the sex ratio of the total population (females per 1000 males) is expected to increase from 943 in 2011 to 957 during 2036, and the sex ratio at birth is expected to increase from 906 in 2011 (SRS) to 909 in 2031. The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 years is expected to rise from 60.7 percent in 2011 to 65.1 percent in 2036. The average age of Indians is expected to be of 34.7

years in 2036 as compared to 24.9 years in 2011. Further, the SRS abridged tables 2013-17; which gives the Life Expectancy of Life at Birth show it has increased from 49.7 years in 1970-75 to 69.0 years in 2013-17. IMR for the country has come down to 32 in 2018 from 40 in 2013, a decline of 8 points over last 5 years and an annual average decline of about 1.6 points. The level of registration of births was 89.3% in 2018.

The chapter on socio-economic status elaborates multi-factorial “conditions” like environmental, material, and personal characteristics that interact elaborately. In this context, the chapter provides with the latest data of the socio-economic indicators, according to State and Union Territory, as these factors influence health/nutrition outcomes through complex pathways of change. The socio-economic factors included in this chapter are “literacy & school enrolment”; “age at effective marriage,”; “economic factors”; “per capita availability of cereals & pulses”; “employment rates,”; and household amenities. The key highlights of the chapter pertain to aspects such as: the gross enrolment ratio for both girls and boys in schools in India in primary grades in 2017-18 was near-universal at 95% and 93%, respectively. However, by the time students reach higher secondary grades, the enrolment ratio drops to 57% and 56%, respectively. At the national level, the mean age at effective marriage of females remained almost constant at around 22 years from 2015 to 2018. Poverty levels are higher in rural India (26%) than urban (14%). In 2019-20, among the populous states, per capita NDP was above INR 150,000 in Haryana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana, while it was below INR of 50,000 in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. At constant prices during 2011-12 to 2018-19, India registered an annual growth in GDP of 8.6%, from 87 lakh crores to 140 lakh crores. In 2019, 8439 habitations of 174 districts of 16 states were affected by the fluoride problem and 15,673 habitats of 75 districts had excessive arsenic present in water.

Strong longitudinal surveillance system is an integral part and a pre-requisite for any morbidity control programme, in a geographic area. Using surveillance data from a cross-section of populations (mainly public health facilities) in India, Chapter-3 presents latest burden of Communicable, HIV/AIDS and Non-communicable diseases (morbidity) and deaths associated to these morbidities (case fatality) - according to different States and Union Territories, and India as whole. This chapter also provides trends and latest status of maternal and child health situation in India and in its States and Union Territories. Wherever possible, burden of morbidity, deaths and maternal & child health indicators were presented for multiple years, that are most recent. This chapter also provides, cases and deaths due to other communicable diseases like: Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Morbidity, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Acute Respiratory Infection, Tetanus Neonatal, Tetanus Other than Neonatal, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles, Viral Hepatitis (All Causes), Rabies, Pneumonia (All Causes), Meningococcal Meningitis, Syphilis, Gonococcal Infection - in India and its States/UTs in 2018 and 2019 by gender, using data from monthly health condition reports from Directorate of Health Services of the State/UT. Some of the key highlights pertain to: using surveillance data from the public and private sector facilities of all the States & UTs in India, in 2019, a total of 24,04,815 patient were notified of TB. Out of the total microbiologically confirmed cases (11,73,775, in 2019), 80% of the patients were successfully treated. With state-wise fluctuations, India has made significant progress in tackling HIV epidemic, from a prevalence of 0.95% in 2004 to 0.28% by 2016-17. Out of 6.8 crore people screened under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS): 6.3% were diagnosed with hypertension, 4.9% with diabetes, 1.9% with HTN & DM, 0.3% with CVDs, 0.15% with stroke and 0.1% with common cancers. With huge interstate variations: 59% mothers in India had antenatal check-up in the first trimester; 79% deliveries in India are institutional deliveries; 42% children under age 3 years were breastfed within one hour of birth; and 62% children got fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT).

Healthcare financing is increasingly being recognized as an area of major policy relevance to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Appropriate Health Financing is a means to ensure adequate funds for health care, provide equitable access to all population groups and reduce barriers to utilize health services. The chapter on Health Financing provides with detailed information on – 1) Public health expenditure on health; 2) Average medical expenditure; and 3) Health coverage and insurance. Some of the key highlights to be looked at are: Per capita public expenditure on health in nominal terms has gone up from Rs 621 in 2009-10 to Rs 1112 in 2015-16; Urban and rural health services constituted 70% of the public expenditure on medical and public health in 2015-16; The North-Eastern states had the highest and EAG states (including Assam) had the lowest average per capita public expenditure on health in 2015-16 (excluding UTs); As per NSS 75th Round, Household income/savings and borrowing is the major source of financing of in-patient hospitalization for all quintiles in both rural and urban population. Average out of pocket expenditure for hospitalization cases is more in urban population than rural population across all quintiles. The per capita expenditure on CGHS during 2019-20 was Rs 11331. As of 31st March, 2019, around 13.56 crores of beneficiaries were covered under ESIS. The per capita expenditure on medical benefit under ESIS is Rs. 646 for the year 2019.

The chapter on human resources for health (HRH) focuses on planning, development, performance, management, retention, information, and research on human resources for the health care sector. In recent years, increased awareness of the critical role of HRH in strengthening health system performance and improving population health outcomes has placed the health workforce high on the health agenda. India's mandate for Universal Health depends to a great extent on adequate and effective HRH providing primary, secondary and tertiary level of care in both private and public sectors. The size and composition of HRH in India has significantly changed during the last decade. The recent health sector reforms in India, particularly since the launch of the National Rural Health Mission, have laid emphasis on strengthening HRH in the public sector system. With regard to the number of doctors, among the states, Maharashtra (1,83,843 doctors) has the highest number of registered doctors followed by Tamil Nadu (1,44,737 doctors), Karnataka (1,26,567), and Andhra Pradesh (1,02,924); there is also a steady rise in the total number of registered AYUSH Doctors in India from 7,73,668 in 2017 to 7,99,879 in 2018. Further, the number of HW (F) / ANM at Sub Centres and PHCs have increased from 2,19,326 in 2018 to 2,34,220 in 2019, which amounts to an increase of about 6.8%. The number of allopathic doctors at PHCs has increased from 27,567 in 2018 to 29,799 in 2019, which is about 8.09% increase. There are 9.29 lakh ASHAs under the NHM across the country in both rural and urban areas.

Health infrastructure is an important indicator for understanding the health care delivery provisions and welfare mechanisms in a country. Infrastructure has been described as the basic support for the delivery of public health activities. Public health infrastructure has been referred to as 'the nerve center of the public health system'. The chapter on health Infrastructure details out the indicators that are subdivided into three categories viz. educational infrastructure, public infrastructure and regulation of clinical establishments. Medical education infrastructures have shown rapid growth over past few years with 542 medical colleges (280 government; 262 private), and 81,400 MBBS seats, 2019-2020. Currently there are 1,892 institutions for ANM with 55,490 seats for admission, and 6,894 institutions with 2,72,519 Nursing seats in the country. As on 31st March 2019, there are total of 1,52,794 Sub Centres (SCs) (1,49,590 rural + 3,204 urban), 20,069 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) (16,613 rural + 3,456 urban), 5,685 Community Health Centres (CHCs) (5,335 rural + 350 urban), 1,234 Sub-divisional Hospitals, 756 District Hospitals, and 1,415 Mobile Medical Units present across the country. Out of 1,57,411 SCs, 7,821 SCs have been converted into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) in rural areas and out of 3,302 SCs, 98 SCs have been converted into HWCs in urban areas. Further, out of 24,855 rural PHCs, 8,242 PHCs have been converted into HWCs in rural areas and out of 5,190 urban PHCs, 1,734 PHCs have been converted into HWCs. So far, 22,186 Clinical establishments as on 2nd Jan 2020 have registered online forming part of digital National register.

A dedicated chapter on pandemics and epidemics reflects upon the intermittent outbreaks of infectious diseases that have had profound and long-lasting effects on societies throughout history. These have powerfully shaped the economic, political, and social aspects of human civilization, and have defined many of the basic tenets of modern medicine, pushing the scientific community to develop principles of epidemiology, prevention, immunization, and antimicrobial treatments. The recent pandemic of COVID-19 has been a wake-up call for not only the public health realm but also for working towards strategies for mitigating pandemics, which is now a top global public health priority.

¹ SRS BASED ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES 2013-17A life table states the probabilities of survival of a hypothetical group or cohort at different ages, which gradually diminish due to deaths. It is a conventional method of expressing the most fundamental and essential facts about the age distribution of mortality and is a powerful tool for measuring the probability of life and death of various age groups. It enables us to understand the implication of age-specific mortality rate in terms of average life expectancy.

² The level of registration, defined as the percentage of registered births/deaths to the births/deaths estimated through SRS, determines the performance of a State / Union Territory in registration of births and deaths. In the absence of reliable estimates of number of births and deaths on a year to year basis from any other source, the number of events as revealed from SRS is used to calculate the level of registration.

³ <http://www.nhsrclIndia.org/healthcare-financing>



CHAPTER ONE

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

**An Overview of Population
Statistics and Vital Statistics
of the country**

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

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DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Highlights

Demographic indicators for India reveal population size, composition, geographic distribution and growth in a given geographical distribution. It also reveals their relationship with social, economic and behavioral factors. Population size refers to quantity of population and can be enumerated by census. The composition deals with quality aspects of populations like age, sex, literacy level, occupation, income, marital status, language spoken, and religion. Population growth reveals growth of population over a decade and depends upon fertility, mortality pattern and migration of population. Distribution gives geographical distribution of population in a given country or given area. Demographic Indicators can be divided into two parts: Population Statistics and Vital Statistics. Population Statistics shows trend of population size and growth, sex ratio and population density while Vital Statistics shows trends of birth rate, death rate, life expectancy at birth (LEO), natural growth rate and mortality and fertility rates.

State/UT wise performance of these indicators help us in identifying areas that need policy and programme interventions; setting near and far-term goals; and deciding priorities, besides understanding them in an integrated structure.

Population estimates and Projections

- India's population, as per census 2011 stood at 12108.5 lakhs (6232.7 lakhs males and 5875.8 lakhs females). Out of the entire census till date, the Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate has been negative only for the decade 1911-21.
 - o The population of India is expected to increase from 121.1 crores to 151.8 crores during the period 2011-2036 - an increase of 25 percent in twenty-five years at the rate of 1.0 percent annually. As a consequence, the density of population will increase from 368 to 462 persons per square kilometer.
- The sex ratio has further improved from 1991 it was 933 and 943 females against 1000 males in 2001 and 2011 respectively in the country.
 - o The sex ratio of the total population (females per 1000 males) is expected to increase (i.e. become more feminine) from 943 in 2011 to 957 during 2036.
 - o The projected Sex Ratio at Birth is expected to increase from 906 in 2011 (SRS) to 909 in 2031 (females per 1000 males).
- The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 years is expected to rise from 60.7 percent in 2011 to 65.1 percent in 2036.
- In 2011, 50.1 percent of the population in the country, was aged 24 years and below, constituting 30.8 percent and 19.3 percent in the ages 0-14 years and 15-24 years respectively. The combined proportion of these two age-groups is expected to fall from 50.1 percent in 2011 to 34.7 percent in 2036 (19.8 percent in the ages 0-14 years and 14.9 percent in the ages 15-24 years). The average age of Indians is expected to be of 34.7 years in 2036 as compared to 24.9 years in 2011.
- Out of the total population increase of 30.7 crores between 2011 and 2036, the share of the workers in the age-group 15-59 years in this total increase is 82.5 percent.

Vital Statistics (Vital Statistics and Projections)

- The crude birth rate will decline from 19.6 during 2011-15 to 13.0 during 2031-35 because of falling level of total fertility. In contrast, the crude death rate is expected to increase marginally due to changing age structure of the population with the rising median age as a result of continuing decline in fertility and increase in the expectation of life at birth. It will increase from 6.9 during 2011-15 to 7.3 during 2031-35.
- The SRS abridged tables 2013-17¹; which gives the Life Expectancy of Life at Birth show it has increased from 49.7 years in 1970-75 to 69.0 years in 2013-17. For the same period, the Life Expectancy for Females is 70.4 years and 67.8 years for Males.
- IMR for the country has come down to 32 in 2018 from 40 in 2013, a decline of 8 points over last 5 years and an annual average decline of about 1.6 points.
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country is stable at 2.2 in 2018 and 2017. During 2018, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.2) while Delhi and West Bengal have reported the lowest TFR.
- The level of registration² of births is 89.3% in 2018. 13 States/UTs have achieved the cent per cent level of registration of births. 13 out of 20 major States have crossed 90% level of registration of births.
- The number of registered births has increased to 2.33 Crores in 2018. Out of the total registered births, the share of male and female are 52.0% and 47.9% respectively.

¹ SRS BASED ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES 2013-17A life table states the probabilities of survival of a hypothetical group or cohort at different ages, which gradually diminish due to deaths. It is a conventional method of expressing the most fundamental and essential facts about the age distribution of mortality and is a powerful tool for measuring the probability of life and death of various age groups. It enables us to understand the implication of age-specific mortality rate in terms of average life expectancy.

² The level of registration, defined as the percentage of registered births/deaths to the births/deaths estimated through SRS, determines the performance of a State / Union Territory in registration of births and deaths. In the absence of reliable estimates of number of births and deaths on a year to year basis from any other source, the number of events as revealed from SRS is used to calculate the level of registration.

1.1 Population Statistics (Population estimates and Population Projections)

1.1.1 (a) : Trend in Census Population in India 1901 – 2011

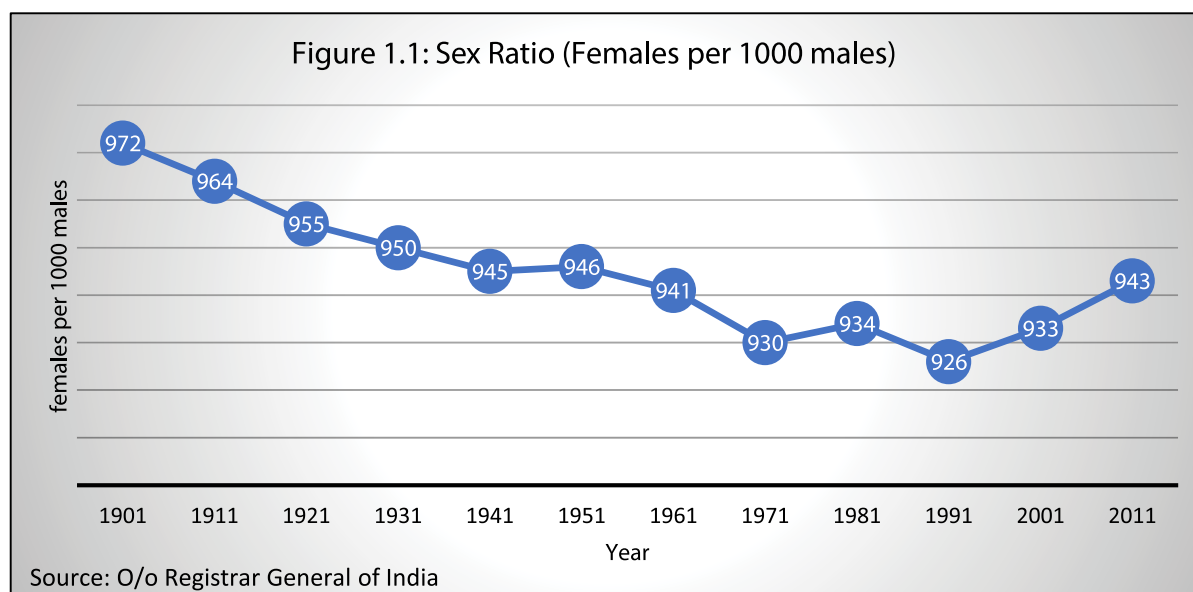
S. No.	Year	Total Population (In Lakh)			Sex Ratio	Population Density	Decadal Growth Rate (%) ^g	Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate	% of Urban Population to Total Population
		Male	Female	Total					
1	1901	1207.9 ^b	1173.6	2384.0 ^a	972 ^f	77	N. A	N. A	10.85
2	1911	1283.9	1237.1	2520.9	964	82	5.75	0.56	10.29
3	1921	1285.5	1227.7	2513.2	955	81	-0.31	-0.03	11.18
4	1931	1429.3	1357.9	2789.8 ^a	950 ^f	90	11.00	1.04	11.99
5	1941	1636.9	1546.9	3186.6 ^a	945 ^f	103	14.22	1.33	13.86
6	1951 ^g	1855.3	1755.6	3610.9	946	117	13.31	1.25	17.29
7	1961 ^g	2262.9	2129.4	4392.3	941	142	21.64	1.96	17.97
8	1971	2840.5	2641.1	5481.6	930	177	24.80	2.20	19.91
9	1981 ^c	3533.7	3299.5	6833.3	934	216	24.66	2.22	23.33
10	1991 ^d	4393.6	4070.6	8464.2	926	267	23.87	2.14	25.70
11	2001 ^e	5322.2	4965.1	10287.4	933	325	21.54	1.97	27.81
12	2011 ⁱ	6232.7	5875.8	12108.5	943	382	17.70	1.64	31.14

Source: O/o Registrar General of India

Notes:

- The distribution of population by sex of Puducherry for 1901 (2,46,354), 1931 (2,58,628) & 1941 (2,85,011) is not available. The figures of these years are therefore, exclusive of these population figures so far as distribution by sex is concerned.
- Sex wise Distribution of Chandan Nagar (26831) of West Bengal and Gonda (18810) of Uttar Pradesh are not available.
- Includes interpolated population of Assam where the 1981 census could not be conducted owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in that state during that period.
- Includes Interpolated population of Jammu & Kashmir based on final population of 2001 census, where the 1991 census could not be held.
- India figures for 2001 includes estimated population of the three sub - divisions Viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur.
- Excludes Puducherry
- In working out 'decadal growth' and 'percentage decadal growth' for India 1941 - 51 and 1951 - 61 the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) and the population of Tuensang (83,501) and Mon (5,774) districts for 1961 census of Nagaland state have not been taken into account as the
- areas were censused for the first time in 1951 Census and the same are not comparable.
- For calculating density, the area figure for India exclude 78,114 sq. Km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5180 sq. Km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37555 sq. Km. under illegal occupation of China in Ladakh district and 1573 sq. Km. of three sub - division of Senapati district of Manipur.
- The data pertaining to three sub-divisions Viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur were finalized after release of PCA of Census 2011 and accordingly the figures for India has been revised.
- NA** - Not Available

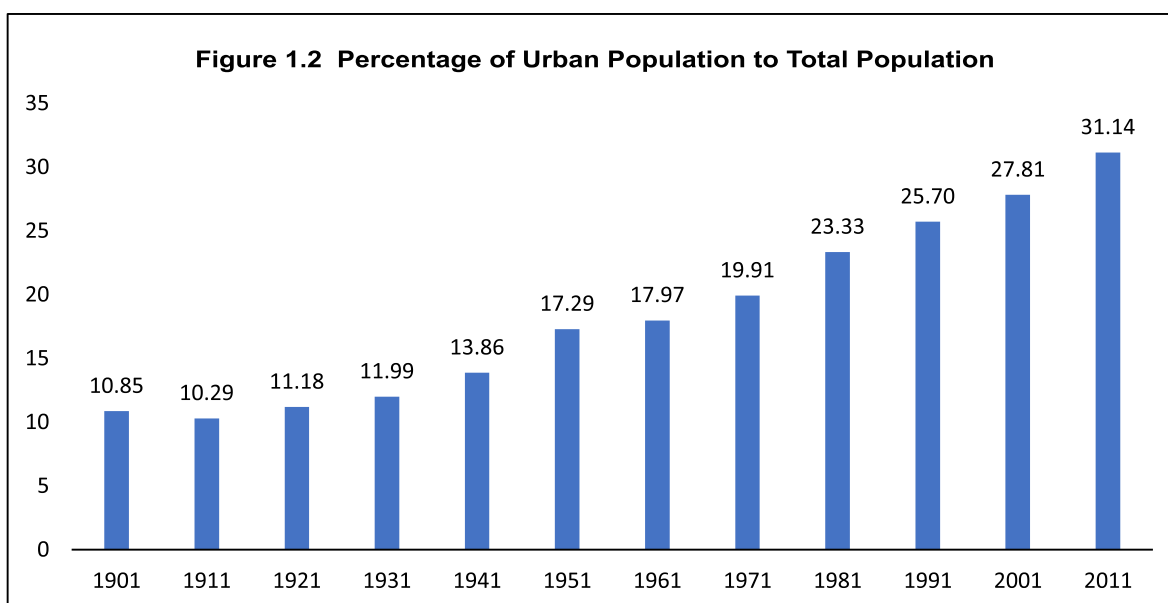
India's population, as per census 2011 stood at 12108.5 lakhs (6232.7 lakhs males and 5875.8 lakhs females). Out of the entire census till date, the Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate has been negative only for the decade 1911-21. During this interval, population declined marginally due to great influenza epidemic and two successive bad harvests in West Bengal. [Table No. 1.1.1(a)]



Source: Table 1.1.1(a)

The sex ratio of India during 1901 was 972 females per 1000 males. Since then, it has continued to decline decade after decade to 926 females against 1000 males in 1991 (except in 1981). The sex ratio has further improved from 1991 it was 933 and 943 females against 1000 males in 2001 and 2011 respectively in the country as per the information available at Table No. 1.1.1 (a) and graphic presentation given at Figure No. 1.1.

The sex ratio of the total population (females per 1000 males) is expected to increase (i.e. become more feminine) from 943 in 2011 to 957 during 2036. [Refer Table 1.1.1(b)]



Source: Table 1.1.1(a)

An important trend is urbanization of India with 31.14 % of the Indian population living in Urban areas in 2011 as compared to 10.85 % in 1901. [Table 1.1.1(a)]

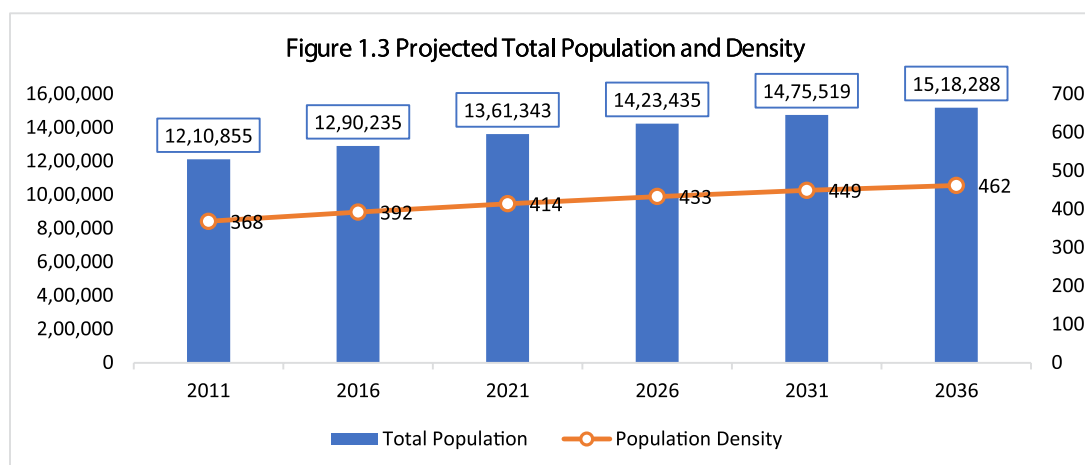
1.1.1 (b) : India Projected Total Population, Sex Ratio and Density as on 1st March - 2011-36

Figures in Thousands (000)

Year	Total population			Sex ratio	Population Density
	Persons	Males	Females		
2011	12,10,855	6,23,270	5,87,585	943	368
2012	12,26,731	6,31,285	5,95,446	NA	NA
2013	12,42,607	6,39,301	6,03,306	NA	NA
2014	12,58,483	6,47,316	6,11,167	NA	NA
2015	12,74,359	6,55,331	6,19,028	NA	NA
2016	12,90,235	6,63,346	6,26,889	945	392
2017	13,04,457	6,70,469	6,33,988	NA	NA
2018	13,18,678	6,77,591	6,41,087	NA	NA
2019	13,32,900	6,84,714	6,48,186	NA	NA
2020	13,47,121	6,91,836	6,55,285	NA	NA
2021	13,61,343	6,98,959	6,62,384	948	414
2022	13,73,761	7,05,088	6,68,673	NA	NA
2023	13,86,180	7,11,217	6,74,963	NA	NA
2024	13,98,598	7,17,346	6,81,252	NA	NA
2025	14,11,016	7,23,475	6,87,541	NA	NA
2026	14,23,435	7,29,604	6,93,831	951	433
2027	14,33,852	7,34,662	6,99,190	NA	NA
2028	14,44,268	7,39,720	7,04,549	NA	NA
2029	14,54,685	7,44,777	7,09,908	NA	NA
2030	14,65,102	7,49,835	7,15,267	NA	NA
2031	14,75,519	7,54,893	7,20,626	955	449
2032	14,84,073	7,59,055	7,25,018	NA	NA
2033	14,92,627	7,63,217	7,29,410	NA	NA
2034	15,01,181	7,67,379	7,33,802	NA	NA
2035	15,09,734	7,71,540	7,38,194	NA	NA
2036	15,18,288	7,75,702	7,42,586	957	462

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

Note: NA - Not Available



Source: Table 1.1.1(b)

The population of India is expected to increase from 121.1 crores to 151.8 crores during the period 2011-2036 - an increase of 25 percent in twenty- five years at the rate of 1.0 percent annually. As a consequence, the density of population will increase from 368 to 462 persons per square kilometer. [Refer Table 1.1.1(b)]

1.1.1 (c) : Projected Population Characteristics as on 1st March: 2011 – 2036 India

Indicator	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036
Population (000')						
Total	12,10,855	12,90,235	13,61,343	14,23,435	14,75,519	15,18,288
Male	6,23,270	6,63,346	6,98,959	7,29,604	7,54,893	7,75,702
Female	5,87,585	6,26,889	6,62,384	6,93,831	7,20,626	7,42,586
Sex Ratio	943	945	948	951	955	957
Population Density (Sq. Km.)	368	392	414	433	449	462
Population by broad age- group (000')						
18 years and above	7,62,912	8,52,894	9,40,187	10,18,317	10,87,220	11,50,119
0-14	3,73,831	3,60,056	3,47,081	3,35,056	3,19,793	3,01,203
15-59	7,35,474	8,11,758	8,76,366	9,25,231	9,61,939	9,89,026
60+	1,01,550	1,18,421	1,37,897	1,63,148	1,93,787	2,28,059
Proportion (percent)						
0-14	30.9	27.9	25.5	23.5	21.7	19.8
15-59	60.7	62.9	64.4	65.0	65.2	65.1
15-49 (female population)	53.2	54.5	54.9	54.5	53.7	52.6
60+	8.4	9.2	10.1	11.5	13.1	15.0
Median age (years)	24.9	26.6	28.4	30.4	32.5	34.7
Dependency Ratio						
Young (0-14)	508	444	396	362	332	305
Old (60+)	138	146	157	176	201	231
Total (Young and old)	646	590	553	538	533	536

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 years is expected to rise from 60.7 percent in 2011 to 65.1 percent in 2036. [Refer Table 1.1.1(c)]

In 2011, 50.1 percent of the population in the country, was aged 24 years and below, constituting 30.8 percent and 19.3 percent in the ages 0-14 years and 15-24 years respectively. The combined proportion of these two age-groups is expected to fall from 50.1 percent in 2011 to 34.7 percent in 2036 (19.8 percent in the ages 0-14 years and 14.9 percent in the ages 15-24 years). The average age of Indians is expected to be of 34.7 years in 2036 as compared to 24.9 years in 2011. [Refer Table 1.1.1(c)].

Out of the total population increase of 30.7 crores between 2011 and 2036, the share of the workers in the age-group 15-59 years in this total increase is 82.5 percent. This has implication in the availability of labour in future. [Refer Table 1.1.1(c)]

1.1.2 (a) : State/UT wise Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Density and Decadal Growth rate of Population: 2011

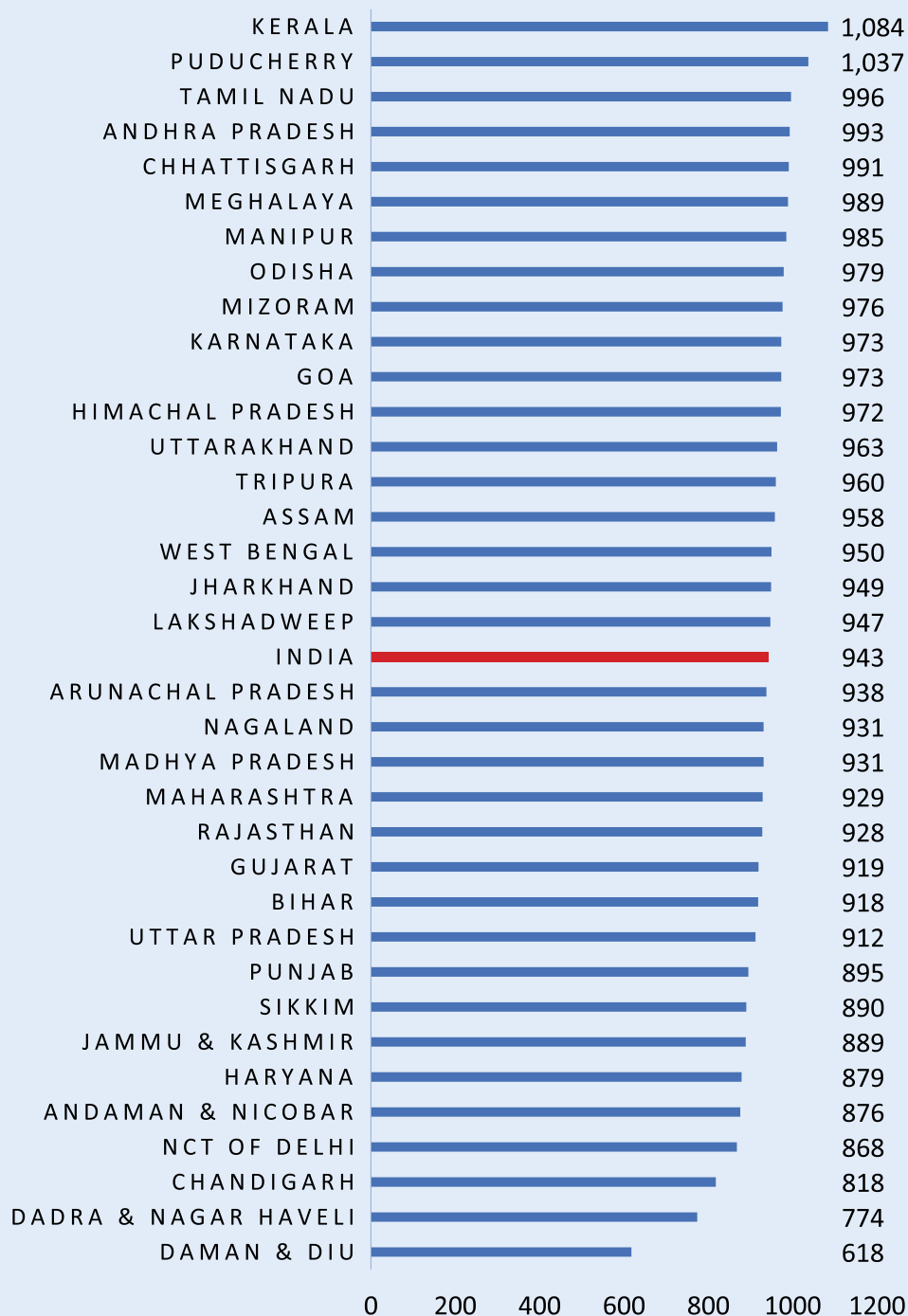
S. No.	India/State/UT	Total population			Sex ratio	Population Density	Decadal growth rate
		Persons	Males	Females			
	India	1210854977	623270258	587584719	943	382	17.7
1	Andhra Pradesh	84580777	42442146	42138631	993	308	11.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	713912	669815	938	17	26.0
3	Assam	31205576	15939443	15266133	958	398	17.1
4	Bihar	104099452	54278157	49821295	918	1106	25.4
5	Chhattisgarh	25545198	12832895	12712303	991	189	22.6
6	Goa	1458545	739140	719405	973	394	8.2
7	Gujarat	60439692	31491260	28948432	919	308	19.3
8	Haryana	25351462	13494734	11856728	879	573	19.9
9	Himachal Pradesh	6864602	3481873	3382729	972	123	12.9
10	Jammu & Kashmir	12541302	6640662	5900640	889	124	23.6
11	Jharkhand	32988134	16930315	16057819	949	414	22.4
12	Karnataka	61095297	30966657	30128640	973	319	15.6
13	Kerala	33406061	16027412	17378649	1,084	860	4.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	72626809	37612306	35014503	931	236	20.3
15	Maharashtra	112374333	58243056	54131277	929	365	16.0
16	Manipur	2855794	1438586	1417208	985	128	24.5
17	Meghalaya	2966889	1491832	1475057	989	132	27.9
18	Mizoram	1097206	555339	541867	976	52	23.5
19	Nagaland	1978502	1024649	953853	931	119	-0.6
20	Odisha	41974218	21212136	20762082	979	270	14.0
21	Punjab	27743338	14639465	13103873	895	551	13.9
22	Rajasthan	68548437	35550997	32997440	928	200	21.3
23	Sikkim	610577	323070	287507	890	86	12.9
24	Tamil Nadu	72147030	36137975	36009055	996	555	15.6
25	Tripura	3673917	1874376	1799541	960	350	14.8
26	Uttar Pradesh	199812341	104480510	95331831	912	829	20.2
27	Uttarakhand	10086292	5137773	4948519	963	189	18.8
28	West Bengal	91276115	46809027	44467088	950	1028	13.8
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	380581	202871	177710	876	46	6.9
30	Chandigarh	1055450	580663	474787	818	9258	17.2
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	343709	193760	149949	774	700	55.9
32	Daman & Diu	243247	150301	92946	618	2191	53.8
33	NCT of Delhi	16787941	8987326	7800615	868	11320	21.2
34	Lakshadweep	64473	33123	31350	947	2149	6.3
35	Puducherry	1247953	612511	635442	1,037	2547	28.1

Source: O/o Registrar General of India

Notes:

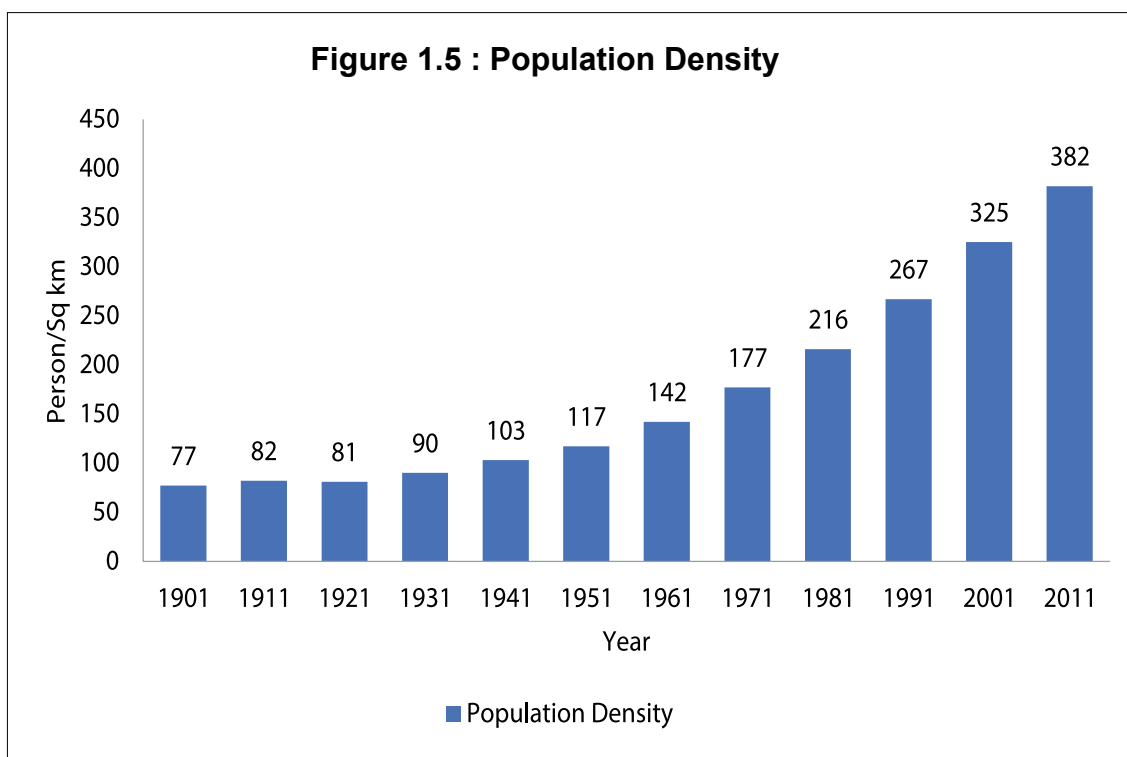
1. The data pertaining to three sub-divisions Viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur were finalized after release of PCA of Census 2011 and accordingly the figures for India and State of Manipur have been revised.
2. For working out density of India and the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the entire area and population of those portions of Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account.
3. For Census 2011, the population of "Others" has been clubbed with the "Males" for working out population, 0-6 population, literates and relates rates and ratios.
4. In working out 'decadal variation' and percentage decal variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of India and Nagaland State, the population of Tuensang District for 1951(7,025) & the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,774) districts for 1961 Census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.
5. The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.
6. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.
7. The distribution of population of Pondicherry (Puducherry) by sex for 1901 (246,354), and 1931 (258,628) and 1941 (285,011) is not available. The figures of India for these years are, therefore, exclusive of these population figures so far as distribution by sex is concerned.
8. Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.
9. In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time in 129.5 sq.kms of areas only. In 1961 censused areas of Tuensang District of Nagaland was increased to 5356.1 sq.kms.
10. Due to non-availability of census data the figures for the decades, from 1901 to 1951 have been estimated for the districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto and Mokokchung of Nagaland. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961.
11. As the sex break-up for the districts Sheopur, Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dewas, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, West Nimar (Khargone), Barwani, Raigarh, Bhopal, Sehore and Raisen is not available for the year 1901. Figures for males and females have been estimated for the year 1901 for Madhya Pradesh.
12. One village Ramtapur (code No. 217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukkal circle of Degulur taluka which was transferred under the state Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, till continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901-1951.
13. The names of Uttaranchal and Pondicherry have changed to Uttarakhand and Puducherry respectively after Census 2011.

FIGURE 1.4 STATE- WIDE INCLUDING INDIA SEX RATION IN 2011



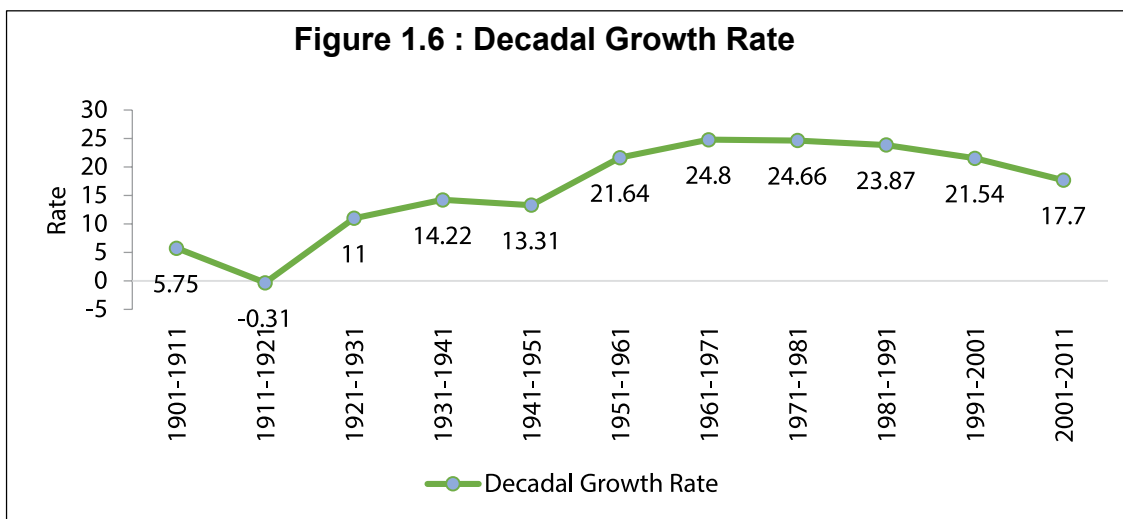
Source: Table 1.1.2 (a)

The highest sex ratio of 1084 females per 1000 males was reported by State of Kerala followed by Puducherry (1037/1000), Tamil Nadu (996/1000), Andhra Pradesh (993/1000), Chhattisgarh (991/1000) and Meghalaya (989/1000). The lowest sex ratio of 618 females per 1000 males was reported by the UT of Daman & Diu followed by Dadar and Nagar Haveli (774/ 1000), Chandigarh (818/1000), NCT of Delhi (868/1000), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (876/1000), Haryana (879/1000), Jammu & Kashmir (889/1000), Sikkim (890/1000) and Punjab (895/1000). [Refer Table No. 1.1.2 (a)]



Source: Table 1.1.2 (a)

The graphic representation of the population density of the country is given in Figure No. 1.2 The highest population density of 11320 populations per square kilometer was reported by NCT of Delhi whereas Arunachal Pradesh has reported the lowest population density of 17. [Refer Table No. 1.1.2]



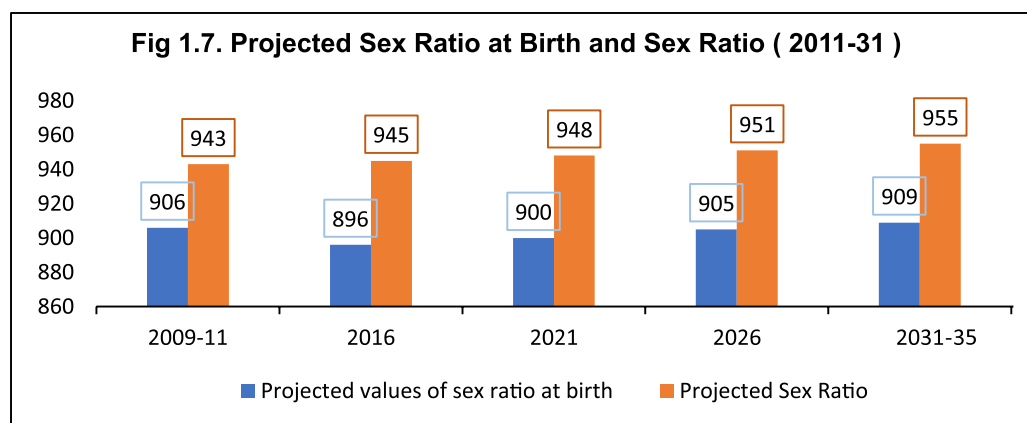
Source: Table 1.1.2 (a)

There is continuous decline in the decadal growth rate from 1961-71 onwards. [Refer Table 1.1.1(a) and Figure 1.6]. The Nagaland is only state with negative decadal growth rate of – 0.6 and Dadra & Nagar Haveli has the highest decadal growth rate of 55.9 followed by Daman Diu of 53.8. [Refer Table 1.1.2 (a)]

1.1.2 (b) : Projected values of sex ratio at birth, India and Major States (excluding Goa): 2011-2035

S. No	India/State	2009-11 SRS	2016	2021	2026	2031-35
	India	906	896	900	905	909
1	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	880	917	926	935	943
2	Himachal Pradesh	938	918	926	935	943
3	Punjab	841	886	894	901	909
4	Uttarakhand	875	840	862	885	909
5	Haryana	854	833	857	882	909
6	NCT of Delhi	841	850	869	889	909
7	Rajasthan	878	856	873	890	909
8	Uttar Pradesh	875	878	888	898	909
9	Bihar	910	899	903	906	909
10	Assam	926	916	924	934	943
11	West Bengal	941	938	940	942	943
12	Jharkhand	915	917	925	935	943
13	Odisha	946	938	940	942	943
14	Chhattisgarh	991	961	955	949	943
15	Madhya Pradesh	920	916	925	934	943
16	Gujarat	909	855	872	890	909
17	Maharashtra	893	881	890	900	909
18	Andhra Pradesh	915	916	925	934	943
19	Karnataka	945	929	934	938	943
20	Kerala	965	960	954	949	943
21	Tamil Nadu	926	907	919	931	943
22	Telangana	915	897	912	928	943

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019



Source: Table 1.1.1 (b) and Table 1.1.2 (b)

The sex ratio of the total population (females per 1000 males) is expected to increase (i.e. become more feminine) from 943 in 2011 to 957 during 2036. [Refer Table 1.1.1(b)]

The projected Sex Ratio at Birth is expected to increase from 906 in 2011 (SRS) to 909 in 2031 (females per 1000 males). [Refer Table New 1.1.2(b)]

Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has gone up by 3 points to 899 in 2016-18 from 896 in 2015-2017. Chhattisgarh has reported the highest Sex Ratio at Birth 961 while Haryana the lowest 833.

1.1.3 (a) : State/ UT wise distribution of Projected Population of India, 2011 – 2036

Figures in Thousands (000)

S. No.	India/State/UT	2011			2012			2013		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	India	12,10,855	6,23,270	5,87,585	12,26,731	6,31,285	5,95,446	12,42,607	6,39,301	6,03,306
1	Andhra Pradesh	49,577	24,831	24,747	49,936	25,006	24,929	50,295	25,182	25,112
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,384	714	670	1,399	722	677	1,414	729	685
3	Assam	31,206	15,939	15,266	31,598	16,135	15,464	31,991	16,330	15,661
4	Bihar	1,04,099	54,278	49,821	1,06,115	55,317	50,798	1,08,130	56,356	51,774
5	Chhattisgarh	25,545	12,833	12,712	25,950	13,033	12,917	26,356	13,233	13,122
6	Goa	1,459	739	719	1,469	744	725	1,480	749	731
7	Gujarat	60,440	31,491	28,948	61,383	32,007	29,376	62,327	32,523	29,804
8	Haryana	25,351	13,495	11,857	25,772	13,713	12,059	26,193	13,931	12,262
9	Himachal Pradesh	6,865	3,482	3,383	6,923	3,512	3,412	6,982	3,541	3,441
10	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	12,267	6,484	5,783	12,393	6,545	5,848	12,519	6,606	5,913
11	Jharkhand	32,988	16,930	16,058	33,551	17,216	16,334	34,113	17,503	16,610
12	Karnataka	61,095	30,967	30,129	61,722	31,287	30,435	62,349	31,607	30,742
13	Kerala	33,406	16,027	17,379	33,641	16,141	17,500	33,875	16,254	17,621
14	Madhya Pradesh	72,627	37,612	35,015	73,863	38,237	35,625	75,099	38,862	36,236
15	Maharashtra	1,12,374	58,243	54,131	1,13,645	58,924	54,721	1,14,915	59,606	55,310
16	Manipur	2,856	1,439	1,417	2,887	1,454	1,433	2,918	1,469	1,449
17	Meghalaya	2,967	1,492	1,475	2,999	1,508	1,492	3,032	1,524	1,508
18	Mizoram	1,097	555	542	1,109	561	548	1,121	567	554
19	Nagaland	1,979	1,025	954	2,000	1,036	965	2,022	1,046	975
20	Odisha	41,974	21,212	20,762	42,205	21,238	20,967	42,436	21,264	21,172
21	Punjab	27,743	14,639	13,104	28,023	14,781	13,242	28,302	14,923	13,379
22	Rajasthan	68,548	35,551	32,997	69,687	36,111	33,576	70,825	36,670	34,155
23	Sikkim	611	323	288	617	327	291	624	330	294
24	Tamil Nadu	72,147	36,138	36,009	72,645	36,379	36,266	73,142	36,619	36,523
25	Telangana	35,004	17,612	17,392	35,295	17,758	17,537	35,587	17,905	17,682
26	Tripura	3,674	1,874	1,800	3,714	1,894	1,820	3,754	1,914	1,840
27	Uttar Pradesh	1,99,812	1,04,481	95,332	2,03,067	1,06,146	96,921	2,06,322	1,07,812	98,510
28	Uttarakhand	10,086	5,138	4,949	10,220	5,209	5,010	10,354	5,281	5,072
29	West Bengal	91,276	46,809	44,467	92,037	47,178	44,858	92,797	47,548	45,250
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	381	203	178	383	204	179	385	205	180
31	Chandigarh	1,055	581	475	1,072	589	483	1,088	596	491
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	344	194	150	365	207	158	387	221	166
33	Daman & Diu	243	150	93	260	164	97	278	177	101
34	NCT of Delhi	16,788	8,987	7,801	17,166	9,186	7,980	17,544	9,385	8,159
35	Lakshadweep	64	33	31	65	33	32	65	34	32
36	Puducherry	1,248	613	635	1,279	626	653	1,310	640	670
37	Ladakh	274	157	118	277	158	119	279	159	120

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

1.1.3 (a) : (Contd.) State/ UT wise distribution of Projected Population of India, 2011 – 2036

Figures in Thousands (000)

S. No.	India/State/UT	2014			2015			2016		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	India	12,58,483	6,47,316	6,11,167	12,74,359	6,55,331	6,19,028	12,90,235	6,63,346	6,26,889
1	Andhra Pradesh	50,654	25,358	25,295	51,012	25,534	25,478	51,371	25,710	25,661
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,429	737	692	1,444	744	700	1,459	752	707
3	Assam	32,383	16,525	15,858	32,776	16,720	16,056	33,168	16,915	16,253
4	Bihar	1,10,145	57,395	52,750	1,12,161	58,434	53,727	1,14,176	59,473	54,703
5	Chhattisgarh	26,761	13,434	13,327	27,166	13,634	13,532	27,571	13,834	13,738
6	Goa	1,491	754	736	1,501	759	742	1,512	764	748
7	Gujarat	63,271	33,039	30,232	64,214	33,555	30,659	65,158	34,071	31,087
8	Haryana	26,614	14,149	12,465	27,034	14,367	12,667	27,455	14,585	12,870
9	Himachal Pradesh	7,041	3,571	3,470	7,100	3,601	3,499	7,158	3,631	3,528
10	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	12,645	6,667	5,978	12,771	6,728	6,043	12,897	6,789	6,108
11	Jharkhand	34,675	17,789	16,887	35,238	18,075	17,163	35,800	18,361	17,439
12	Karnataka	62,975	31,927	31,048	63,602	32,247	31,355	64,229	32,567	31,661
13	Kerala	34,109	16,368	17,742	34,344	16,481	17,863	34,578	16,594	17,984
14	Madhya Pradesh	76,334	39,487	36,847	77,570	40,112	37,458	78,806	40,737	38,069
15	Maharashtra	1,16,186	60,287	55,899	1,17,456	60,968	56,488	1,18,727	61,649	57,078
16	Manipur	2,949	1,485	1,465	2,980	1,500	1,481	3,012	1,515	1,497
17	Meghalaya	3,064	1,539	1,525	3,096	1,555	1,541	3,129	1,571	1,558
18	Mizoram	1,133	573	560	1,145	579	566	1,157	585	572
19	Nagaland	2,043	1,057	986	2,065	1,068	997	2,086	1,079	1,007
20	Odisha	42,667	21,290	21,377	42,897	21,315	21,582	43,128	21,341	21,787
21	Punjab	28,581	15,064	13,517	28,861	15,206	13,655	29,140	15,347	13,793
22	Rajasthan	71,963	37,230	34,733	73,102	37,790	35,312	74,240	38,350	35,890
23	Sikkim	631	333	297	637	337	300	644	340	304
24	Tamil Nadu	73,640	36,860	36,780	74,137	37,101	37,037	74,635	37,342	37,294
25	Telangana	35,878	18,052	17,826	36,170	18,199	17,971	36,462	18,346	18,116
26	Tripura	3,794	1,934	1,860	3,834	1,954	1,880	3,874	1,974	1,900
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,09,577	1,09,477	1,00,099	2,12,832	1,11,143	1,01,689	2,16,087	1,12,809	1,03,278
28	Uttarakhand	10,487	5,353	5,134	10,621	5,425	5,196	10,755	5,496	5,258
29	West Bengal	93,558	47,917	45,641	94,318	48,286	46,032	95,079	48,656	46,423
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	387	206	182	390	207	183	392	208	184
31	Chandigarh	1,104	604	500	1,120	612	508	1,136	620	516
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	409	235	174	431	248	182	452	262	190
33	Daman & Diu	295	190	105	312	203	109	329	216	113
34	NCT of Delhi	17,921	9,583	8,338	18,299	9,782	8,517	18,677	9,980	8,697
35	Lakshadweep	66	34	32	66	34	32	67	34	32
36	Puducherry	1,340	653	687	1,371	667	704	1,402	680	722
37	Ladakh	282	160	122	285	162	123	287	163	125

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

1.1.3 (a) : (Contd.) State/ UT wise distribution of Projected Population of India, 2011 – 2036

Figures in Thousands (000)

S. No.	India/State/UT	2017			2018			2019		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	India	13,04,457	6,70,469	6,33,988	13,18,678	6,77,591	6,41,087	13,32,900	6,84,714	6,48,186
2	Andhra Pradesh	51,655	25,849	25,806	51,938	25,987	25,950	52,221	26,126	26,095
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,474	759	715	1,489	767	722	1,504	774	730
4	Assam	33,543	17,100	16,443	33,918	17,286	16,632	34,293	17,472	16,822
5	Bihar	1,15,957	60,381	55,577	1,17,739	61,289	56,450	1,19,520	62,196	57,324
6	Chhattisgarh	27,956	14,026	13,930	28,340	14,218	14,122	28,724	14,410	14,314
7	Goa	1,521	769	753	1,531	773	758	1,540	777	763
8	Gujarat	66,084	34,577	31,507	67,010	35,083	31,927	67,936	35,588	32,347
9	Haryana	27,861	14,793	13,068	28,266	15,000	13,266	28,672	15,208	13,464
10	Himachal Pradesh	7,206	3,654	3,551	7,253	3,678	3,574	7,300	3,702	3,598
11	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	12,999	6,837	6,162	13,101	6,885	6,216	13,203	6,933	6,270
12	Jharkhand	36,334	18,629	17,705	36,869	18,897	17,972	37,403	19,165	18,238
13	Karnataka	64,752	32,836	31,916	65,275	33,105	32,170	65,798	33,374	32,425
14	Kerala	34,761	16,684	18,077	34,943	16,774	18,169	35,125	16,863	18,262
15	Madhya Pradesh	79,948	41,312	38,637	81,090	41,886	39,204	82,232	42,460	39,772
16	Maharashtra	1,19,869	62,260	57,609	1,21,011	62,870	58,140	1,22,153	63,481	58,672
17	Manipur	3,042	1,530	1,512	3,073	1,545	1,528	3,103	1,560	1,544
18	Meghalaya	3,161	1,587	1,574	3,192	1,602	1,590	3,224	1,617	1,607
19	Mizoram	1,169	591	578	1,181	596	584	1,192	602	590
20	Nagaland	2,108	1,090	1,018	2,129	1,100	1,028	2,150	1,111	1,039
21	Odisha	43,309	21,341	21,968	43,490	21,341	22,149	43,671	21,340	22,331
22	Punjab	29,380	15,467	13,913	29,619	15,586	14,034	29,859	15,705	14,154
23	Rajasthan	75,248	38,834	36,414	76,256	39,318	36,938	77,264	39,803	37,462
24	Sikkim	650	344	307	657	347	310	664	350	313
25	Tamil Nadu	74,989	37,506	37,482	75,342	37,671	37,671	75,695	37,836	37,860
26	Telangana	36,714	18,472	18,242	36,967	18,599	18,368	37,220	18,725	18,495
27	Tripura	3,914	1,993	1,920	3,953	2,013	1,940	3,992	2,032	1,960
28	Uttar Pradesh	2,19,051	1,14,316	1,04,735	2,22,015	1,15,823	1,06,192	2,24,979	1,17,330	1,07,649
29	Uttarakhand	10,884	5,565	5,319	11,013	5,634	5,379	11,141	5,702	5,439
30	West Bengal	95,688	48,944	46,744	96,297	49,232	47,066	96,906	49,520	47,387
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	394	208	185	395	209	186	397	210	187
32	Chandigarh	1,151	627	524	1,165	633	531	1,179	640	539
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	483	282	201	515	303	212	546	323	223
34	Daman & Diu	357	239	118	385	262	124	413	284	129
35	NCT of Delhi	19,056	10,177	8,879	19,435	10,373	9,061	19,814	10,570	9,244
36	Lakshadweep	67	34	32	67	35	33	68	35	33
37	Puducherry	1,436	695	741	1,470	709	760	1,504	724	780
38	Ladakh	289	164	126	291	164	127	293	165	128

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

1.1.3 (a) : (Contd.) State/ UT wise distribution of Projected Population of India, 2011 – 2036

Figures in Thousands (000)

S. No.	India/State/UT	2020			2021			2022		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	India	13,47,121	6,91,836	6,55,285	13,61,343	6,98,959	6,62,384	13,73,761	7,05,088	6,68,673
1	Andhra Pradesh	52,504	26,265	26,240	52,787	26,403	26,384	52,972	26,489	26,482
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,519	781	737	1,533	789	745	1,548	796	752
3	Assam	34,668	17,657	17,011	35,043	17,843	17,200	35,378	18,006	17,371
4	Bihar	1,21,302	63,104	58,197	1,23,083	64,012	59,071	1,24,919	64,939	59,981
5	Chhattisgarh	29,109	14,602	14,506	29,493	14,794	14,698	29,836	14,966	14,871
6	Goa	1,549	782	768	1,559	786	773	1,567	790	777
7	Gujarat	68,862	36,094	32,768	69,788	36,600	33,188	70,648	37,066	33,581
8	Haryana	29,077	15,415	13,662	29,483	15,623	13,860	29,846	15,804	14,042
9	Himachal Pradesh	7,347	3,726	3,621	7,394	3,750	3,644	7,431	3,768	3,663
10	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	13,305	6,982	6,324	13,408	7,030	6,378	13,505	7,075	6,430
11	Jharkhand	37,937	19,433	18,504	38,471	19,701	18,770	38,969	19,948	19,021
12	Karnataka	66,322	33,642	32,679	66,845	33,911	32,934	67,268	34,126	33,142
13	Kerala	35,307	16,953	18,354	35,489	17,043	18,447	35,633	17,113	18,520
14	Madhya Pradesh	83,374	43,035	40,339	84,516	43,609	40,907	85,548	44,119	41,429
15	Maharashtra	1,23,295	64,091	59,203	1,24,437	64,702	59,735	1,25,411	65,220	60,191
16	Manipur	3,134	1,575	1,560	3,165	1,589	1,575	3,194	1,603	1,591
17	Meghalaya	3,256	1,633	1,623	3,288	1,648	1,640	3,318	1,663	1,655
18	Mizoram	1,204	608	596	1,216	614	602	1,227	619	608
19	Nagaland	2,171	1,121	1,050	2,192	1,132	1,060	2,213	1,142	1,071
20	Odisha	43,852	21,340	22,512	44,033	21,340	22,693	44,162	21,316	22,846
21	Punjab	30,099	15,824	14,275	30,339	15,943	14,395	30,535	16,039	14,495
22	Rajasthan	78,273	40,287	37,985	79,281	40,772	38,509	80,153	41,178	38,975
23	Sikkim	670	354	316	677	357	320	683	360	323
24	Tamil Nadu	76,049	38,000	38,049	76,402	38,165	38,237	76,631	38,263	38,368
25	Telangana	37,473	18,852	18,621	37,725	18,978	18,747	37,907	19,066	18,842
26	Tripura	4,032	2,052	1,980	4,071	2,071	2,000	4,109	2,089	2,020
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,27,943	1,18,837	1,09,106	2,30,907	1,20,344	1,10,563	2,33,297	1,21,540	1,11,757
28	Uttarakhand	11,270	5,771	5,499	11,399	5,840	5,560	11,518	5,902	5,616
29	West Bengal	97,516	49,807	47,708	98,125	50,095	48,029	98,604	50,312	48,292
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	399	211	188	400	211	189	402	212	190
31	Chandigarh	1,193	647	546	1,208	654	554	1,219	659	560
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	577	343	234	608	363	245	654	394	260
33	Daman & Diu	441	307	134	469	330	140	516	370	147
34	NCT of Delhi	20,193	10,766	9,426	20,571	10,963	9,609	20,965	11,164	9,801
35	Lakshadweep	68	35	33	68	35	33	68	35	33
36	Puducherry	1,537	738	799	1,571	753	819	1,608	768	840
37	Ladakh	295	166	129	297	167	130	299	168	131

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

1.1.3 (a) : (Contd.) State/ UT wise distribution of Projected Population of India, 2011 – 2036

Figures in Thousands (000)

S. No.	India/State/UT	2023			2024			2025		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	India	13,86,180	7,11,217	6,74,963	13,98,598	7,17,346	6,81,252	14,11,016	7,23,475	6,87,541
1	Andhra Pradesh	53,156	26,576	26,580	53,340	26,662	26,678	53,524	26,748	26,776
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,562	803	759	1,576	810	766	1,590	817	773
3	Assam	35,713	18,170	17,543	36,047	18,334	17,714	36,382	18,497	17,885
4	Bihar	1,26,756	65,865	60,891	1,28,592	66,792	61,801	1,30,429	67,719	62,710
5	Chhattisgarh	30,180	15,137	15,043	30,524	15,308	15,215	30,867	15,480	15,388
6	Goa	1,575	793	781	1,583	797	786	1,591	801	790
7	Gujarat	71,507	37,532	33,975	72,367	37,998	34,369	73,227	38,464	34,762
8	Haryana	30,209	15,985	14,224	30,573	16,167	14,406	30,936	16,348	14,588
9	Himachal Pradesh	7,468	3,787	3,681	7,505	3,805	3,700	7,542	3,824	3,718
10	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	13,603	7,120	6,483	13,701	7,166	6,535	13,798	7,211	6,587
11	Jharkhand	39,466	20,194	19,272	39,963	20,441	19,523	40,461	20,687	19,773
12	Karnataka	67,692	34,342	33,350	68,115	34,557	33,558	68,538	34,772	33,766
13	Kerala	35,776	17,184	18,593	35,920	17,254	18,666	36,063	17,324	18,739
14	Madhya Pradesh	86,579	44,629	41,950	87,610	45,138	42,472	88,641	45,648	42,994
15	Maharashtra	1,26,385	65,738	60,647	1,27,360	66,256	61,103	1,28,334	66,774	61,560
16	Manipur	3,223	1,618	1,606	3,253	1,632	1,621	3,282	1,646	1,636
17	Meghalaya	3,349	1,677	1,671	3,379	1,692	1,687	3,410	1,707	1,703
18	Mizoram	1,238	624	614	1,250	630	620	1,261	635	626
19	Nagaland	2,233	1,152	1,081	2,253	1,162	1,091	2,274	1,172	1,101
20	Odisha	44,291	21,293	22,998	44,420	21,269	23,150	44,548	21,246	23,303
21	Punjab	30,730	16,135	14,595	30,926	16,231	14,695	31,122	16,327	14,795
22	Rajasthan	81,025	41,584	39,441	81,897	41,990	39,907	82,770	42,397	40,373
23	Sikkim	689	363	326	695	366	329	702	370	332
24	Tamil Nadu	76,860	38,361	38,499	77,089	38,458	38,630	77,317	38,556	38,761
25	Telangana	38,090	19,154	18,936	38,272	19,241	19,030	38,454	19,329	19,125
26	Tripura	4,147	2,108	2,039	4,184	2,126	2,058	4,222	2,144	2,078
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,35,687	1,22,737	1,12,951	2,38,078	1,23,934	1,14,144	2,40,468	1,25,130	1,15,338
28	Uttarakhand	11,637	5,965	5,672	11,755	6,027	5,728	11,874	6,089	5,784
29	West Bengal	99,084	50,529	48,554	99,563	50,746	48,817	1,00,042	50,963	49,079
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	403	212	190	404	213	191	405	213	192
31	Chandigarh	1,231	665	567	1,243	670	573	1,255	675	580
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	699	424	275	745	455	290	790	485	305
33	Daman & Diu	564	409	154	611	449	161	658	489	169
34	NCT of Delhi	21,359	11,366	9,993	21,752	11,567	10,186	22,146	11,768	10,378
35	Lakshadweep	69	35	33	69	35	34	69	36	34
36	Puducherry	1,646	783	862	1,683	799	884	1,720	814	906
37	Ladakh	300	168	132	302	169	133	304	170	134

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

1.1.3 (a) : (Contd.) State/ UT wise distribution of Projected Population of India, 2011 – 2036

Figures in Thousands (000)

S. No.	India/State/UT	2026			2027			2028		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	India	14,23,435	7,29,604	6,93,831	14,33,852	7,34,662	6,99,190	14,44,268	7,39,720	7,04,549
1	Andhra Pradesh	53,709	26,834	26,874	53,802	26,874	26,928	53,895	26,914	26,982
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,604	824	781	1,617	830	787	1,630	836	794
3	Assam	36,717	18,661	18,056	37,012	18,803	18,209	37,308	18,945	18,363
4	Bihar	1,32,265	68,645	63,620	1,34,020	69,525	64,495	1,35,775	70,405	65,370
5	Chhattisgarh	31,211	15,651	15,560	31,512	15,801	15,711	31,814	15,952	15,862
6	Goa	1,599	804	794	1,606	807	798	1,613	811	802
7	Gujarat	74,086	38,930	35,156	74,855	39,341	35,514	75,624	39,752	35,872
8	Haryana	31,299	16,529	14,770	31,629	16,690	14,939	31,958	16,850	15,108
9	Himachal Pradesh	7,579	3,843	3,737	7,606	3,856	3,750	7,632	3,869	3,764
10	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	13,896	7,256	6,640	13,989	7,299	6,690	14,082	7,341	6,741
11	Jharkhand	40,958	20,934	20,024	41,408	21,153	20,256	41,858	21,372	20,487
12	Karnataka	68,962	34,987	33,975	69,300	35,158	34,142	69,638	35,328	34,309
13	Kerala	36,207	17,395	18,812	36,304	17,444	18,861	36,402	17,492	18,910
14	Madhya Pradesh	89,673	46,157	43,515	90,549	46,584	43,966	91,426	47,010	44,417
15	Maharashtra	1,29,308	67,292	62,016	1,30,137	67,730	62,406	1,30,965	68,169	62,796
16	Manipur	3,311	1,660	1,652	3,338	1,672	1,666	3,364	1,685	1,680
17	Meghalaya	3,440	1,721	1,719	3,468	1,734	1,734	3,495	1,747	1,748
18	Mizoram	1,272	641	632	1,282	646	637	1,293	650	642
19	Nagaland	2,294	1,182	1,112	2,312	1,191	1,121	2,331	1,200	1,130
20	Odisha	44,677	21,222	23,455	44,743	21,168	23,575	44,810	21,114	23,695
21	Punjab	31,318	16,423	14,895	31,472	16,497	14,975	31,626	16,571	15,055
22	Rajasthan	83,642	42,803	40,839	84,353	43,116	41,237	85,064	43,429	41,635
23	Sikkim	708	373	335	714	376	338	719	378	341
24	Tamil Nadu	77,546	38,654	38,892	77,653	38,689	38,964	77,761	38,724	39,036
25	Telangana	38,636	19,417	19,219	38,750	19,468	19,282	38,864	19,520	19,344
26	Tripura	4,260	2,163	2,097	4,294	2,179	2,115	4,328	2,195	2,133
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,42,859	1,26,327	1,16,532	2,44,680	1,27,216	1,17,463	2,46,500	1,28,106	1,18,395
28	Uttarakhand	11,993	6,152	5,841	12,099	6,207	5,892	12,205	6,263	5,943
29	West Bengal	1,00,522	51,180	49,342	1,00,851	51,316	49,535	1,01,180	51,451	49,729
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	406	214	192	407	214	193	408	214	193
31	Chandigarh	1,267	681	586	1,277	685	592	1,287	690	597
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	836	516	320	904	563	341	973	610	362
33	Daman & Diu	705	529	176	792	606	186	878	682	196
34	NCT of Delhi	22,540	11,970	10,570	22,942	12,172	10,770	23,345	12,375	10,970
35	Lakshadweep	70	36	34	70	36	34	70	36	34
36	Puducherry	1,757	829	928	1,798	845	952	1,838	862	977
37	Ladakh	305	170	135	306	171	136	308	171	137

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

1.1.3 (a) : (Contd.) State/ UT wise distribution of Projected Population of India, 2011 – 2036

Figures in Thousands (000)

S. No.	India/State/UT	2029			2030			2031		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	India	14,54,685	7,44,777	7,09,908	14,65,102	7,49,835	7,15,267	14,75,519	7,54,893	7,20,626
1	Andhra Pradesh	53,989	26,953	27,035	54,082	26,993	27,089	54,175	27,033	27,142
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,643	842	800	1,656	849	807	1,669	855	814
3	Assam	37,604	19,088	18,517	37,900	19,230	18,671	38,196	19,372	18,824
4	Bihar	1,37,531	71,285	66,246	1,39,286	72,165	67,121	1,41,041	73,045	67,996
5	Chhattisgarh	32,116	16,103	16,013	32,417	16,253	16,164	32,719	16,404	16,315
6	Goa	1,620	814	806	1,626	817	810	1,633	820	814
7	Gujarat	76,393	40,163	36,230	77,162	40,574	36,588	77,931	40,986	36,946
8	Haryana	32,287	17,010	15,278	32,616	17,170	15,447	32,946	17,330	15,616
9	Himachal Pradesh	7,659	3,882	3,777	7,685	3,895	3,790	7,712	3,908	3,804
10	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	14,175	7,383	6,792	14,268	7,425	6,843	14,361	7,467	6,894
11	Jharkhand	42,309	21,591	20,718	42,759	21,810	20,949	43,209	22,029	21,181
12	Karnataka	69,976	35,499	34,477	70,314	35,670	34,644	70,652	35,840	34,812
13	Kerala	36,499	17,541	18,959	36,597	17,589	19,008	36,695	17,638	19,057
14	Madhya Pradesh	92,303	47,436	44,867	93,180	47,862	45,318	94,057	48,288	45,769
15	Maharashtra	1,31,794	68,607	63,187	1,32,622	69,046	63,577	1,33,451	69,484	63,967
16	Manipur	3,391	1,697	1,694	3,417	1,710	1,708	3,444	1,722	1,722
17	Meghalaya	3,523	1,760	1,763	3,550	1,773	1,777	3,578	1,786	1,792
18	Mizoram	1,303	655	648	1,313	660	653	1,323	665	658
19	Nagaland	2,349	1,209	1,140	2,367	1,218	1,149	2,386	1,227	1,159
20	Odisha	44,876	21,061	23,815	44,942	21,007	23,935	45,008	20,953	24,055
21	Punjab	31,779	16,644	15,135	31,933	16,718	15,215	32,087	16,792	15,295
22	Rajasthan	85,775	43,742	42,033	86,487	44,055	42,431	87,198	44,369	42,829
23	Sikkim	725	381	344	731	384	346	736	387	349
24	Tamil Nadu	77,868	38,760	39,108	77,975	38,795	39,180	78,082	38,830	39,252
25	Telangana	38,978	19,572	19,407	39,092	19,623	19,469	39,207	19,675	19,532
26	Tripura	4,362	2,211	2,150	4,396	2,228	2,168	4,430	2,244	2,186
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,48,321	1,28,995	1,19,327	2,50,142	1,29,884	1,20,258	2,51,963	1,30,774	1,21,190
28	Uttarakhand	12,312	6,318	5,994	12,418	6,373	6,045	12,524	6,429	6,096
29	West Bengal	1,01,509	51,587	49,922	1,01,838	51,723	50,115	1,02,167	51,858	50,309
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	409	215	194	410	215	194	410	216	195
31	Chandigarh	1,298	695	603	1,308	699	609	1,318	704	614
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,041	658	383	1,109	705	404	1,178	753	425
33	Daman & Diu	964	758	206	1,051	834	216	1,137	910	227
34	NCT of Delhi	23,747	12,578	11,170	24,150	12,780	11,369	24,552	12,983	11,569
35	Lakshadweep	70	36	34	70	36	34	71	36	34
36	Puducherry	1,879	878	1,002	1,920	894	1,026	1,961	910	1,051
37	Ladakh	309	172	137	310	172	138	312	173	139

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

1.1.3 (a) : (Contd.) State/ UT wise distribution of Projected Population of India, 2011 – 2036

Figures in Thousands (000)

S. No.	India/State/UT	2032			2033			2034		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	India	14,84,073	7,59,055	7,25,018	14,92,627	7,63,217	7,29,410	15,01,181	7,67,379	7,33,802
1	Andhra Pradesh	54,191	27,032	27,158	54,206	27,031	27,174	54,221	27,031	27,190
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,679	859	819	1,689	864	824	1,699	869	830
3	Assam	38,437	19,485	18,952	38,677	19,597	19,080	38,918	19,710	19,208
4	Bihar	1,42,548	73,795	68,752	1,44,055	74,546	69,509	1,45,562	75,296	70,266
5	Chhattisgarh	32,991	16,538	16,453	33,264	16,673	16,591	33,536	16,807	16,729
6	Goa	1,639	822	817	1,645	825	820	1,651	828	823
7	Gujarat	78,608	41,348	37,260	79,285	41,711	37,574	79,962	42,074	37,888
8	Haryana	33,250	17,476	15,774	33,555	17,622	15,933	33,860	17,769	16,091
9	Himachal Pradesh	7,727	3,916	3,811	7,741	3,923	3,818	7,756	3,931	3,825
10	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	14,438	7,501	6,938	14,515	7,534	6,981	14,593	7,568	7,025
11	Jharkhand	43,599	22,215	21,383	43,988	22,402	21,586	44,377	22,589	21,788
12	Karnataka	70,911	35,969	34,942	71,170	36,097	35,073	71,429	36,225	35,204
13	Kerala	36,746	17,665	19,080	36,796	17,693	19,104	36,847	17,720	19,127
14	Madhya Pradesh	94,806	48,645	46,161	95,556	49,002	46,554	96,305	49,359	46,946
15	Maharashtra	1,34,114	69,829	64,285	1,34,776	70,174	64,602	1,35,439	70,518	64,920
16	Manipur	3,465	1,732	1,733	3,485	1,741	1,744	3,506	1,751	1,756
17	Meghalaya	3,599	1,796	1,804	3,621	1,806	1,816	3,643	1,816	1,827
18	Mizoram	1,331	669	663	1,339	672	667	1,347	676	671
19	Nagaland	2,400	1,234	1,166	2,415	1,240	1,174	2,429	1,247	1,182
20	Odisha	45,012	20,871	24,141	45,015	20,788	24,227	45,019	20,706	24,312
21	Punjab	32,201	16,845	15,356	32,315	16,897	15,418	32,430	16,950	15,480
22	Rajasthan	87,871	44,705	43,166	88,544	45,041	43,503	89,217	45,376	43,840
23	Sikkim	741	389	352	745	391	354	750	393	356
24	Tamil Nadu	78,079	38,812	39,267	78,076	38,794	39,282	78,073	38,775	39,297
25	Telangana	39,259	19,694	19,564	39,311	19,714	19,597	39,363	19,733	19,630
26	Tripura	4,457	2,257	2,200	4,484	2,269	2,215	4,511	2,281	2,229
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,53,369	1,31,442	1,21,927	2,54,774	1,32,109	1,22,665	2,56,179	1,32,777	1,23,402
28	Uttarakhand	12,614	6,476	6,138	12,704	6,523	6,181	12,794	6,571	6,224
29	West Bengal	1,02,320	51,903	50,417	1,02,473	51,947	50,526	1,02,625	51,991	50,634
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	411	216	195	412	216	196	412	216	196
31	Chandigarh	1,326	707	619	1,335	711	624	1,343	715	628
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,283	828	455	1,388	903	485	1,493	978	515
33	Daman & Diu	1,303	1,062	241	1,470	1,214	255	1,636	1,366	270
34	NCT of Delhi	24,960	13,187	11,773	25,368	13,391	11,977	25,775	13,595	12,181
35	Lakshadweep	71	36	34	71	36	35	71	37	35
36	Puducherry	2,005	927	1,078	2,050	944	1,106	2,094	961	1,133
37	Ladakh	312	173	140	313	173	140	314	173	141

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

1.1.3 (a) : (Contd.) State/ UT wise distribution of Projected Population of India, 2011 – 2036

Figures in Thousands (000)

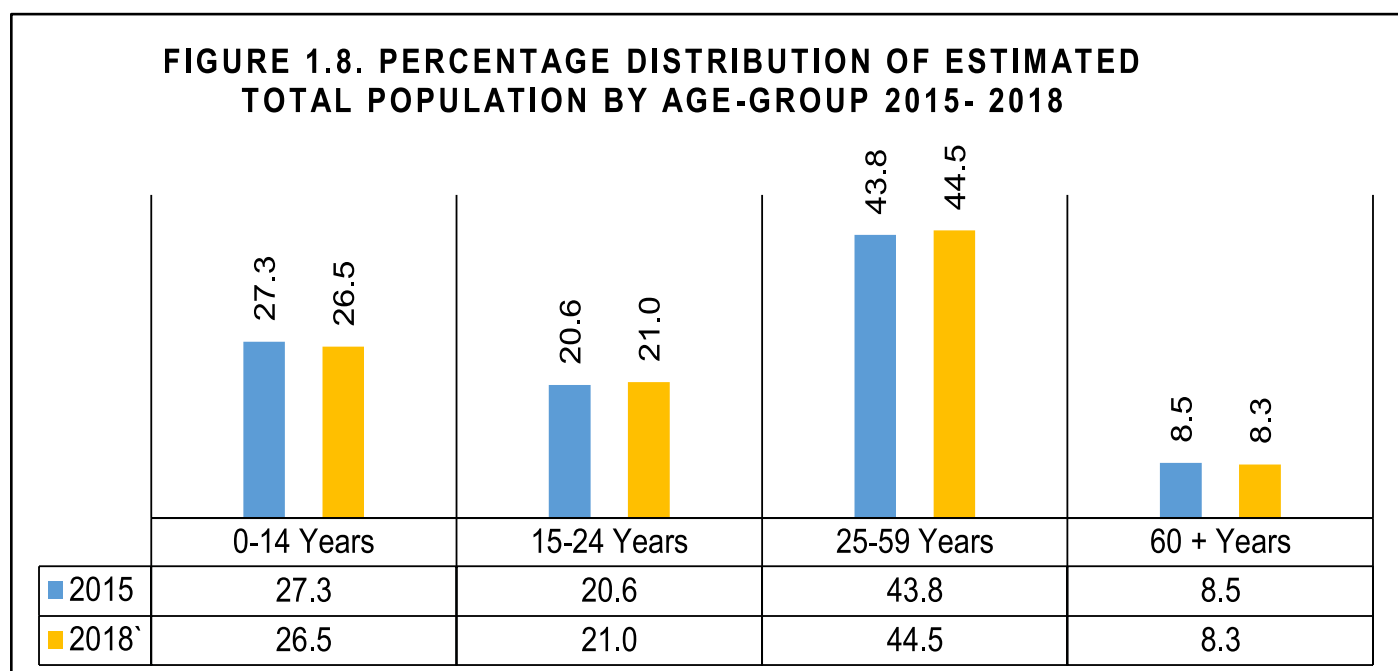
S. No.	India/State/UT	2035			2036		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	India	15,09,734	7,71,540	7,38,194	15,18,288	7,75,702	7,42,586
2	Andhra Pradesh	54,236	27,030	27,206	54,252	27,029	27,223
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,709	874	835	1,719	878	841
4	Assam	39,158	19,823	19,336	39,399	19,935	19,464
5	Bihar	1,47,069	76,046	71,022	1,48,576	76,797	71,779
6	Chhattisgarh	33,809	16,941	16,867	34,081	17,076	17,005
7	Goa	1,657	830	827	1,663	833	830
8	Gujarat	80,639	42,437	38,202	81,316	42,800	38,516
9	Haryana	34,164	17,915	16,249	34,469	18,061	16,408
10	Himachal Pradesh	7,770	3,938	3,832	7,785	3,945	3,840
11	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	14,670	7,601	7,069	14,747	7,635	7,112
12	Jharkhand	44,766	22,775	21,991	45,155	22,962	22,193
13	Karnataka	71,689	36,354	35,335	71,948	36,482	35,466
14	Kerala	36,898	17,747	19,150	36,949	17,775	19,174
15	Madhya Pradesh	97,055	49,716	47,339	97,804	50,073	47,731
16	Maharashtra	1,36,101	70,863	65,238	1,36,764	71,208	65,556
17	Manipur	3,527	1,760	1,767	3,548	1,770	1,779
18	Meghalaya	3,664	1,826	1,839	3,686	1,836	1,851
19	Mizoram	1,355	680	676	1,363	683	680
20	Nagaland	2,444	1,254	1,189	2,458	1,261	1,197
21	Odisha	45,022	20,624	24,398	45,025	20,542	24,483
22	Punjab	32,544	17,002	15,541	32,658	17,055	15,603
23	Rajasthan	89,890	45,712	44,177	90,563	46,048	44,514
24	Sikkim	754	395	359	759	397	361
25	Tamil Nadu	78,070	38,757	39,313	78,067	38,739	39,328
26	Telangana	39,415	19,752	19,663	39,467	19,772	19,696
27	Tripura	4,538	2,294	2,244	4,565	2,306	2,258
28	Uttar Pradesh	2,57,585	1,33,445	1,24,139	2,58,990	1,34,113	1,24,877
29	Uttarakhand	12,884	6,618	6,266	12,974	6,665	6,309
30	West Bengal	1,02,778	52,036	50,742	1,02,931	52,080	50,851
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	413	216	196	413	217	197
32	Chandigarh	1,351	718	633	1,360	722	638
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,598	1,053	544	1,703	1,128	574
34	Daman & Diu	1,802	1,518	284	1,969	1,670	298
35	NCT of Delhi	26,183	13,798	12,385	26,591	14,002	12,589
36	Lakshadweep	71	37	35	71	37	35
37	Puducherry	2,139	978	1,161	2,184	995	1,189
38	Ladakh	315	173	142	316	174	142

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

1.1.4 (a) : Percentage distribution of estimated Total Population by age-group and sex 2015-2018

Age Group	2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
0-4	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.8
5-9	9	9.2	8.8	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.4
10-14	9.7	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.1
15-19	10.2	10.5	9.9	10.1	10.4	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.0
20-24	10.4	10.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.8	10.8	10.5	11.0
25-29	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.2
30-34	7.9	8	7.9	8.1	8.1	8	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.4
35-39	7	6.9	7.1	7.1	7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.3
40-44	6.1	6.1	6	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
45-49	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
50-54	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2
55-59	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6
60-64	3.1	3	3.1	3.1	3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0
65-69	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
70-74	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
75-79	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
80-84	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
85+	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3

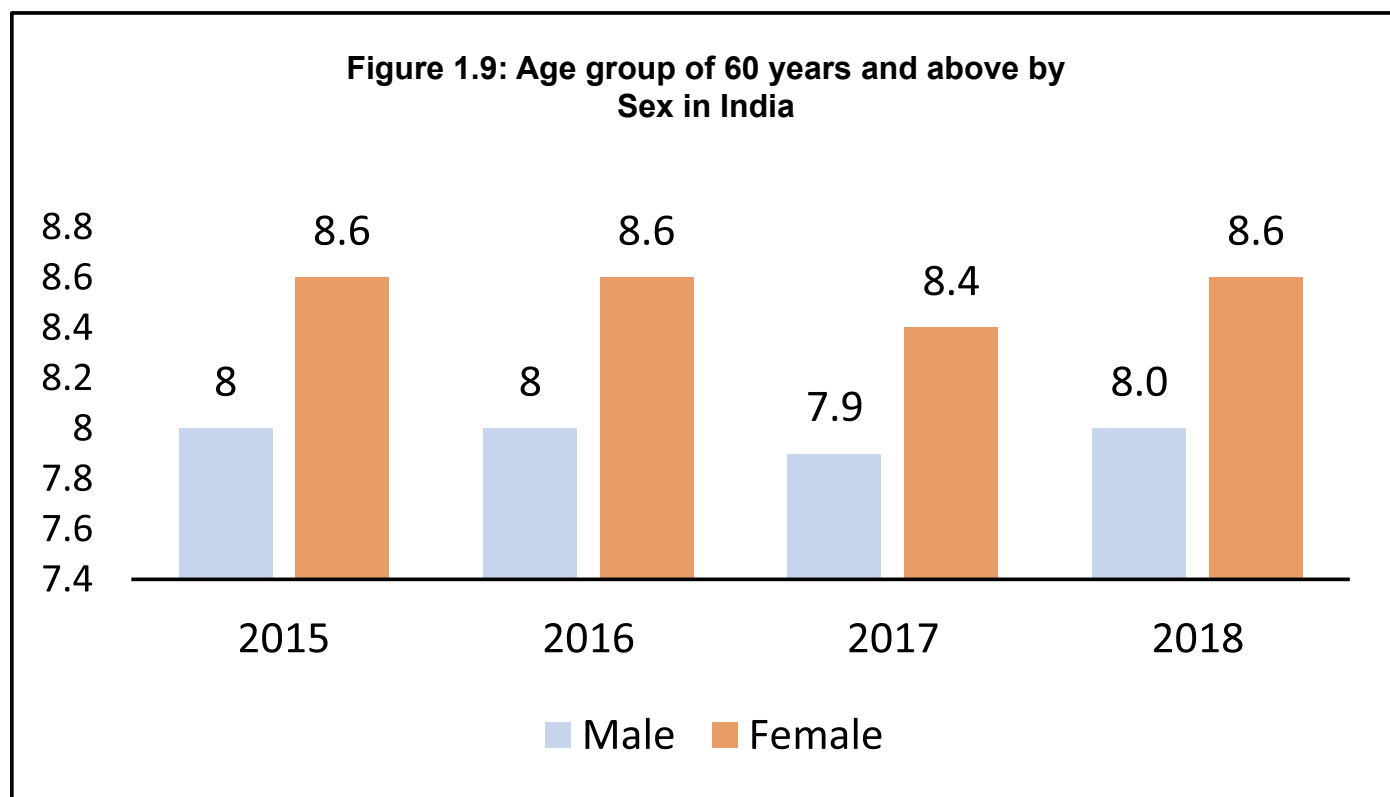
Source: SRS Statistical Report 2018, O/o Registrar General of India



Source: Table 1.1.4 (a)

The percentage distribution of population for 0-14 years in 2018 was 26.5%, 15-24 years was 21.0 %, 25-59 years was 44.5 % and for 60+ years was 8.3 %. [Table 1.1.4 (a)].

The ageing population has more female.



Source: Table 1.1.4 (a)

1.1.4 (b) : Percentage distribution of estimated Rural Population by age-group and sex, 2015-2018

Age Group	2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
0-4	9.2	9.4	9	9.1	9.3	8.8	8.9	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.4
5-9	9.5	9.6	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.3	8.9
10-14	10.2	10.4	10	10.1	10.3	9.9	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.6
15-19	10.7	11	10.4	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.7	11.0	10.4	10.7	11.0	10.5
20-24	10.6	10.3	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.9	11.0	10.8	11.2
25-29	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9
30-34	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.0	8.0	7.9
35-39	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0
40-44	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9
45-49	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
50-54	4	4.1	3.8	4	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8
55-59	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.5
60-64	3	2.9	3	3	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0
65-69	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2
70-74	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
75-79	0.9	0.8	1	0.9	0.8	1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
80-84	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
85+	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

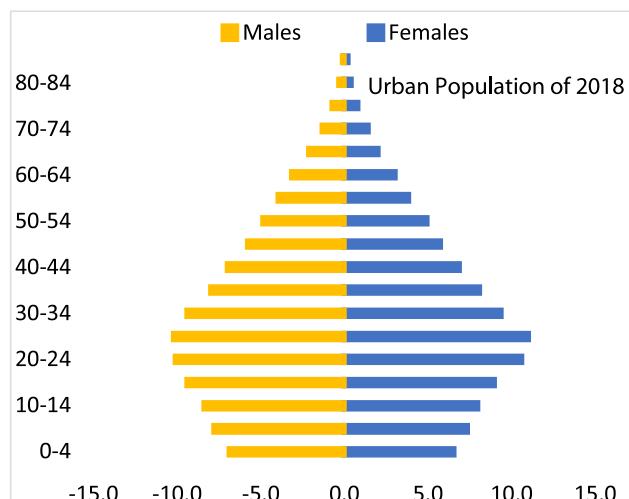
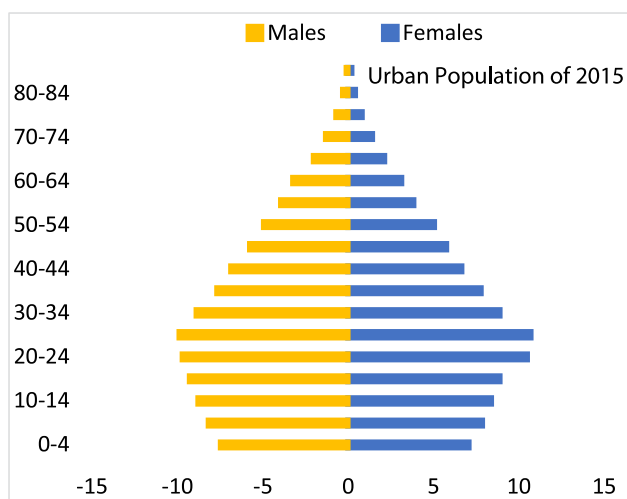
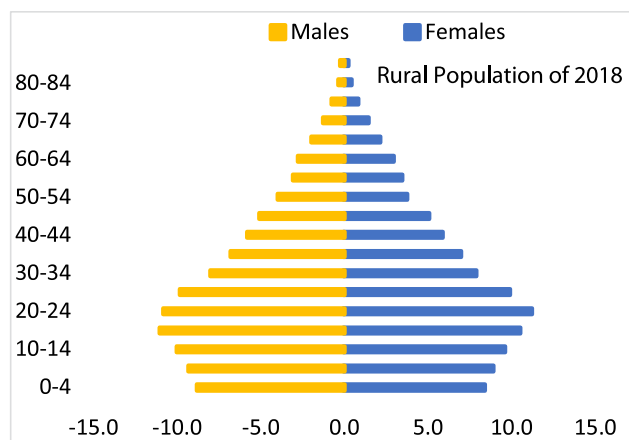
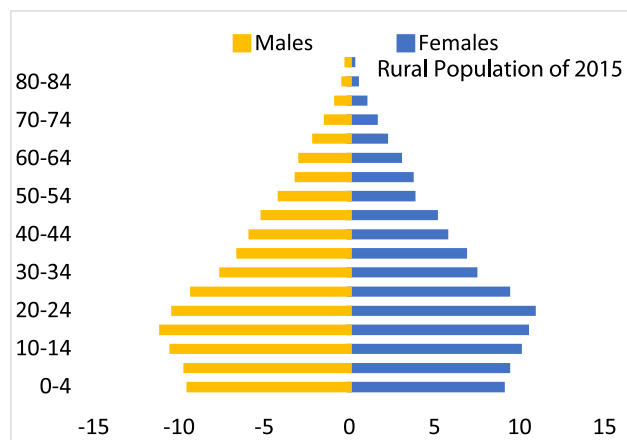
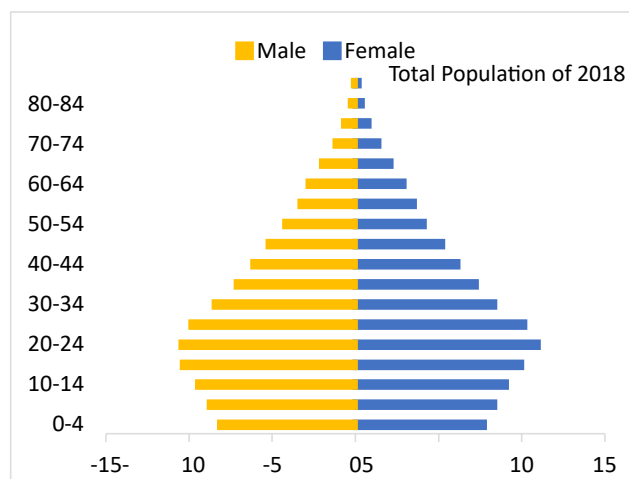
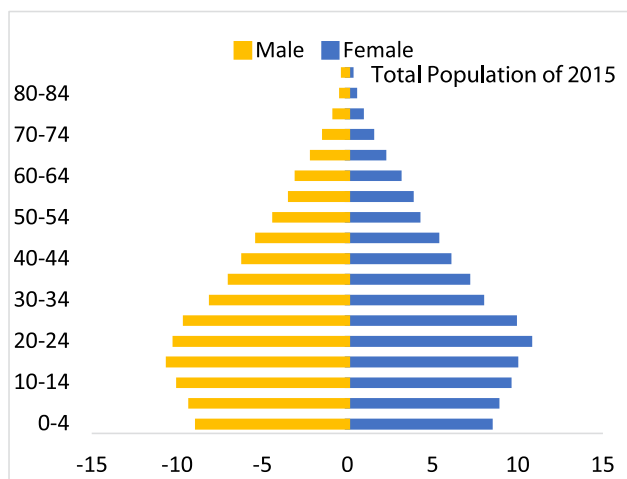
Source: SRS Statistical Report 2018, O/o Registrar General of India

1.1.4 (c) : Percentage distribution of estimated urban population by age-group and sex, 2015-2018

Age Group	2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
0-4	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.4	7	7	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.6
5-9	8	8.2	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.4
10-14	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.0
15-19	9.1	9.3	8.9	9.1	9.3	8.9	9.2	9.4	9	9.2	9.4	9.0
20-24	10.1	9.7	10.5	10.1	9.8	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.5	10.4	10.1	10.6
25-29	10.3	9.9	10.7	10.2	9.9	10.6	10.4	10	10.8	10.6	10.2	11.0
30-34	8.9	8.9	8.9	9	9	9	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4
35-39	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8	8.0	8.0	8.1
40-44	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	7	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9
45-49	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
50-54	5	5	5.1	5	5	5.1	5	4.9	5	4.9	4.9	5.0
55-59	4	4	3.9	4	4	4	3.9	4	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9
60-64	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
65-69	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
70-74	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
75-79	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
80-84	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
85+	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: SRS Statistical Report 2018, O/o Registrar General of India

Figure 1.10: Percentage distribution of estimated Population by age-group, sex and residence (Comparison with 2015 and 2018 data)
(Source: Table 1.1.4 (c))



1.1.4 (d) : Percentage Distribution of Projected Population By Age and Sex as on 01st March: 2011-2036

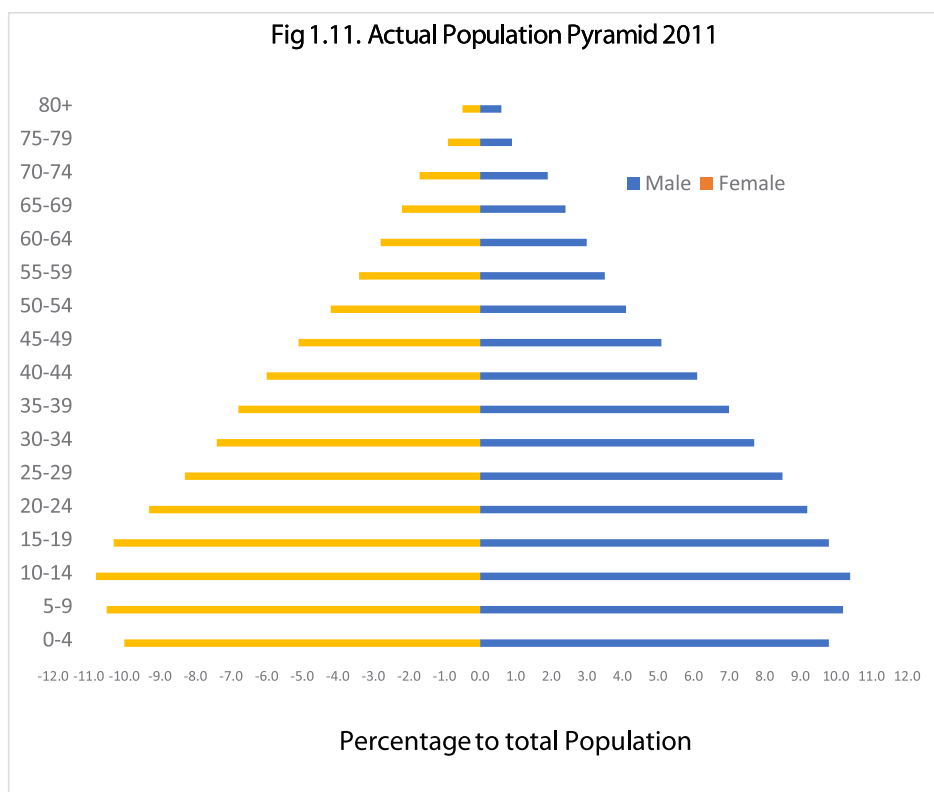
India									
Age group	2011			2016			2021		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.0	9.3	8.8	8.3	8.6	8.1
5-9	10.3	10.5	10.2	9.2	9.3	9.1	8.5	8.7	8.2
10-14	10.6	10.8	10.4	9.7	9.8	9.5	8.7	8.8	8.6
15-19	10.1	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.1	9.7	9.1	9.3	9.0
20-24	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.1
25-29	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.8	9.0	8.6
30-34	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.0
35-39	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.4
40-44	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.7
45-49	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.0
50-54	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.2
55-59	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.3
60-64	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3
65-69	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7
70-74	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1
75-79	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
80+	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

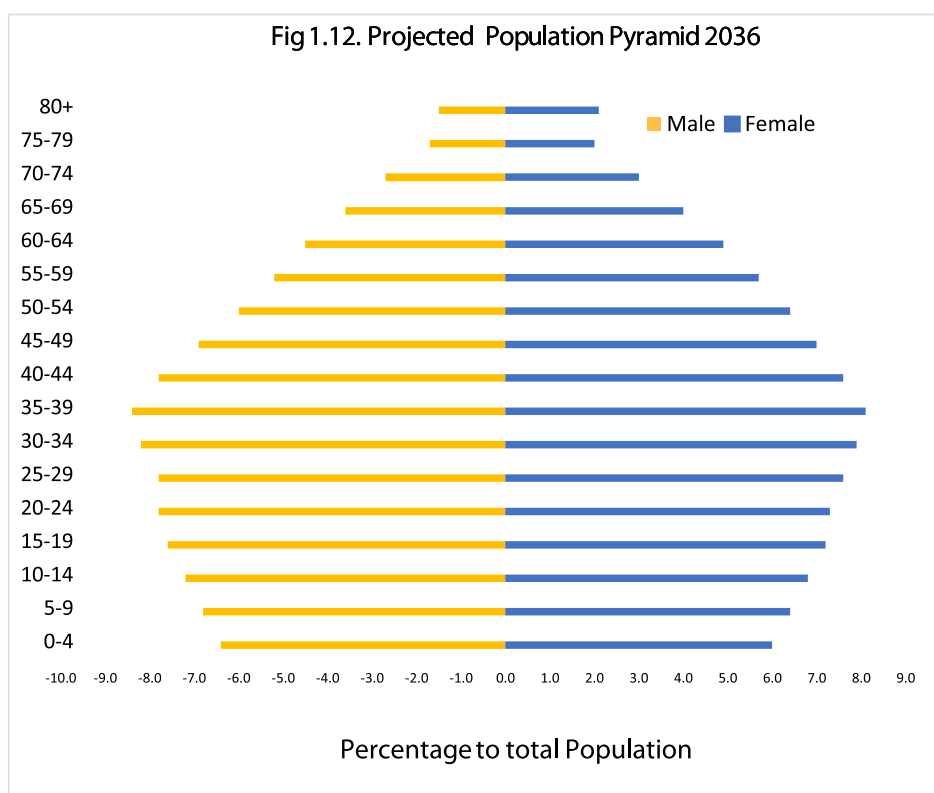
1.1.4 (d) : Contd. Percentage Distribution of Projected Population By Age and Sex as on 01st March: 2011-2036

India									
Age group	2026			2031			2036		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0-4	7.5	7.7	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.0
5-9	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.2	7.4	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.4
10-14	8.1	8.3	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.0	7.2	6.8
15-19	8.3	8.4	8.2	7.8	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.2
20-24	8.7	8.8	8.5	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.3
25-29	8.9	9.1	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.6
30-34	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.0	8.2	7.9
35-39	7.6	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.1	7.8	8.2	8.4	8.1
40-44	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.8	7.6
45-49	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.0
50-54	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.4
55-59	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.7
60-64	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.9
65-69	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.0
70-74	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.0
75-79	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0
80+	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November.



Source: Table 1.1.4 (d)



Source: Table 1.1.4 (d)

Changes in the age structure of the projected population at the national level between 2011 and 2036 have been depicted by population pyramids. It is observed from the said population pyramids that in 2011, older cohorts would be smaller than younger cohorts. Subsequently, with the decline in fertility, the base of the pyramid in 2036 would narrow down, while the middle would get broadened. [Refer Fig 1.11 and Fig 1.12]

1.1.5 (a) : Percentage distribution of Total Population in the age group of 60 years and above by sex in India and bigger States, 2015-2018

S. No	India/ States	2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	India	8.3	8	8.6	8.3	8	8.6	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.6
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.8	10.1	9.4	9.8	10.1	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.3	9.8	10.1	9.4
2	Assam	6.8	7	6.5	6.8	7.1	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.1	6.6
3	Bihar	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.5
4	Chhattisgarh	7.1	6.6	7.7	7.2	6.7	7.7	7.1	6.6	7.5	7.2	6.7	7.7
5	Delhi	6.9	6.5	7.3	6.9	6.6	7.3	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.6	7.3
6	Gujarat	8.6	7.8	9.4	8.6	7.9	9.4	8.4	7.6	9.3	8.6	7.9	9.4
7	Haryana	7.6	7.1	8.2	7.7	7.2	8.3	7.4	6.9	8.0	7.7	7.2	8.3
8	Himachal Pradesh	11.2	10.9	11.5	11.1	10.9	11.4	11.1	10.8	11.4	11.1	10.9	11.4
9	Jammu & Kashmir	9.7	9.5	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4
10	Jharkhand	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.6	7.1	6.6	6.3	6.9	6.8	6.6	7.1
11	Karnataka	8.3	7.8	8.8	8.3	7.8	8.9	8.2	7.7	8.7	8.3	7.8	8.9
12	Kerala	13.1	12.4	13.8	13.2	12.5	13.9	13.0	12.3	13.7	13.2	12.5	13.9
13	Madhya Pradesh	7.2	7	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.5
14	Maharashtra	9.3	8.9	9.7	9.3	8.9	9.7	9.1	8.7	9.5	9.3	8.9	9.7
15	Odisha	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.9	10.1	9.8
16	Punjab	10.3	9.7	11	10.4	9.9	11	10.2	9.7	10.7	10.4	9.9	11.0
17	Rajasthan	7.4	6.7	8.2	7.5	6.7	8.3	7.3	6.5	8.2	7.5	6.7	8.3
18	Tamil Nadu	10.5	10.3	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.9	10.5	10.3	10.7
19	Telangana	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.3
20	Uttar Pradesh	7	6.7	7.4	7	6.7	7.4	6.9	6.6	7.2	7.0	6.7	7.4
21	Uttarakhand	9.1	8.4	9.8	9	8.3	9.8	8.6	8.0	9.3	9.0	8.3	9.8
22	West Bengal	9	9.1	8.9	9	9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.9

Source: SRS Statistical Report 2018, O/o Registrar General of India

1.1.5 (b) : Percentage distribution of Rural Population in the age group of 60 years and above by sex, India and bigger States, 2015-2018

S. No	India/ States	2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	India	8.3	7.9	8.6	8.3	7.9	8.6	8.1	7.8	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.6
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.5	10.8	10	10.5	10.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.0	10.5	10.8	10.1
2	Assam	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.4
3	Bihar	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.3
4	Chhattisgarh	7.3	6.8	7.9	7.4	6.9	7.9	7.3	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.9	7.9
5	Delhi	6.6	6	7.5	6.8	6.2	7.6	6.5	5.9	7.2	6.8	6.2	7.6
6	Gujarat	8.9	8.1	9.8	8.9	8.1	9.8	8.7	7.9	9.7	8.9	8.1	9.8
7	Haryana	7.7	7.1	8.4	7.8	7.2	8.5	7.6	7.0	8.2	7.8	7.2	8.5
8	Himachal Pradesh	11.4	11.1	11.7	11.3	11.1	11.6	11.3	11.0	11.6	11.3	11.1	11.6
9	Jammu & Kashmir	9.2	9.1	9.4	9	9	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1
10	Jharkhand	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.3	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.9
11	Karnataka	8.7	8.2	9.3	8.8	8.2	9.5	8.7	8.0	9.4	8.8	8.2	9.5
12	Kerala	13.3	12.6	14	13.4	12.7	14.1	13.4	12.5	13.9	13.4	12.7	14.1
13	Madhya Pradesh	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.1	6.8	7.5	7.1	6.8	7.5	7.1	6.8	7.5
14	Maharashtra	10.2	9.6	10.9	10.3	9.6	11	10.1	9.4	10.8	10.3	9.6	11.0
15	Odisha	10	10.1	9.8	10.2	10.3	10	10.1	10.4	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.0
16	Punjab	11.1	10.4	12	11.2	10.6	12	11.0	10.4	11.7	11.2	10.6	12.0
17	Rajasthan	7.4	6.6	8.2	7.5	6.6	8.4	7.3	6.4	8.3	7.5	6.6	8.4
18	Tamil Nadu	10.8	10.4	11.2	10.8	10.4	11.2	10.7	10.3	11.0	10.8	10.4	11.2
19	Telangana	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.8
20	Uttar Pradesh	7.1	6.8	7.5	7	6.7	7.5	6.9	6.6	7.3	7.0	6.7	7.5
21	Uttarakhand	9.6	8.8	10.5	9.8	8.7	10.4	9.2	8.4	10.0	9.8	8.7	10.4
22	West Bengal	7.8	7.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	8.2	7.7	7.3	8.1	7.9	7.6	8.2

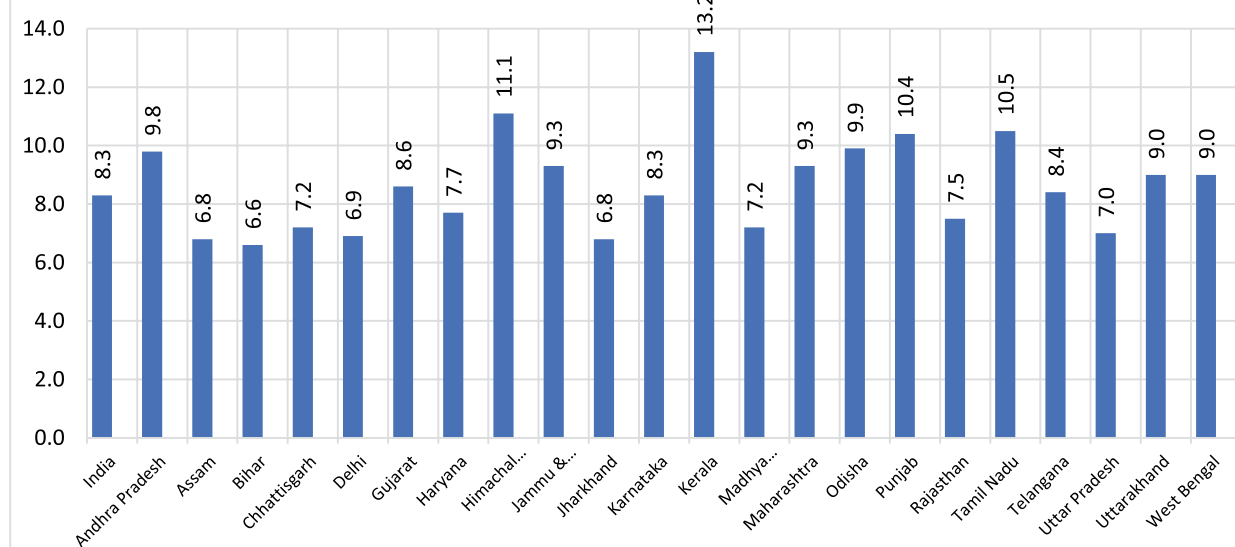
Source: SRS Statistical Report 2018, O/o Registrar General of India

1.1.5 : (c) Percentage distribution of Urban Population in the age group of 60 years and above by sex in India and bigger States, 2015-2018

S. No	India/ States	2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	India	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.6
1	Andhra Pradesh	8.1	8.3	7.8	8	8.3	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.5	8.0	8.3	7.7
2	Assam	8.6	9.4	7.8	8.7	9.4	7.9	8.4	9.2	7.6	8.7	9.4	7.9
3	Bihar	8.3	8.7	7.9	8.2	8.5	7.8	8.1	8.4	7.8	8.2	8.5	7.8
4	Chhattisgarh	6.5	5.9	7.1	6.5	6	7	6.2	5.8	6.6	6.5	6.0	7.0
5	Delhi	6.9	6.6	7.3	6.9	6.6	7.3	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.6	7.3
6	Gujarat	8.2	7.5	8.9	8.3	7.6	9	8.0	7.3	8.7	8.3	7.6	9.0
7	Haryana	7.4	7	7.7	7.4	7	7.8	7.1	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.8
8	Himachal Pradesh	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9
9	Jammu & Kashmir	11	10.8	11.4	10.1	10	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1
10	Jharkhand	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.6
11	Karnataka	7.6	7.3	8	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.9
12	Kerala	12.9	12.1	13.7	13	12.2	13.8	12.8	12.0	13.5	13.0	12.2	13.8
13	Madhya Pradesh	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.6
14	Maharashtra	8	8	8	8.1	8	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.1
15	Odisha	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.6
16	Punjab	9.2	8.7	9.7	9.2	8.8	9.6	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.2	8.8	9.6
17	Rajasthan	7.6	7	8.1	7.6	7	8.1	7.5	6.9	8.0	7.6	7.0	8.1
18	Tamil Nadu	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.3
19	Telangana	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.2	6.5	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	5.9
20	Uttar Pradesh	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.7	7.1
21	Uttarakhand	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.9
22	West Bengal	11.6	12.6	10.5	11.4	12.3	10.5	11.1	11.9	10.3	11.4	12.3	10.5

Source: SRS Statistical Report 2018, O/o Registrar General of India

Figure 1.13. Percentage distribution of Total Population in the age group of 60 years and above by sex in India and bigger States, 2018



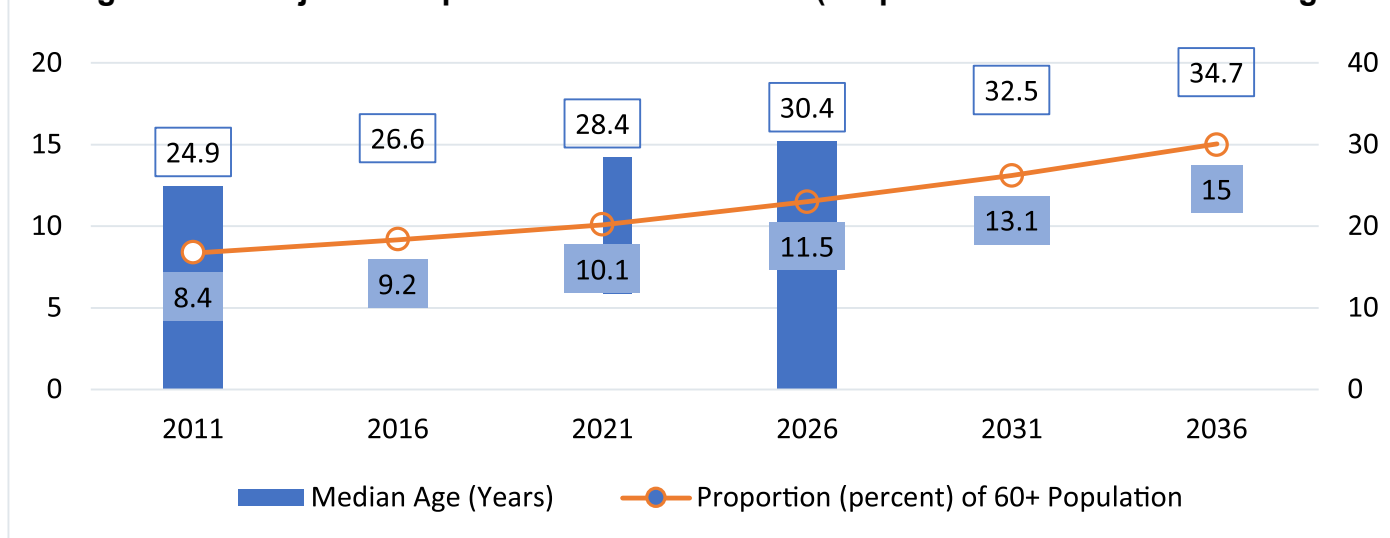
Source: Table 1.1.5(c)

1.1.5 (d): Projected Population Characteristics As on 1st March: 2011 - 2036, India and Major States; Population by broad age-group (60+)

S. No.	India/State	Proportion (percent) of 60+ Population						Median Age (Years)					
		2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036
	India	8.4	9.2	10.1	11.5	13.1	15	24.9	26.6	28.4	30.4	32.5	34.7
1	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	7.0	8.1	9.5	11.2	13.2	15.5	23.2	25.7	28.4	31.1	33.6	36.2
2	Himachal Pradesh	10.4	11.6	13.1	14.9	17.1	19.6	28.2	30.3	27.6	34.8	37.2	39.5
3	Punjab	10.5	11.4	12.6	14.3	16.2	18.3	27.7	29.7	32	34.3	36.6	38.9
4	Uttarakhand	8.9	9.7	10.6	11.8	13.2	14.9	24.2	26.3	28.5	30.8	33.1	35.6
5	Haryana	8.6	9.1	9.8	10.9	12.3	14	24.9	26.7	28.5	30.5	32.6	34.5
6	NCT of Delhi	6.9	8.0	9.3	10.8	12.5	14.2	26.2	28.2	30	31.9	33.6	35.1
7	Rajasthan	7.1	7.8	8.6	9.8	11.2	12.8	22.4	23.9	25.7	27.7	29.9	32.1
8	Uttar Pradesh	7.4	7.7	8.1	9.0	10.3	11.8	21.5	22.9	24.7	26.9	29.3	31.7
9	Bihar	6.3	7.1	7.7	8.5	9.5	10.9	20	21.0	22	22.7	25.8	28.1
10	Assam	6.4	7.1	8.2	9.8	11.6	13.7	23.8	25.6	27.4	29.8	31.5	33.6
11	West Bengal	8.6	9.7	11.3	13.3	15.7	18.3	27	29.2	31.5	33.9	36.4	38.8
12	Jharkhand	6.5	7.6	8.4	9.5	10.8	12.3	22.1	23.6	25.3	27.3	29.3	31.4
13	Odisha	9.3	10.4	11.8	13.6	15.8	18.1	26.6	28.5	30.6	32.7	34.8	37.0
14	Chhattisgarh	7.6	8.0	8.8	10.1	11.7	13.4	24.2	25.3	26.9	28.6	30.6	32.5
15	Madhya Pradesh	7.5	7.8	8.5	9.6	11.1	12.8	23.3	24.4	26	27.8	29.7	31.7
16	Gujarat	8.0	9.0	10.2	11.8	13.6	15.4	26	27.6	29.3	31.1	33	34.8
17	Maharashtra	10	10.7	11.7	13.1	15	17.1	27.3	29.2	31.3	33.4	35.6	37.7
18	Andhra Pradesh	10.1	11.2	12.4	14.1	16.4	18.9	28.2	30.3	32.5	34.8	37.2	39.6
19	Karnataka	9.6	10.3	11.5	13.0	15.0	17.2	27.4	29.3	31.5	33.6	35.8	37.8
20	Kerala	12.7	14.5	16.5	18.7	20.9	22.8	31.9	33.5	35.1	36.7	38.2	39.6
21	Tamil Nadu	10.6	12.0	13.6	15.8	18.2	20.8	30	32	34.2	36.4	38.5	40.5
22	Telangana	9.2	10.1	11.0	12.5	14.5	17.1	26.7	28.9	31.2	33.6	36.1	38.6

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

Figure 1.14 Projected Population Characteristics (Proportion of 60+ and Median Age



Source: Table 1.1.5(d)

- Between 2011 and 2036, because of the declining fertility, the proportion of population aged under 15 years is projected to decline from 30.8 to 19.8 percent; the proportion of the middle age-group (15- 59 years) and the older ages (60 years and above) are set to increase considerably. With the declining fertility, along-with the increases in life expectancy, the number of older persons in the population is expected to increase by more than double from 10 crores in 2011 to 23 crores in 2036 - an increase in their share to the total population from 8.4 to 15.0 percent [Refer Table 1.1.5 (d)].
- The median age of the population will shift from 24.9 years in 2011 to 34.7 years in 2036. [Table 1.1.5 (d)]

1.1.6: State/UT wise distribution of Districts, Sub-Districts, Towns and Villages in India, 2011

S. No.	India/ State/UT	Number of districts	Number of sub-districts	Number of towns (including Census Towns)	Number of villages (including uninhabited villages)
	India	640	5988	7933	640932
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	1128	353	27800
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	188	27	5589
3	Assam	27	184	214	26395
4	Bihar	38	534	199	44874
5	Chhattisgarh	18	149	182	20126
6	Goa	2	11	70	334
7	Gujarat	26	225	348	18225
8	Haryana	21	74	154	6841
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	117	59	20690
10	Jammu & Kashmir	22	82	122	6553
11	Jharkhand	24	259	228	32394
12	Karnataka	30	180	347	29340
13	Kerala	14	63	520	1018
14	Madhya Pradesh	50	342	476	54903
15	Maharashtra	35	357	534	43665
16	Manipur	9	38	51	2582
17	Meghalaya	7	39	22	6839
18	Mizoram	8	29	23	830
19	Nagaland	11	114	26	1428
20	Odisha	30	477	223	51311
21	Puducherry	4	8	10	90
22	Punjab	20	77	217	12581
23	Rajasthan	33	244	297	44672
24	Sikkim	4	9	9	451
25	Tamil Nadu	32	216	1097	15979
26	Tripura	4	44	42	875
27	Uttar Pradesh	71	312	915	106774
28	Uttarakhand	13	78	115	16793
29	West Bengal	19	360	909	40203
30	A & N Islands	3	9	5	555
31	Chandigarh	1	1	6	5
32	D & N Haveli	1	1	6	65
33	Daman & Diu	2	2	8	19
34	Delhi	9	27	113	112
35	Lakshadweep	1	10	6	21

Source: Census of India, 2011

1.2. Vital Statistics (Vital Statistics and Projections)

1.2.1.1. Indirect Methods – SRS and Population Projections

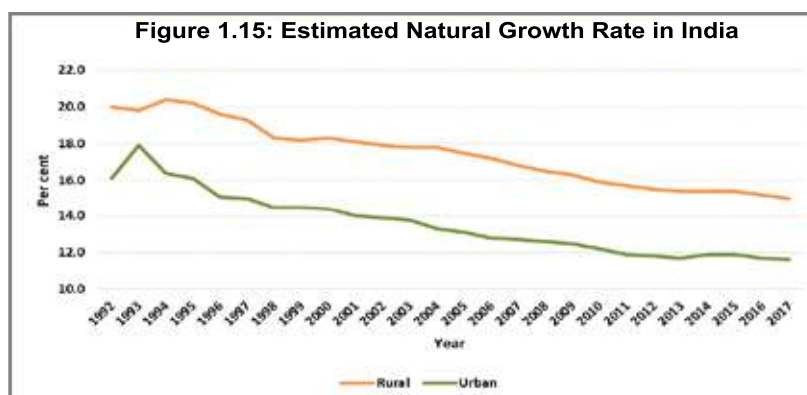
1.2.1.1. (a) : Estimated Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Growth Rate in India, 1991- 2018

S. No.	Year	Birth Rate *			Death Rate *			Natural Growth Rate*		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	1991	30.9	24.3	29.5	10.6	7.1	9.8	20.3	17.2	19.7
2	1992	30.9	23.1	29.2	10.9	7.0	10.1	20.0	16.1	19.1
3	1993	30.4	23.7	28.7	10.6	5.8	9.3	19.8	17.9	19.4
4	1994	30.5	23.1	28.7	10.1	6.7	9.3	20.4	16.4	19.4
5	1995	30.0	22.7	28.3	9.8	6.6	9.0	20.2	16.1	19.3
6	1996	29.3	21.6	27.5	9.7	6.5	9.0	19.6	15.1	18.5
7	1997	28.9	21.5	27.2	9.6	6.5	8.9	19.3	15.0	18.3
8	1998	28.0	21.0	26.5	9.7	6.6	9.0	18.3	14.5	17.5
9	1999	27.6	20.8	26.1	9.4	6.3	8.7	18.2	14.5	17.4
10	2000	27.6	20.7	25.8	9.3	6.3	8.5	18.3	14.4	17.3
11	2001	27.1	20.3	25.4	9.1	6.3	8.4	18.1	14.0	17.0
12	2002	26.6	20.0	25.0	8.7	6.1	8.1	17.9	13.9	16.9
13	2003	26.4	19.8	24.8	8.7	6.0	8.0	17.8	13.8	16.8
14	2004	25.9	19.0	24.1	8.2	5.8	7.5	17.8	13.3	16.6
15	2005	25.6	19.1	23.8	8.1	6.0	7.6	17.5	13.1	16.3
16	2006	25.2	18.8	23.5	8.1	6.0	7.5	17.2	12.8	16.0
17	2007	24.7	18.6	23.1	8.0	6.0	7.4	16.8	12.7	15.7
18	2008	24.4	18.5	22.8	8.0	5.9	7.4	16.5	12.6	15.4
19	2009	24.1	18.3	22.5	7.8	5.8	7.3	16.3	12.5	15.2
20	2010	23.7	18.0	22.1	7.7	5.8	7.2	15.9	12.2	14.9
21	2011	23.3	17.6	21.8	7.6	5.7	7.1	15.7	11.9	14.7
22	2012	23.1	17.4	21.6	7.6	5.6	7.0	15.5	11.8	14.5
23	2013	22.9	17.3	21.4	7.5	5.6	7.0	15.4	11.7	14.4
24	2014	22.7	17.4	21.0	7.3	5.5	6.7	15.4	11.9	14.3
25	2015	22.4	17.3	20.8	7.1	5.4	6.5	15.4	11.9	14.3
26	2016	22.1	17.0	20.4	6.9	5.4	6.4	15.2	11.7	14.0
27	2017	21.8	16.8	20.2	6.9	5.3	6.3	15.0	11.6	13.9
28	2018	21.6	16.7	20.0	6.7	5.1	6.2	14.9	11.6	13.8

Source:

1. SRS Bulletin - September, 13 Vol 48 No. 2
2. SRS Bulletin - September, 14 Vol 49 No. 1
3. SRS Bulletin - July, 16, Vol 50 No. 1
4. SRS Bulletin - December, 16 Vol 50 No. 2
5. SRS Bulletin - September, 17 Vol 51 No. 1
6. SRS Bulletin-May, 2019, Vol 52 No.1
7. SRS Bulletin – 2020

Note: * Rate per 1000 Mid Year Population



Source: Table 1.2.1.1. (a)

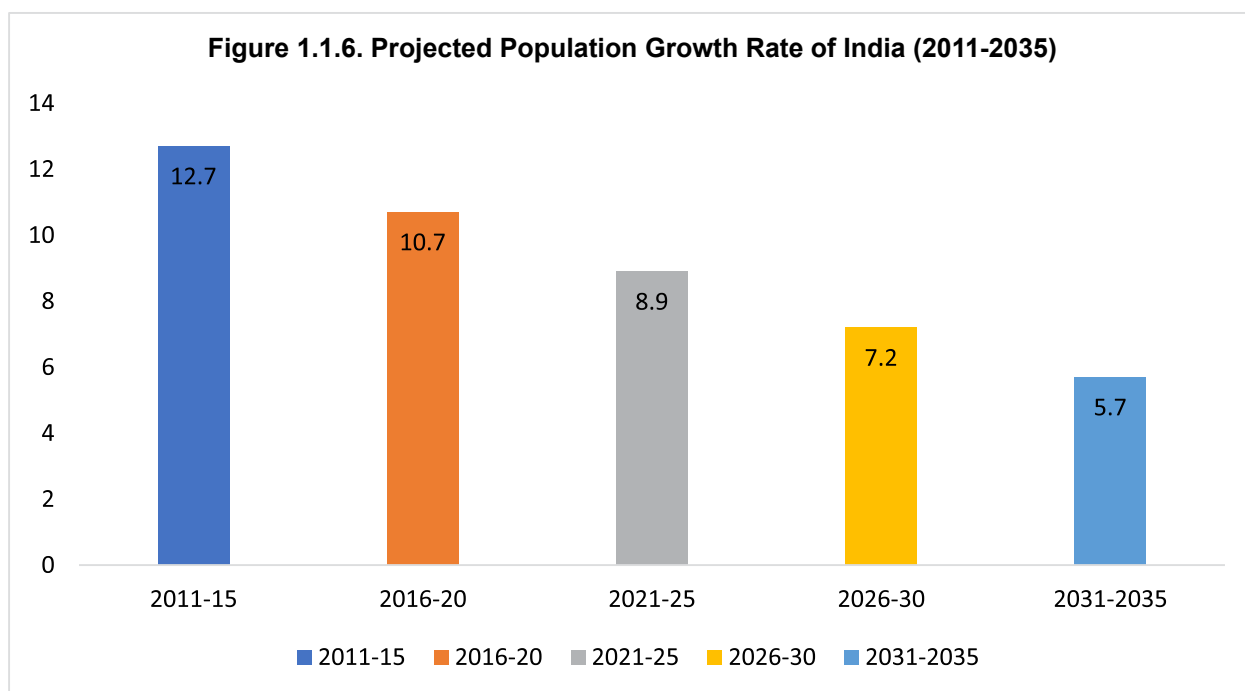
The estimated Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Growth Rate in India during 1991 to 2018 are given in Table No. 1.2.1.1 There has been consistent decrease in the Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Growth Rate in India since 1991 to 2018. As on 2018 India has registered Birth Rate of 20.0 per 1000 populations and Death Rate of 6.2 per 1000 populations while the Natural Growth Rate was 13.8 per 1000 population in India. The Birth Rate in Rural was higher than in the Urban. Similarly, the Death Rate and Natural Growth Rate were also higher in rural as compared to the Urban. [Refer Table No 1.2.1.1 (a)]

The population, however, continues to grow, as the decline in the birth rate is not as rapid as the decline in the death rate.

1.2.1.1 (b) : Projected Population Growth Rate of India and States (2011-2035)

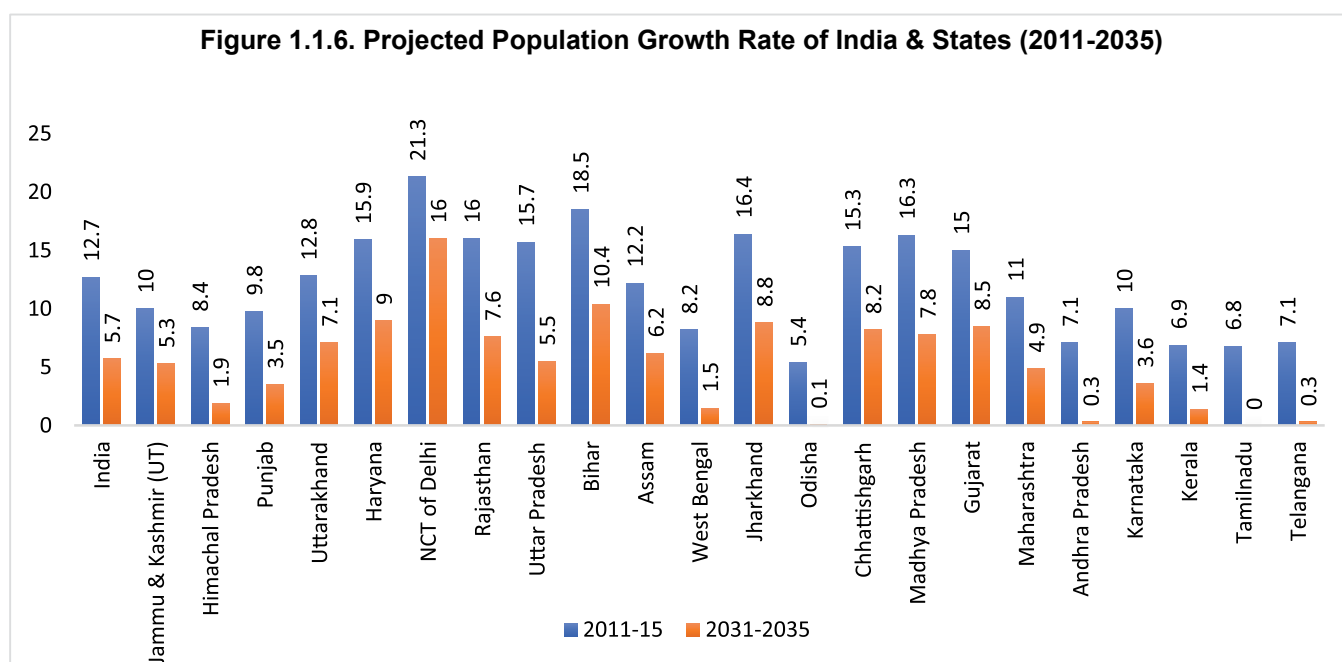
S. No.	India/State	2011-15	2016-20	2021-25	2026-30	2031-2035
	India	12.7	10.7	8.9	7.2	5.7
1	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	10	7.8	7.2	6.6	5.3
2	Himachal Pradesh	8.4	6.5	5	3.5	1.9
3	Punjab	9.8	8.1	6.4	4.8	3.5
4	Uttarakhand	12.8	11.6	10.1	8.7	7.1
5	Haryana	15.9	14.3	12	10.3	9
6	NCT of Delhi	21.3	19.3	18.3	17.1	16
7	Rajasthan	16	13.1	10.7	8.3	7.6
8	Uttar Pradesh	15.7	13.3	10.1	7.4	5.5
9	Bihar	18.5	15	14.4	12.8	10.4
10	Assam	12.2	11	9.3	7.9	6.2
11	West Bengal	8.2	6.3	4.8	3.2	1.5
12	Jharkhand	16.4	14.4	12.5	10.7	8.8
13	Odisha	5.4	4.2	2.9	1.5	0.1
14	Chhattisgarh	15.3	13.5	11.3	9.4	8.2
15	Madhya Pradesh	16.3	14	11.8	9.5	7.8
16	Gujarat	15	13.7	12	10.1	8.5
17	Maharashtra	11	9.4	7.7	6.3	4.9
18	Andhra Pradesh	7.1	5.4	3.5	1.7	0.3
19	Karnataka	10	8	6.2	4.8	3.6
20	Kerala	6.9	5.2	4	2.7	1.4
21	Tamil Nadu	6.8	4.7	3	1.4	0
22	Telangana	7.1	5.4	3.5	1.7	0.3

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019



Source: Table 1.2.1.1 (b)

The projected population growth rate is expected to decline from 12.7 for period of 2011-15 to 5.7 for period of 2031-35.



Source: Table 1.2.1.1 (b)

1.2.1.2 : State/UT wise distribution of Birth Rates in India 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018

S. No.	India/ State / UT	Birth Rate - 2015			Birth Rate - 2016			Birth Rate - 2017			Birth Rate - 2018		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	India	20.8	22.4	17.3	20.4	22.1	17.0	20.2	21.8	16.8	20.0	21.6	16.7
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.8	17.1	16.1	16.4	16.7	15.8	16.2	16.5	15.5	16.0	16.4	15.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18.8	19.5	15.3	18.9	19.5	16.1	18.3	18.8	15.5	17.9	18.4	15.4
3	Assam	22.0	23.2	15.3	21.7	22.8	15.0	21.2	22.4	14.7	21.1	22.2	14.6
4	Bihar	26.3	27.1	20.6	26.8	27.7	21.1	26.4	27.2	20.9	26.2	26.8	21.9
5	Chhattisgarh	23.2	24.8	18.3	22.8	24.3	18.1	22.7	24.1	18.0	22.5	24.0	17.8
6	Goa	12.7	12.3	13.1	12.9	12.1	13.5	12.5	12.1	12.9	12.4	12.0	12.7
7	Gujarat	20.4	22.4	18.0	20.1	22.0	17.7	19.9	21.8	17.6	19.7	21.6	17.4
8	Haryana	20.9	22.3	18.4	20.7	22.0	18.3	20.5	21.9	18.2	20.3	21.7	18.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	16.3	16.8	10.6	16.0	16.5	10.5	15.8	16.3	10.3	15.7	16.2	10.3
10	Jammu & Kashmir	16.2	18.0	10.7	15.7	17.4	11.9	15.4	17.1	11.6	15.4	17.0	11.7
11	Jharkhand	23.5	25.0	19.2	22.9	24.5	18.4	22.7	24.2	18.2	22.6	22.4	18.1
12	Karnataka	17.9	18.8	16.5	17.6	18.5	16.2	17.4	18.2	16.1	17.2	18.1	15.9
13	Kerala	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.2	13.9	13.8	14.0
14	Madhya Pradesh	25.5	27.6	19.7	25.1	27.1	19.5	24.8	26.8	19.4	24.6	26.6	19.1
15	Maharashtra	16.3	16.6	15.9	15.9	16.3	15.5	15.7	16.0	15.4	15.6	15.9	15.2
16	Manipur	14.4	14.4	14.5	12.9	13.2	12.4	14.6	14.8	14.1	14.3	14.5	13.9
17	Meghalaya	23.7	25.7	15.0	23.7	25.9	14.0	22.8	24.8	13.7	22.1	24.0	13.6
18	Mizoram	16.2	19.3	13.0	15.5	18.2	12.6	15.0	17.7	12.2	14.8	17.5	12.1
19	Nagaland	14.8	15.0	14.6	14.0	14.4	13.3	13.5	14.0	12.7	12.9	13.7	12.2
20	Odisha	19.2	20.3	14.1	18.6	19.6	13.7	18.3	19.3	13.5	18.2	19.2	13.4
21	Punjab	15.2	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.6	14.1	14.9	15.5	14.1	14.8	15.3	14.0
22	Rajasthan	24.8	25.7	22.0	24.3	25.2	21.6	24.1	25.0	21.5	24	24.9	21.3
23	Sikkim	17.0	15.9	18.7	16.6	15.5	18.5	16.4	15.2	18.3	16.3	15.2	17.9
24	Tamil Nadu	15.2	15.3	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.6
25	Telangana	17.8	18.2	17.2	17.5	17.8	17.0	17.2	17.5	16.8	16.9	17.2	16.5
26	Tripura	14.7	15.7	12.3	13.7	14.6	11.3	13.0	14.1	10.3	13.0	13.7	11.2
27	Uttar Pradesh	26.7	27.9	23.0	26.2	27.3	22.8	25.9	27.0	22.6	25.6	26.6	22.5
28	Uttarakhand	17.8	18.0	17.1	16.6	16.8	16.0	17.3	17.6	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.4
29	West Bengal	15.5	17.3	11.6	15.4	16.9	11.8	15.2	16.7	11.7	15.0	16.5	11.5
30	A & N Island	12.0	12.8	10.8	11.7	12.5	10.6	11.4	12.1	10.3	11.2	12.0	10.3
31	Chandigarh	13.7	23.0	13.5	13.9	19.2	13.8	13.5	19.1	13.4	13.3	18.7	13.2
32	D & N Haveli	25.5	21.2	28.9	24.5	20.4	27.7	23.6	20.4	26.0	22.9	20.1	25.1
33	Daman & Diu	17.1	17.1	17.1	24.0	16.7	25.8	20.2	16.1	21.1	19.6	15.8	20.4
34	NCT of Delhi	16.4	17.9	16.4	15.5	17.0	15.5	15.2	16.5	15.2	14.7	16.2	14.7
35	Lakshadweep	14.7	18.2	13.9	18.9	24.0	17.6	15.0	18.4	14.1	15.3	21.6	13.7
36	Puducherry	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.6	14.0	13.2	13.7	13.1	13.7	13.6	13.7

Source: 1. SRS Bulletin - September, 14 Vol 49 No. 1

2. SRS Bulletin - July, 16 Vol 50 No. 1

3. SRS Bulletin - December, 16 Vol 50 No. 2

4. SRS Bulletin-September, 17, Vol. 51, No.1.

5. SRS Bulletin-May,2019, Vol.52, No.1

6. SRS Bulletin-May,2020, Vol.53, No.1

Note: 1. Birth Rate per 1000 Mid-Year Population.

The maximum CBR has been reported in Bihar (26.2) and the minimum in Andaman & Nicobar Islands 11.2 [Refer Table 1.2.1.2] The maximum CDR has been reported for Chhattisgarh (8.0) and the minimum for Delhi (3.3). [Refer Table 1.2.1.5]

1.2.1.3 : Projected Crude Birth Rates in India and Major States, 2011-2035

S. No.	India/State	2011-15	2016-20	2021-25	2026-30	2031-2035
	India	19.6	17.9	16.1	14.4	13.0
1	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	15.1	13.3	13.0	13.0	12.4
2	Himachal Pradesh	14.8	13.2	12.0	10.9	10.0
3	Punjab	14.7	13.3	11.9	10.8	9.9
4	Uttarakhand	17.0	16.0	14.6	13.3	12.0
5	Haryana	19.2	17.4	15.1	13.6	12.6
6	NCT of Delhi	15.4	13.7	13.0	12.2	11.5
7	Rajasthan	24.3	21.4	18.8	16.5	14.9
8	Uttar Pradesh	25.8	22.9	19.4	16.5	14.7
9	Bihar	27.5	24.2	23.5	22.0	19.6
10	Assam	20.3	18.8	17.1	15.8	14.5
11	West Bengal	15.2	13.6	12.5	11.4	10.4
12	Jharkhand	22.1	20.5	18.8	17.3	15.6
13	Odisha	18.1	16.9	15.8	14.7	13.7
14	Chhattisgarh	22.5	20.2	17.8	15.8	14.7
15	Madhya Pradesh	24.9	22.1	19.5	17.1	15.4
16	Gujarat	19.1	17.7	15.9	14.2	12.8
17	Maharashtra	15.2	13.9	12.4	11.4	10.4
18	Andhra Pradesh	15.2	13.8	12.2	10.9	9.9
19	Karnataka	16.6	14.6	13.0	12.0	11.2
20	Kerala	14.5	13.4	12.8	12.2	11.7
21	Tamil Nadu	14.5	12.8	11.6	10.6	9.9
22	Telangana	15.7	14.6	12.8	11.3	10.2

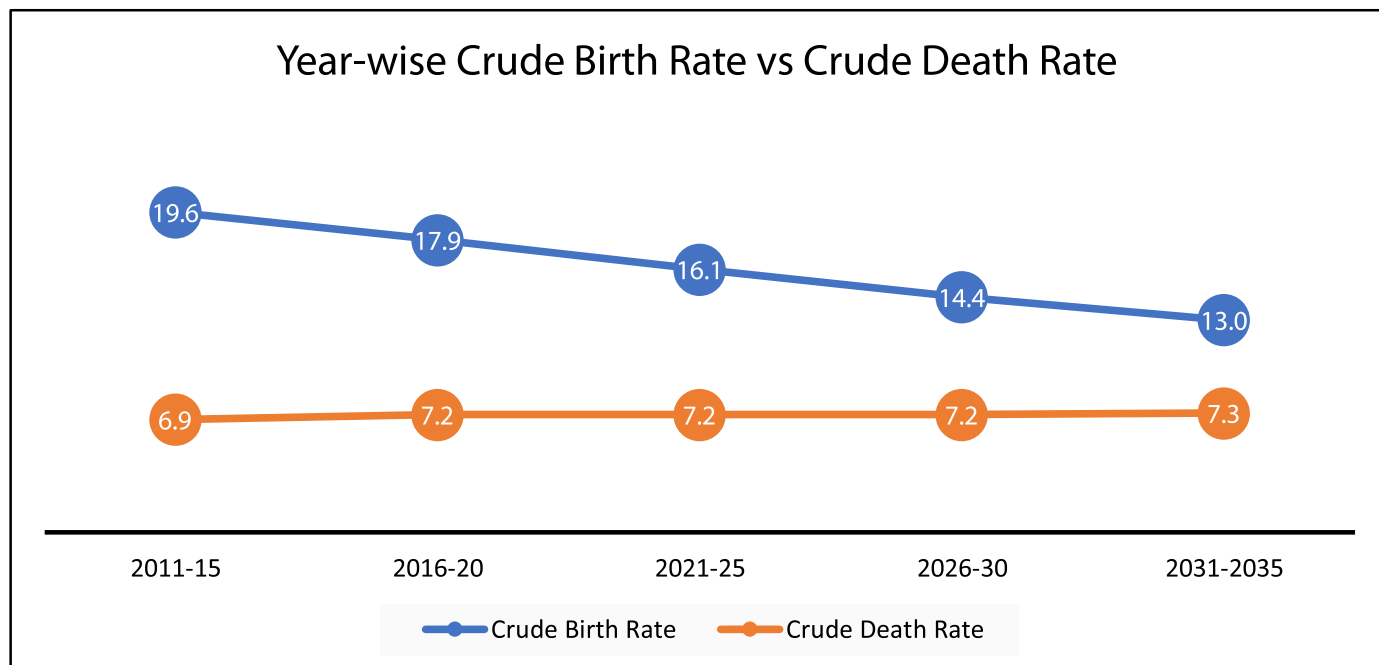
Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019.

1.2.1.4: Projected Crude Death Rates in India and Major States, 2011-2035

S. No.	India/State	2011-15	2016-20	2021-25	2026-30	2031-2035
	India	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3
1	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	4.7	5.0	5.4	6.0	6.6
2	Himachal Pradesh	6.9	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.7
3	Punjab	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.4
4	Uttarakhand	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9
5	Haryana	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.3
6	NCT of Delhi	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.7	6.2
7	Rajasthan	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.6	6.8
8	Uttar Pradesh	8.2	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.2
9	Bihar	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
10	Assam	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.7
11	West Bengal	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.9	8.5
12	Jharkhand	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8
13	Odisha	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.7	9.2
14	Chhattisgarh	8.1	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.4
15	Madhya Pradesh	8.2	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.2
16	Gujarat	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.0
17	Maharashtra	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.6	8.0
18	Andhra Pradesh	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.8	9.4
19	Karnataka	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.6
20	Kerala	7.0	7.7	8.3	9.0	9.7
21	Tamil Nadu	7.6	8.0	8.5	9.1	9.8
22	Telangana	7.3	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.6

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

Figure 1.18: Projected Crude Birth and Death Rate (India and States), 2011-2035



Source: Table 1.2.1.3 and Table 1.2.1.4

The crude birth rate will decline from 19.6 during 2011-15 to 13.0 during 2031-35 because of falling level of total fertility. In contrast, the crude death rate is expected to increase marginally due to changing age structure of the population with the rising median age as a result of continuing decline in fertility and increase in the expectation of life at birth. It will increase from 6.9 during 2011-15 to 7.3 during 2031-35. [Refer Table 1.2.1.4]

1.2.1.5 (a) : State/UT wise distribution of Death Rate by sex, 2015-2018

S. No.	India/ States	2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	India	6.5	6.9	6.1	6.4	6.8	5.9	6.3	6.7	5.9	6.7	7.4	5.9
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.1	7.8	6.4	6.8	7.5	6.1	7.2	8.1	6.4	6.7	7.4	5.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.6	5.7	6.0	6.2	5.7
3	Assam	7.1	7.7	6.4	6.7	7.4	6.0	6.5	7.1	5.9	6.4	6.9	5.8
4	Bihar	6.2	5.8	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.7	6.0
5	Chhattisgarh	7.5	7.9	7.0	7.4	7.8	7.0	7.5	8.2	6.9	8.0	8.4	7.7
6	Goa	6.4	7.5	5.3	6.7	7.7	5.7	6.2	6.9	5.5	5.9	6.5	5.4
7	Gujarat	6.1	6.6	5.6	6.1	6.6	5.5	6.2	6.8	5.6	5.9	6.6	5.1
8	Haryana	6.1	6.6	5.4	5.9	6.5	5.2	5.8	6.5	5.0	5.9	6.9	4.8
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.6	8.1	5.1	6.8	8.0	5.6	6.6	7.7	5.5	6.9	8.3	5.5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4.9	5.7	4.0	5.0	5.8	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.2	4.9	5.6	4.1
11	Jharkhand	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.1	6.0	5.5	5.0	6.1	5.4	4.9	6.0
12	Karnataka	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.7	7.2	6.2	6.5	7.1	6.0	6.3	6.8	5.8
13	Kerala	6.6	7.6	5.7	7.6	8.5	6.7	6.8	7.7	6.0	6.9	7.9	5.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	7.5	8.1	6.9	7.1	7.8	6.4	6.8	7.5	6.1	6.7	7.2	6.1
15	Maharashtra	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.5	6.0	4.9
16	Manipur	4.0	4.5	3.5	4.5	5.1	3.9	5.3	5.9	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.0
17	Meghalaya	7.4	8.1	6.7	6.6	7.7	5.5	6.1	6.9	5.2	5.8	6.6	5.1
18	Mizoram	4.2	4.8	3.7	4.2	4.7	3.7	4.0	4.5	3.6	4.1	4.6	3.7
19	Nagaland	3.0	3.1	2.9	4.5	4.9	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
20	Odisha	7.6	8.5	6.7	7.8	8.5	7.1	7.4	8.1	6.8	7.3	7.8	6.7
21	Punjab	6.2	6.5	5.7	6.0	6.4	5.4	7.0	7.7	6.2	6.6	7.4	5.7
22	Rajasthan	6.3	6.9	5.7	6.1	6.7	5.4	6.0	6.6	5.3	5.9	6.4	5.3
23	Sikkim	5.0	5.9	4.4	4.7	5.6	3.7	4.5	5.3	3.7	4.5	5.2	3.7
24	Tamil Nadu	6.7	7.6	5.8	6.4	7.2	5.5	6.7	7.5	5.8	6.5	7.4	5.5
25	Telangana	6.5	7.1	6.0	6.1	6.7	5.4	6.6	7.2	6.0	6.3	6.9	5.6
26	Tripura	5.2	5.7	4.6	5.5	5.9	5.0	5.2	6.0	4.3	5.5	6.1	4.8
27	Uttar Pradesh	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.4
28	Uttarakhand	6.4	7.2	5.6	6.7	7.9	5.5	6.7	7.8	5.5	6.2	6.9	5.4
29	West Bengal	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.6	6.3	5.0
30	A & N Islands	5.0	5.7	4.3	5.2	6.1	4.3	5.1	5.7	4.5	5.3	6.2	4.4
31	Chandigarh	4.4	4.9	3.8	4.5	5.0	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.3	5.1	3.4
32	D & N Haveli	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.0	3.6
33	Daman & Diu	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.1	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.2
34	NCT of Delhi	3.6	3.8	3.3	4.0	4.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.1
35	Lakshadweep	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.0	7.1	4.9	6.5	7.1	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.3
36	Puducherry	6.8	7.5	6.2	7.2	9.7	4.8	7.3	9.0	5.7	6.9	8.4	5.5

Source: SRS Bulletin -May, 2020, Vol. 53, No.1

Note: Death Rate per 1000 Mid-Year Population

1.2.1.5 (b) : State/UT wise distribution of Death Rate in Rural Areas by sex, 2015-2018

S. No.	India/ States	2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	India	7.1	7.4	6.7	6.9	7.3	6.4	6.9	7.3	6.4	7.4	8.2	6.6
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.9	8.8	7.1	7.7	8.4	6.8	8.1	9.0	7.1	7.4	8.2	6.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.5	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.9	5.9	6.2	6.5	5.9
3	Assam	7.4	8.1	6.7	7.1	7.8	6.3	6.7	7.3	6.1	6.6	7.1	6.1
4	Bihar	6.3	5.9	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.1
5	Chhattisgarh	8.1	8.5	7.7	7.8	8.3	7.3	8.1	8.7	7.5	8.6	8.9	8.2
6	Goa	7.6	8.5	6.5	7.6	8.4	6.8	7.2	7.7	6.7	7.0	7.5	6.4
7	Gujarat	6.5	7.3	5.6	6.5	7.4	5.6	6.9	7.9	5.8	6.3	7.4	5.2
8	Haryana	6.3	6.8	5.6	6.3	7.0	5.5	6.3	7.1	5.4	6.6	7.6	5.4
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.8	8.4	5.2	7.0	8.3	5.8	6.8	8.0	5.7	7.1	8.5	5.7
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5.1	5.9	4.2	5.2	6.1	4.3	5.1	5.6	4.5	5.1	5.9	4.4
11	Jharkhand	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.8	5.2	6.4	5.8	5.2	6.6	5.7	5.1	6.4
12	Karnataka	7.7	8.2	7.2	7.9	8.5	7.3	7.6	8.2	7.0	7.2	7.8	6.6
13	Kerala	6.7	7.9	5.7	7.3	8.2	6.4	7.2	8.2	6.3	7.1	8.0	6.1
14	Madhya Pradesh	8.1	8.8	7.5	7.6	8.4	6.8	7.3	8.0	6.5	7.1	7.7	6.4
15	Maharashtra	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.9	5.7
16	Manipur	3.9	4.5	3.2	4.4	5.2	3.5	5.3	6.0	4.5	4.2	4.8	3.5
17	Meghalaya	7.8	8.4	7.2	7.0	8.2	5.7	6.3	7.3	5.4	6.1	6.9	5.3
18	Mizoram	5.2	5.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
19	Nagaland	3.2	3.6	2.8	5.6	6.6	4.4	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.2	4.4	3.9
20	Odisha	7.9	8.8	6.9	8.1	8.9	7.3	7.7	8.4	7.0	7.6	8.2	7.0
21	Punjab	6.9	7.2	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.1	7.7	8.5	6.9	7.7	8.5	6.7
22	Rajasthan	6.7	7.4	5.9	6.4	7.2	5.5	6.3	7.1	5.4	6.1	6.8	5.4
23	Sikkim	5.9	6.8	5.0	5.5	6.7	4.1	5.3	6.3	4.1	5.2	5.9	4.3
24	Tamil Nadu	7.6	8.4	6.6	7.1	8.0	6.3	7.6	8.3	6.7	7.8	8.8	6.7
25	Telangana	7.5	8.2	6.8	7.1	7.8	6.2	8.0	8.9	7.1	7.5	8.5	6.4
26	Tripura	4.9	5.3	4.3	5.2	6.0	4.4	5.2	6.2	4.1	5.0	5.7	4.3
27	Uttar Pradesh	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.8
28	Uttarakhand	6.8	7.7	5.8	7.0	8.4	5.6	7.1	8.4	5.7	6.5	7.3	5.6
29	West Bengal	5.8	6.1	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.6	6.3	4.9
30	A & N Islands	4.8	5.5	4.1	5.7	7.1	4.2	5.8	6.6	5.0	6.4	7.9	4.8
31	Chandigarh	3.1	4.9	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.7	3.4	1.8	3.4	3.3	3.6
32	D & N Haveli	4.5	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.7	6.3	5.1	4.6	4.9	4.2
33	Daman & Diu	5.4	5.5	5.3	6.1	6.7	5.4	5.7	6.3	5.1	5.5	6.7	4.2
34	NCT of Delhi	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6
35	Lakshadweep	9.5	9.2	9.8	7.9	8.1	7.7	8.3	7.9	8.7	7.1	7.0	7.2
36	Puducherry	8.5	9.9	7.3	7.8	10.8	4.9	7.8	9.4	6.3	7.9	9.5	6.5

Source: SRS Bulletin -May, 2020, Vol. 53, No.1

Note: Death Rate per 1000 Mid-Year Population

1.2.1.5 (c) : State/UT wise distribution of Death Rate in Urban Areas by sex, 2015-2018

S. No.	India/ States	2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	India	5.4	5.8	5.0	5.4	5.8	4.9	5.4	5.6	4.9	5.0	5.5	4.5
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.5	5.3	5.8	4.6	5.0	5.5	4.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.6
3	Assam	5.1	5.6	4.5	4.9	5.5	4.3	5.3	2.9	4.6	5.1	5.7	4.4
4	Bihar	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.2
5	Chhattisgarh	5.6	6.3	4.8	6.2	6.4	5.9	5.6	6.3	4.9	6.3	6.7	5.8
6	Goa	5.5	6.6	4.3	6.1	7.2	4.9	5.4	6.2	4.6	5.1	5.7	4.6
7	Gujarat	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.0
8	Haryana	5.7	6.3	5.1	5.1	5.5	4.5	5.0	5.5	4.4	4.9	5.6	4.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.3	5.0	3.6	4.0	4.5	3.5	4.8	5.6	4.0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4.4	5.2	3.5	4.4	5.1	3.6	4.3	5.0	3.5	4.2	5.0	3.5
11	Jharkhand	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6
12	Karnataka	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.9	5.3	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.4
13	Kerala	6.4	7.3	5.7	7.8	8.9	6.9	6.5	7.3	5.7	6.7	7.8	5.7
14	Madhya Pradesh	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	5.2
15	Maharashtra	4.7	5.4	3.9	4.6	5.3	3.9	4.6	5.1	4.0	4.5	5.0	4.0
16	Manipur	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.3	5.7	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.8
17	Meghalaya	5.5	6.5	4.5	5.0	5.6	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.2
18	Mizoram	3.3	3.5	3.1	4.1	5.1	3.1	4.1	5.0	3.3	4.3	5.2	3.5
19	Nagaland	2.7	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.2	3.5	2.7	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.9
20	Odisha	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.1	6.4	5.8	6.0	6.3	5.7	5.9	6.4	5.5
21	Punjab	5.1	5.6	4.6	5.1	5.7	4.4	6.0	6.7	5.2	5.1	5.8	4.3
22	Rajasthan	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0
23	Sikkim	3.5	4.6	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.5	4.1	2.8
24	Tamil Nadu	6.0	6.8	5.1	5.7	6.5	4.8	5.9	6.7	5.0	5.3	6.1	4.4
25	Telangana	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4
26	Tripura	6.0	6.7	5.3	6.1	5.7	6.5	5.2	5.5	4.9	6.5	6.9	6.1
27	Uttar Pradesh	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.1
28	Uttarakhand	5.6	6.2	4.9	5.9	6.8	5.0	5.6	6.2	5.0	5.3	6.0	4.6
29	West Bengal	6.2	6.6	5.7	6.1	6.5	5.8	6.0	6.3	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.2
30	A & N Islands	5.3	5.8	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9
31	Chandigarh	4.4	4.9	3.8	4.6	5.1	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.3	5.2	3.4
32	D & N Haveli	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.4	2.8	4.5	4.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1
33	Daman & Diu	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.6	3.7	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2
34	NCT of Delhi	3.5	3.8	3.3	4.0	4.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.0
35	Lakshadweep	5.5	5.8	5.2	5.5	6.8	4.2	6.0	6.9	5.2	5.3	5.7	4.8
36	Puducherry	6.2	6.6	5.8	6.9	9.3	4.7	7.1	8.9	5.4	6.6	8.1	5.1

Source: SRS Bulletin -May, 2020, Vol. 53, No.1

Note: Death Rate per 1000 Mid-Year Population

1.2.1.6 (a) : Expectation of life at birth by sex and residence, India*, 1970-75 to 2013-17

Period	Mid-Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1970-75	1973	49.7	50.5	49.0	48.0	48.9	47.1	58.9	58.8	59.2
1976-80	1978	52.3	52.5	52.1	50.6	51.0	50.3	60.1	59.6	60.8
1981-85	1983	55.4	55.4	55.7	53.7	54.0	53.6	62.8	61.6	64.1
1986-90	1988	57.7	57.7	58.1	56.1	56.1	56.2	63.4	62.0	64.9
1987-91	1989	58.3	58.1	58.6	56.8	56.7	56.9	63.8	62.3	65.3
1988-92	1990	58.7	58.6	59.0	57.4	57.2	57.4	64.1	62.8	65.5
1989-93	1991	59.4	59.0	59.7	58.0	57.9	58.1	64.9	63.5	66.3
1990-94	1992	60.0	59.4	60.4	58.6	58.2	58.7	65.4	64.1	66.7
1991-95	1993	60.3	59.7	60.9	58.9	58.5	59.3	65.9	64.5	67.3
1992-96	1994	60.7	60.1	61.4	59.4	58.9	59.8	66.3	64.9	67.7
1993-97	1995	61.1	60.4	61.8	59.9	59.3	60.2	66.6	65.1	68.0
1994-98	1996	61.4	60.6	62.2	60.1	59.5	60.5	66.8	65.3	68.2
1995-99#	1997	61.5	60.8	62.3	60.3	59.7	60.9	66.4	65.1	67.9
1996-00#	1998	61.9	61.2	62.7	60.7	60.1	61.3	66.7	65.4	68.3
1997-01#	1999	62.3	61.4	63.3	61.1	60.3	61.9	67.1	65.7	68.7
1998-02	2000	62.9	61.9	64.0	61.6	60.7	62.5	67.6	66.1	69.2
1999-03	2001	63.4	62.3	64.6	62.2	61.1	63.2	68.0	66.5	69.7
2000-04	2002	63.9	62.8	65.2	62.7	61.6	63.8	68.4	66.9	70.0
2001-05	2003	64.3	63.1	65.6	63.0	61.9	64.2	68.6	67.2	70.3
2002-06	2004	64.7	63.5	66.1	63.5	62.3	64.7	68.9	67.4	70.6
2003-07	2005	65.0	63.7	66.5	63.8	62.6	65.2	69.0	67.5	70.7
2004-08	2006	65.4	64.0	66.9	64.2	62.9	65.7	69.0	67.5	70.8
2005-09	2007	65.7	64.3	67.2	64.5	63.2	66.0	69.2	67.6	71.0
2006-10	2008	66.1	64.6	67.7	64.9	63.5	66.5	69.6	68.0	71.4
2007-11	2009	66.5	64.9	68.2	65.3	63.8	67.0	70.1	68.4	71.9
2008-12	2010	67.0	65.4	68.8	65.8	64.2	67.6	70.6	69.0	72.4
2009-13	2011	67.5	65.8	69.3	66.3	64.6	68.1	71.2	69.6	73.0
2010-14	2012	67.9	66.4	69.6	66.7	65.1	68.4	71.5	70.0	73.5
2011-15	2013	68.3	66.9	70.0	67.1	65.6	68.7	71.9	70.5	73.5
2012-16	2014	68.7	67.4	70.2	67.4	66.0	68.9	72.2	70.9	73.5
2013-17	2015	69.0	67.8	70.4	67.7	66.4	69.0	72.4	71.2	73.7

Source: SRS based Abridge Life Tables, O/o Registrar General of India

Notes: * India includes all States/UTs# Data for Jammu & Kashmir is not included

Figure 1.19: Distribution of Death Rate in India by sex, 2015-18

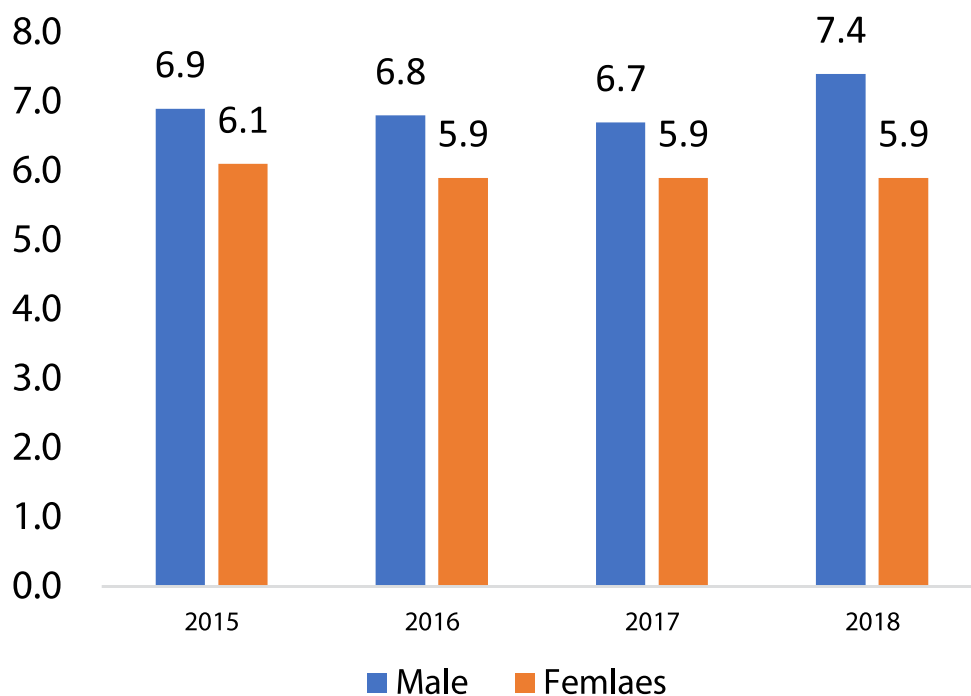
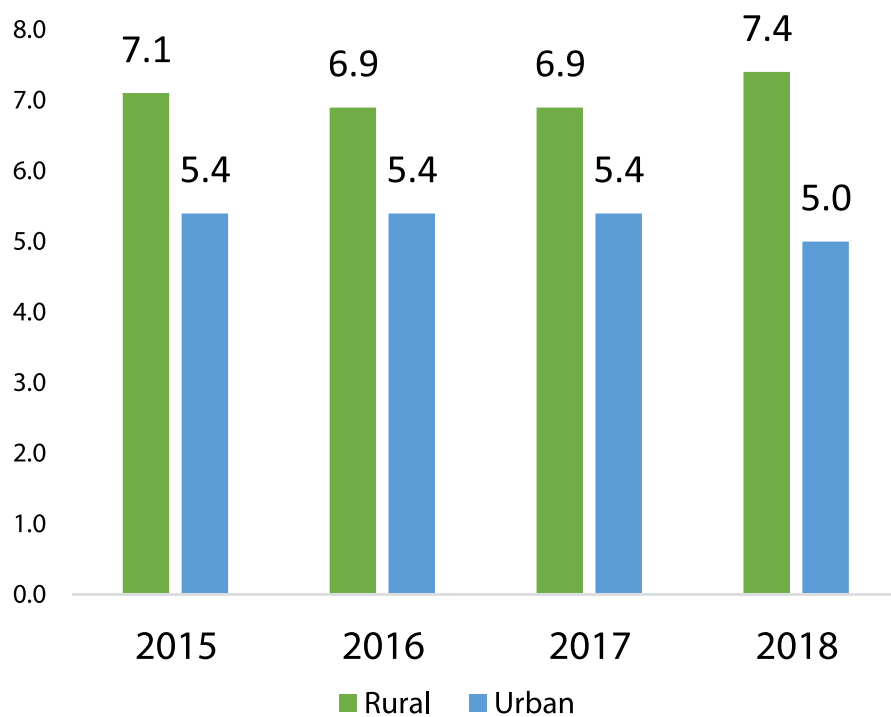
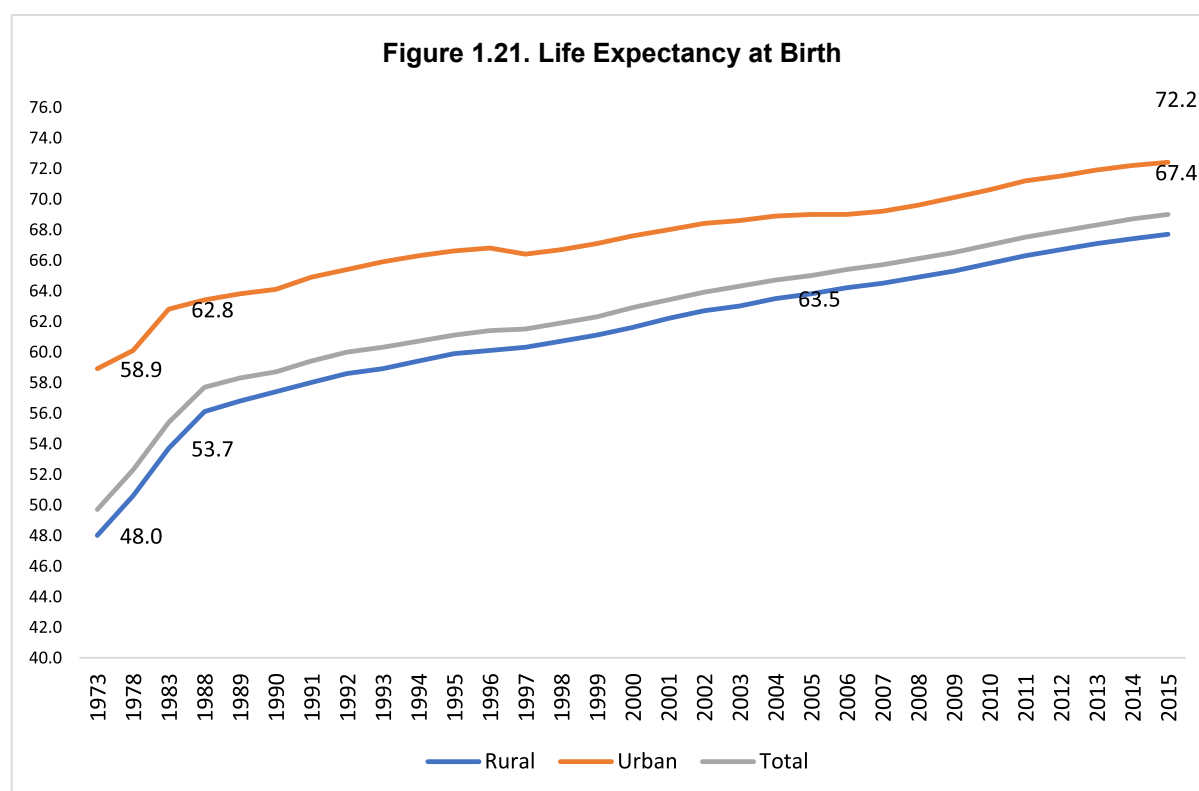


Figure 1.20: Distribution of Death Rate in Rural vs Urban, 2015-18



Source: Table 1.2.1.5 (a), (b), (c)

- The distribution of death rate is higher in rural areas and in males. [Refer Table 1.2.1.5 (a), (b), (c)]



Source: Table 1.2.1.6 (a)

- The SRS abridged tables 2013-17³; which gives the Life Expectancy of Life at Birth show it has increased from 49.7 years in 1970-75 to 69.0 years in 2013-17. For the same period, the Life Expectancy for Females is 70.4 years and 67.8 years for Males. [Table No. 1.2.1.6 (a)]

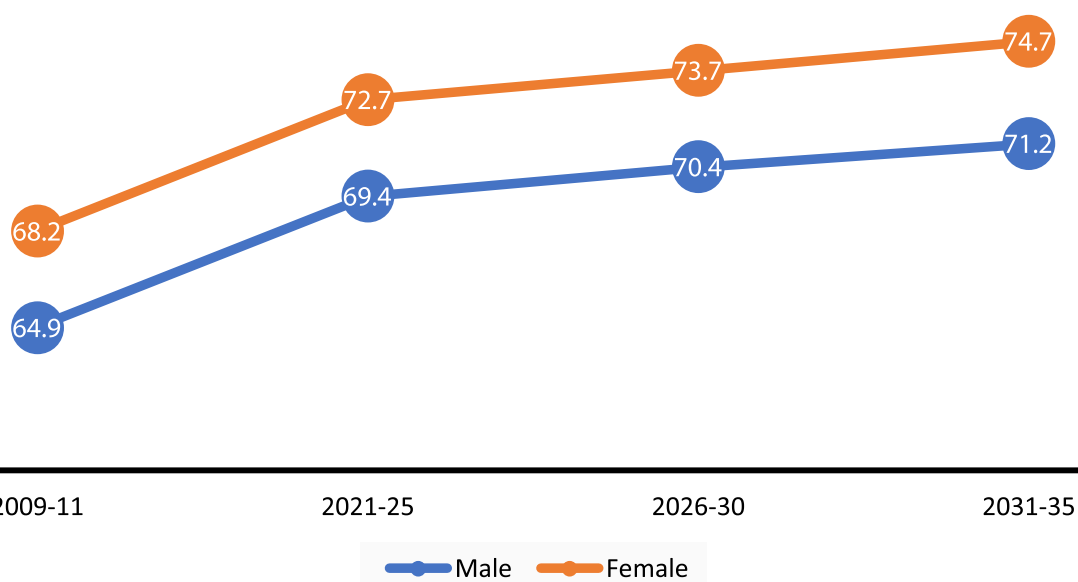
³ SRS BASED ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES 2013-17A life table states the probabilities of survival of a hypothetical group or cohort at different ages, which gradually diminish due to deaths. It is a conventional method of expressing the most fundamental and essential facts about the age distribution of mortality and is a powerful tool for measuring the probability of life and death of various age groups. It enables us to understand the implication of age-specific mortality rate in terms of average life expectancy.

1.2.1.6 (b) : Projected Levels of Expectation of Life at Birth in India and Major States, 2011 - 2035

S. No.	India & Major States	SRS 2009-11		2011-15		2016-20		2021-25		2026-30		2031-35	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	India	64.9	68.2	66.9	70.0	68.4	71.5	69.4	72.7	70.4	73.7	71.2	74.7
1	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	69.4	71.9	71.2	76.2	72.0	77.0	72.8	77.8	73.3	78.3	73.8	78.8
2	Himachal Pradesh	67.9	72.3	69.1	75.2	70.1	76.0	70.9	76.8	71.7	77.6	72.5	78.1
3	Punjab	67.7	72.2	70.3	74.2	71.1	75.2	71.9	76.0	72.7	76.8	73.2	77.6
4	Uttarakhand	62.1	63.0	68.9	74.9	70.1	75.9	71.1	76.9	72.1	77.9	73.1	78.7
5	Haryana	65.0	69.8	66.9	71.9	68.4	73.1	69.4	74.1	70.4	75.1	71.2	75.9
6	NCT of Delhi	72.5	74.8	72.5	75.4	73.0	76.2	73.5	77.0	74.0	77.8	74.5	78.3
7	Rajasthan	65.0	68.7	65.7	70.4	67.2	71.6	68.7	72.8	69.7	73.8	70.7	74.8
8	Uttar Pradesh	61.9	64.2	63.4	65.6	65.4	67.6	66.9	69.1	68.4	70.6	69.4	71.8
9	Bihar	65.9	66.8	68.5	68.3	69.7	69.8	70.9	71.8	71.9	73.3	72.9	74.5
10	Assam	61.2	63.6	63.5	66.2	65.5	68.2	67.0	69.7	68.5	71.2	69.5	72.4
11	West Bengal	67.8	71.3	69.4	71.8	70.4	73.0	71.2	74.0	72.0	75.0	72.8	75.8
12	Jharkhand	64.0	62.0	68.4	69.1	69.4	70.6	70.4	71.8	71.2	73.0	72.0	74.0
13	Odisha	62.9	64.5	65.6	68.3	67.1	70.3	68.6	71.5	69.6	72.7	70.6	73.7
14	Chhattisgarh	58.5	62.5	63.6	66.8	65.6	68.8	67.1	70.8	68.6	72.3	69.8	73.8
15	Madhya Pradesh	61.3	64.5	63.2	66.5	65.2	68.5	66.7	70.5	68.2	72.0	69.4	73.5
16	Gujarat	65.2	69.6	66.9	71.6	68.9	73.1	70.4	74.6	71.6	76.1	72.8	77.3
17	Maharashtra	68.3	72.4	70.3	73.9	71.1	74.9	71.9	75.9	72.7	76.7	73.2	77.5
18	Andhra Pradesh	64.0	68.6	67.1	71.2	68.6	72.4	69.6	73.6	70.6	74.6	71.4	75.6
19	Karnataka	65.2	70.0	67.2	70.9	68.7	72.1	69.7	73.3	70.7	74.3	71.5	75.3
20	Kerala	71.5	77.3	72.2	78.2	73.0	78.7	73.5	79.2	74.0	79.7	74.5	80.2
21	Tamil Nadu	67.6	71.4	69.1	73.0	70.1	74.0	70.9	75.0	71.7	75.8	72.5	76.6
22	Telangana	64.0	68.6	67.1	71.2	68.6	72.4	69.6	73.6	70.6	74.6	71.4	75.6

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

Figure 1.22 : Projected Expectation of Life at birth India



Source: Table 1.2.1.6 (b)

1.2.1.7: Infant Mortality Rates in India,1994- 2018

S. No.	Period	Infant Mortality Rate		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	1994	80	52	74
2	1995	80	48	74
3	1996	77	46	72
4	1997	77	45	71
5	1998	77	45	72
6	1999	75	44	70
7	2000	74	44	68
8	2001	72	42	66
9	2002	69	40	63
10	2003	66	38	60
11	2004	64	40	58
12	2005	64	40	58
13	2006	62	39	57
14	2007	61	37	55
15	2008	58	36	53
16	2009	55	34	50
17	2010	51	31	47
18	2011	48	29	44
19	2012	46	28	42
20	2013	44	27	40
21	2014	43	26	39
22	2015	41	25	37
23	2016	38	23	34
24	2017	37	23	33
25	2018	36	23	32

Source: SRS Bulletin, O/o Registrar General of India.

Notes:

1. Per 1000 live births
2. 1994 to 1997 & 2010: Excludes Jammu & Kashmir
3. 1994 to 2010: Excludes Mizoram
4. 1995 to 2010: Excludes Nagaland (Rural)

1.2.1.8 (a) : State/UT wise Infant Mortality Rates by Sex in India, 2015-2018

S. No.	India/State/UT	2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	India	37	35	39	34	33	36	33	32	34	32	32	33
1	Andhra Pradesh	37	36	38	34	33	35	32	31	33	29	30	29
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30	31	30	36	35	37	42	40	45	37	31	43
3	Assam	47	47	47	44	43	45	44	41	46	41	40	44
4	Bihar	42	36	50	38	31	46	35	34	37	32	30	35
5	Chhattisgarh	41	40	41	39	39	38	38	39	37	41	42	39
6	Goa	9	8	11	8	8	9	9	10	8	7	8	7
7	Gujarat	33	33	34	30	31	30	30	30	30	28	29	27
8	Haryana	36	36	37	33	31	35	30	28	31	30	31	29
9	Himachal Pradesh	28	28	27	25	23	26	22	22	23	19	19	20
10	Jammu & Kashmir	26	25	27	24	24	25	23	22	24	22	22	23
11	Jharkhand	32	30	35	29	27	31	29	25	33	30	27	34
12	Karnataka	28	26	30	24	22	27	25	24	26	23	21	25
13	Kerala	12	10	13	10	9	11	10	9	10	7	9	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	50	51	48	47	49	44	47	48	45	48	51	46
15	Maharashtra	21	19	22	19	18	19	19	18	19	19	19	19
16	Manipur	9	8	10	11	10	13	12	11	13	11	8	14
17	Meghalaya	42	42	43	39	41	37	39	42	36	33	34	31
18	Mizoram	32	33	32	27	26	29	15	12	18	5	2	9
19	Nagaland	12	10	15	12	5	21	7	2	13	4	3	6
20	Odisha	46	45	47	44	44	44	41	40	41	40	40	39
21	Punjab	23	22	24	21	20	21	21	20	22	20	21	20
22	Rajasthan	43	40	47	41	39	44	38	37	40	37	37	38
23	Sikkim	18	15	21	16	13	19	12	10	13	7	6	8
24	Tamil Nadu	19	19	19	17	18	17	16	17	16	15	16	14
25	Telangana	34	33	34	31	31	30	29	28	29	27	27	26
26	Tripura	20	19	21	24	25	22	29	30	27	27	30	23
27	Uttar Pradesh	46	44	48	43	41	45	41	39	43	43	43	44
28	Uttarakhand	34	31	38	38	36	41	32	35	29	31	33	28
29	West Bengal	26	25	28	25	24	26	24	23	24	22	21	22
30	A & N Islands	20	17	23	16	15	17	14	16	13	9	8	9
31	Chandigarh	21	20	23	14	13	14	14	19	8	13	12	14
32	D & N Haveli	21	21	21	17	16	17	13	13	14	13	11	15
33	Daman & Diu	18	18	19	19	19	19	17	17	17	16	17	16
34	Delhi	18	18	19	18	18	17	16	17	16	13	14	12
35	Lakshadweep	20	20	19	19	22	15	20	25	14	14	15	13
36	Puducherry	11	8	14	10	9	12	11	10	12	11	10	12

Source: SRS Bulletin- September-17, Vol 51 No. 1; SRS Bulletin-May-2020, Vol. 53 No. 1; O/o Registrar General of India

Notes:

1. Per 1000 live births
2. Infant Mortality rates for smaller States and UTs are based on three years period 2018. On account of wide year to year fluctuations due to inadequate sample size, the infant mortality rate by sex, separately for rural and urban areas is not given.

1.2.1.8 (b) : State/UT wise Infant Mortality Rates by Sex in Rural Areas of India, 2015-2018

S. No.	India/State/UT	2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	India	41	40	43	38	37	40	37	36	37	36	36	36
1	Andhra Pradesh	41	41	42	38	37	38	36	35	36	33	34	32
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Assam	50	50	50	46	45	47	46	44	49	44	42	46
4	Bihar	42	36	49	39	31	47	36	34	38	32	30	35
5	Chhattisgarh	43	42	43	41	41	40	40	41	38	42	44	40
6	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	41	41	42	38	39	37	36	36	35	33	34	32
8	Haryana	39	38	41	35	33	38	32	31	33	33	34	31
9	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Jammu & Kashmir	27	25	28	25	24	26	24	24	24	23	23	24
11	Jharkhand	35	32	38	31	28	34	30	27	34	31	28	35
12	Karnataka	30	28	32	27	25	30	27	26	28	25	23	26
13	Kerala	13	11	15	10	10	11	9	9	10	9	8	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	54	56	52	50	53	47	51	52	49	52	54	49
15	Maharashtra	26	24	28	24	22	25	23	21	24	24	23	25
16	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Odisha	48	47	49	46	45	46	42	42	42	41	41	40
21	Punjab	24	23	25	23	23	23	22	22	23	21	21	21
22	Rajasthan	48	44	52	45	42	47	42	40	43	41	40	41
23	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Tamil Nadu	22	23	22	20	22	18	19	20	18	18	19	17
25	Telangana	37	38	37	35	36	33	33	33	32	30	31	29
26	Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Uttar Pradesh	48	48	49	46	45	47	44	42	45	46	45	46
28	Uttarakhand	31	27	35	41	39	44	33	38	28	31	34	28
29	West Bengal	27	25	28	25	25	26	24	24	25	22	23	22
30	A & N Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
31	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	D & N Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34	Delhi	27	27	28	24	23	25	12	16	8	8	16	NA*
35	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
36	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	12	NA

Source: SRS Bulletin- September-17, Vol 51 No. 1; SRS Bulletin-May-2020, Vol. 53 No. 1; O/o Registrar General of India

Notes:

1. Per 1000 live births
2. Infant Mortality rates for smaller States and UTs are based on three years period 2018. On account of wide year to year fluctuations due to inadequate sample size, the infant mortality rate by sex, separately for rural and urban areas is not given
3. NA- Not Available

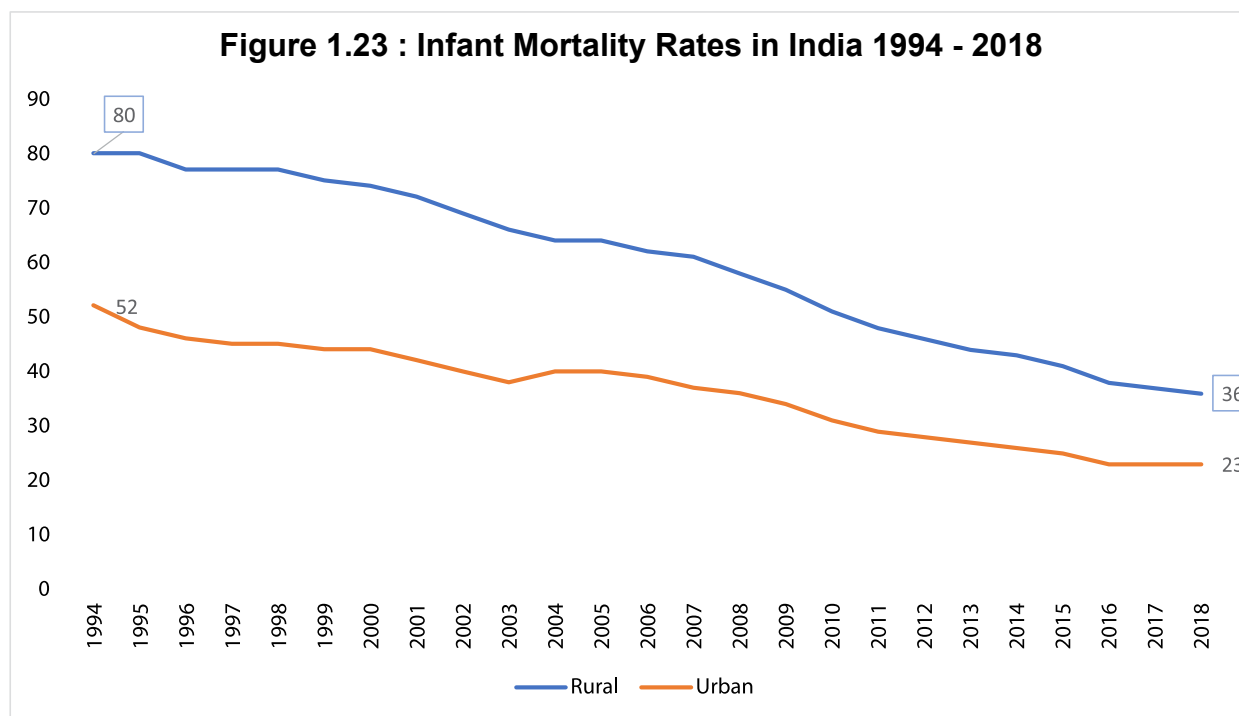
1.2.1.8 (c) : State/UT wise Infant Mortality Rates by Sex in Urban Areas of India, 2015-2018

S. No.	India/State/UT	2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	India	25	23	28	23	22	25	23	22	25	23	22	23
1	Andhra Pradesh	26	25	28	24	23	26	23	22	25	21	20	22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Assam	25	24	26	22	22	22	21	21	22	20	20	21
4	Bihar	44	37	52	29	26	34	31	29	33	30	26	34
5	Chhattisgarh	32	31	33	31	31	31	32	31	33	35	34	36
6	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	21	20	22	19	18	19	22	20	23	20	21	19
8	Haryana	30	30	30	27	26	28	25	24	26	25	24	25
9	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Jammu & Kashmir	24	25	23	23	23	23	19	18	21	20	19	20
11	Jharkhand	22	23	20	21	22	20	24	19	31	26	24	28
12	Karnataka	23	22	25	19	17	21	22	20	24	20	18	22
13	Kerala	10	10	11	10	8	11	10	10	11	5	11	NA*
14	Madhya Pradesh	34	34	35	33	34	31	32	34	29	36	37	35
15	Maharashtra	14	12	15	13	13	13	14	14	13	14	14	13
16	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Odisha	35	37	34	34	36	31	32	32	33	31	31	30
21	Punjab	20	18	22	18	17	18	19	18	20	19	20	19
22	Rajasthan	27	26	28	30	27	33	28	26	30	26	24	28
23	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Tamil Nadu	16	15	17	14	14	15	14	14	15	12	13	12
25	Telangana	27	26	28	24	24	25	23	21	25	21	19	23
26	Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Uttar Pradesh	36	30	42	34	29	40	33	28	38	35	32	38
28	Uttarakhand	44	44	45	29	27	32	30	29	32	29	29	30
29	West Bengal	24	23	25	22	22	23	22	21	24	20	18	22
30	A & N Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
31	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	D & N Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34	Delhi	18	17	19	17	18	16	16	17	16	13	14	12
35	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
36	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: SRS Bulletin- September-17, Vol 51 No. 1; SRS Bulletin-May-2020, Vol. 53 No. 1; O/o Registrar General of India

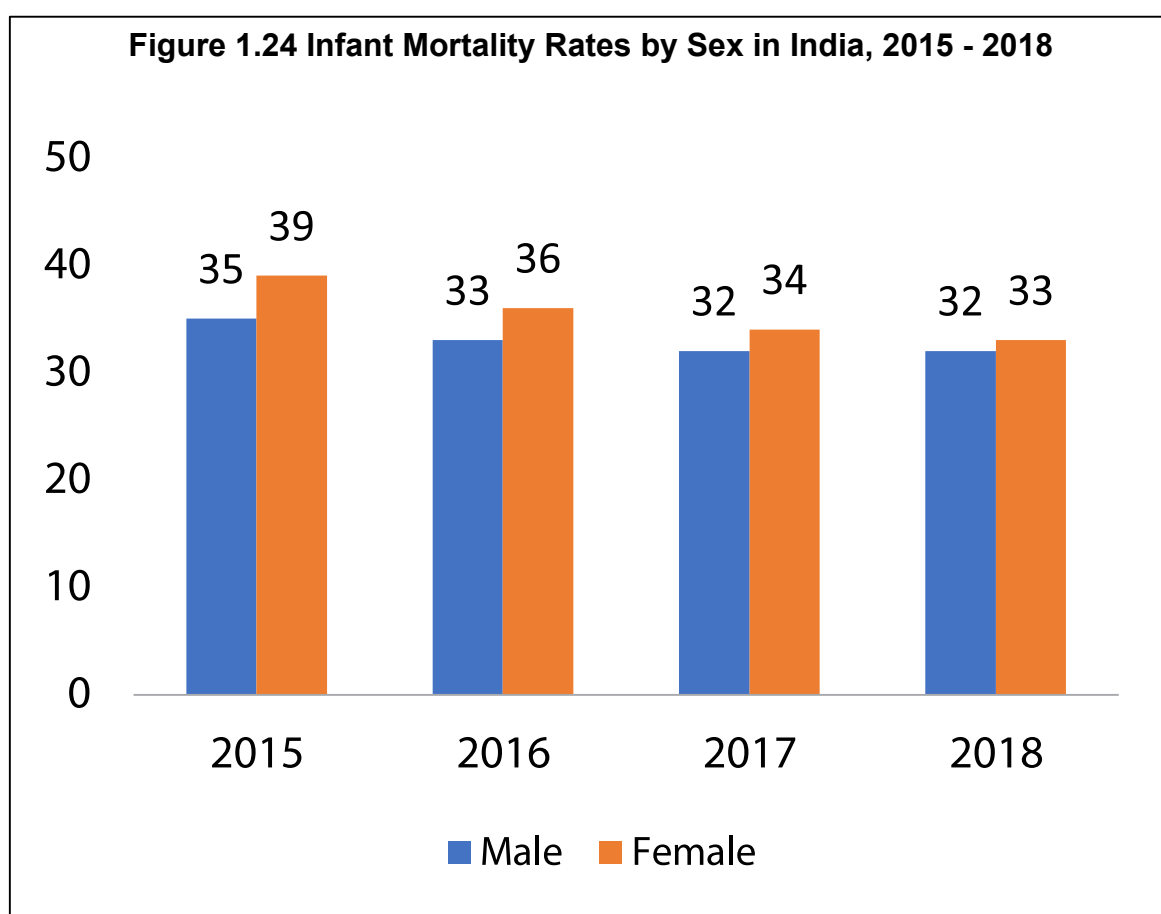
Notes:

1. Per 1000 live births
2. Infant Mortality rates for smaller States and UTs are based on three years period 2018. On account of wide year to year fluctuations due to inadequate sample size, the infant mortality rate by sex, separately for rural and urban areas is not given.
3. NA- Not Available



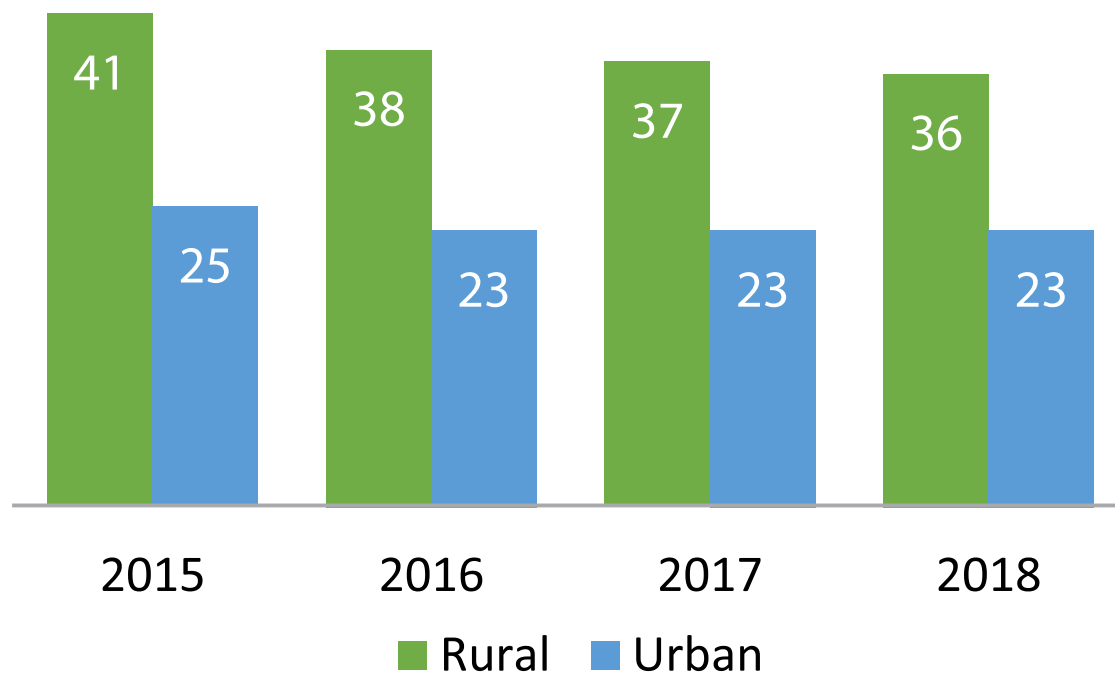
Source: Table 1.2.1.8(c)

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has also registered 1-point decline to 32 in 2018 from 33 in 2017 at the National level. The maximum IMR has been observed in Madhya Pradesh (48) and the minimum in Kerala (7).



Source: Table 1.2.1.8(c)

Figure 1.25 : Infant Mortality Rates by Sex in Rural vs Urban, 2015 - 2018



Source: Table 1.2.1.8(b)

IMR for the country has come down to 32 in 2018 from 40 in 2013, a decline of 8 points over last 5 years and an annual average decline of about 1.6 points. The corresponding decline in rural IMR has been to the tune of 8 points (44 in 2013 to 36 in 2018) against a decline of 4 points in urban IMR (27 in 2013 to 23 in 2018). Both genders have shown decline in the period 2013-18. [Refer Table 1.2.1.7]

1.2.1.9 (a) : Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in India & Major States 2010-12, 2011-13, 2014-16 & 2016-18

S. No.	India & Major States	2010- 12	2011-13	2014-16	2016-18
	India	178	167	130	113
1	Andhra Pradesh	110	92	74	65
2	Assam	328	300	237	215
3	Bihar	219	208*	165	149
4	Gujarat	122	112	91	75
5	Haryana	146	127	101	91
6	Karnataka	144	133	108	92
7	Kerala	66	61	46	43
8	Madhya Pradesh	230	221**	173	173
9	Maharashtra	87	68	61	46
10	Odisha	235	222	180	150
11	Punjab	155	141	122	98
12	Rajasthan	255	244	199	164
13	Tamil Nadu	90	79	66	60
14	Uttar Pradesh	292	285***	201	197
15	West Bengal	117	113	101	98
16	Other	136	126	97	85

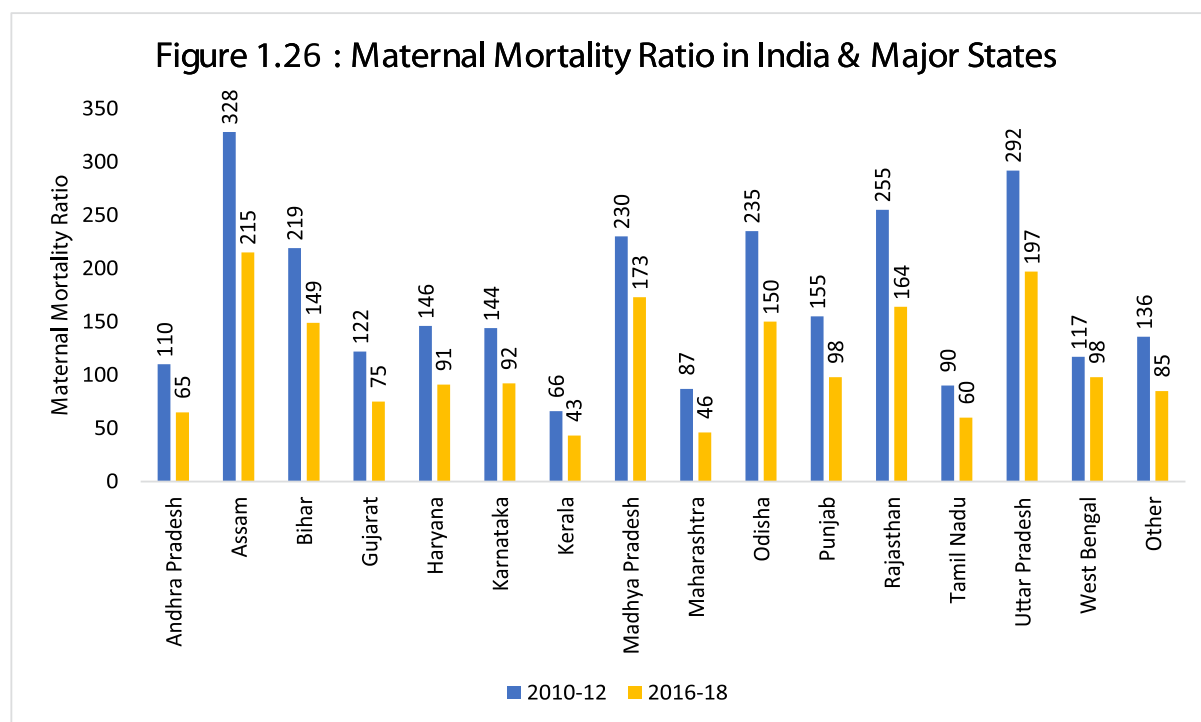
Source: Special bulletin on maternal mortality in India, 2016-18, O/o Registrar General of India.

Notes:

* Includes data for Jharkhand as well for 2011-13.

** includes data for Chhattisgarh as well for 2011-13.

*** Includes data for Uttarakhand as well for 2011-13.



Source: Table 1.2.1.9(a)

As per the latest data available, Maternal Mortality Ratio is highest in Assam & lowest in Kerala. [Refer Table No- 1.2.1.9 (a)]

1.2.1.9 (b) : Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Maternal Mortality Rate and Life-Time Risk; India, EAG & Assam, South and Other states, 2016-18

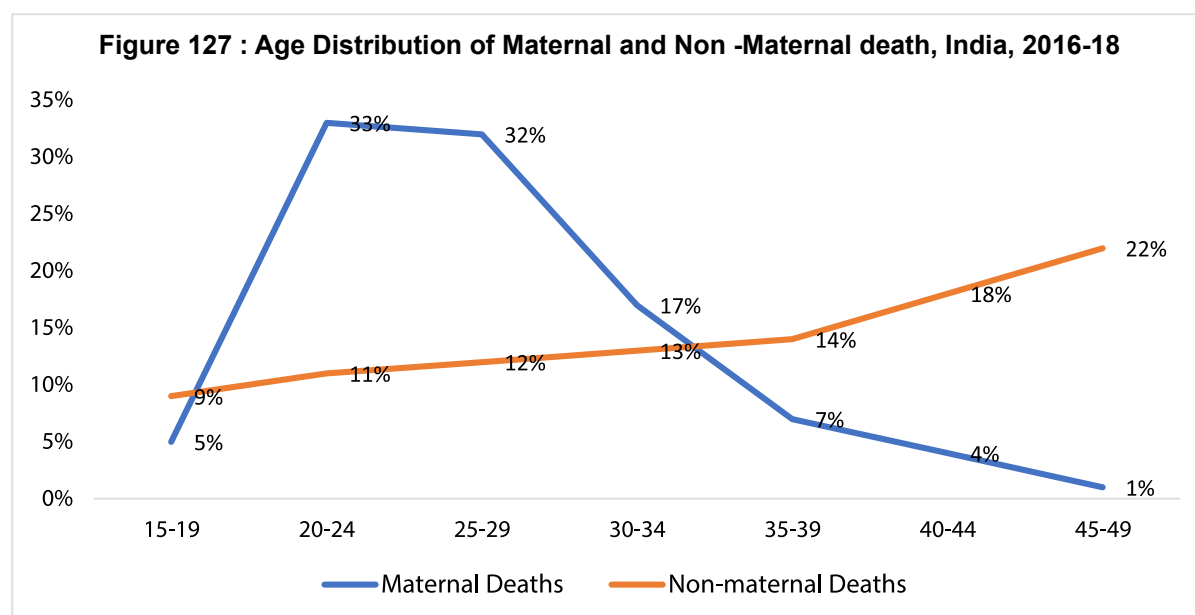
India & Major States	MMR	95% CI	Maternal Mortality Rate	Lifetime risk
India	113	(103-123)	7.3	0.3%
Assam	215	(133-297)	14.0	0.5%
Bihar	149	(104-194)	15.1	0.5%
Jharkhand	71	(20-123)	5.6	0.2%
Madhya Pradesh	173	(126-221)	15.9	0.6%
Chhattisgarh	159	(69-249)	12.1	0.4%
Odisha	150	(96-205)	9.7	0.3%
Rajasthan	164	(112-215)	14.5	0.5%
Uttar Pradesh	197	(152-241)	17.8	0.6%
Uttarakhand	99	(49-150)	6.4	0.2%
EAG AND ASSAM SUBTOTAL	161	(143-180)	13.2	0.5%
Andhra Pradesh	65	(26-104)	3.6	0.1%
Telangana	63	(16-110)	3.6	0.1%
Karnataka	92	(53-131)	4.9	0.2%
Kerala	43	(10-77)	2.1	0.1%
Tamil Nadu	60	(29-92)	3.2	0.1%
SOUTH SUBTOTAL	67	(50-84)	3.6	0.1%
Gujarat	75	(41-109)	5.1	0.2%
Haryana	91	(43-139)	7.0	0.2%
Maharashtra	46	(19-73)	2.6	0.1%
Punjab	129	(56-202)	7.0	0.2%
West Bengal	98	(59-137)	5.0	0.2%
Other states	85	(62-108)	4.5	0.2%
OTHER SUBTOTAL	83	(68-97)	4.7	0.2%

Source: Special bulletin on maternal mortality in India 2016-18 sample registration system office of the registrar general, India july 2020

1.2.1.9 (c) : Age Distribution of Maternal and Non-Maternal deaths, India, 2016-18

Age Group	Maternal Deaths		Non-maternal Deaths	
	Proportion	95 % CI	Proportion	95 % CI
15-19	5%	(3-7)	9%	(9-10)
20-24	33%	(29-37)	11%	(11-12)
25-29	32%	(28-37)	12%	(12-13)
30-34	17%	(13-20)	13%	(12-14)
35-39	7%	(5-9)	14%	(13-15)
40-44	4%	(2-5)	18%	(17-19)
45-49	1%	(0-3)	22%	(21-23)
15-49	100%		100%	

Source: Special bulletin on maternal mortality in India 2016-18 sample registration system office of the registrar general, India July 2020



Source: Table 1.2.9(c)

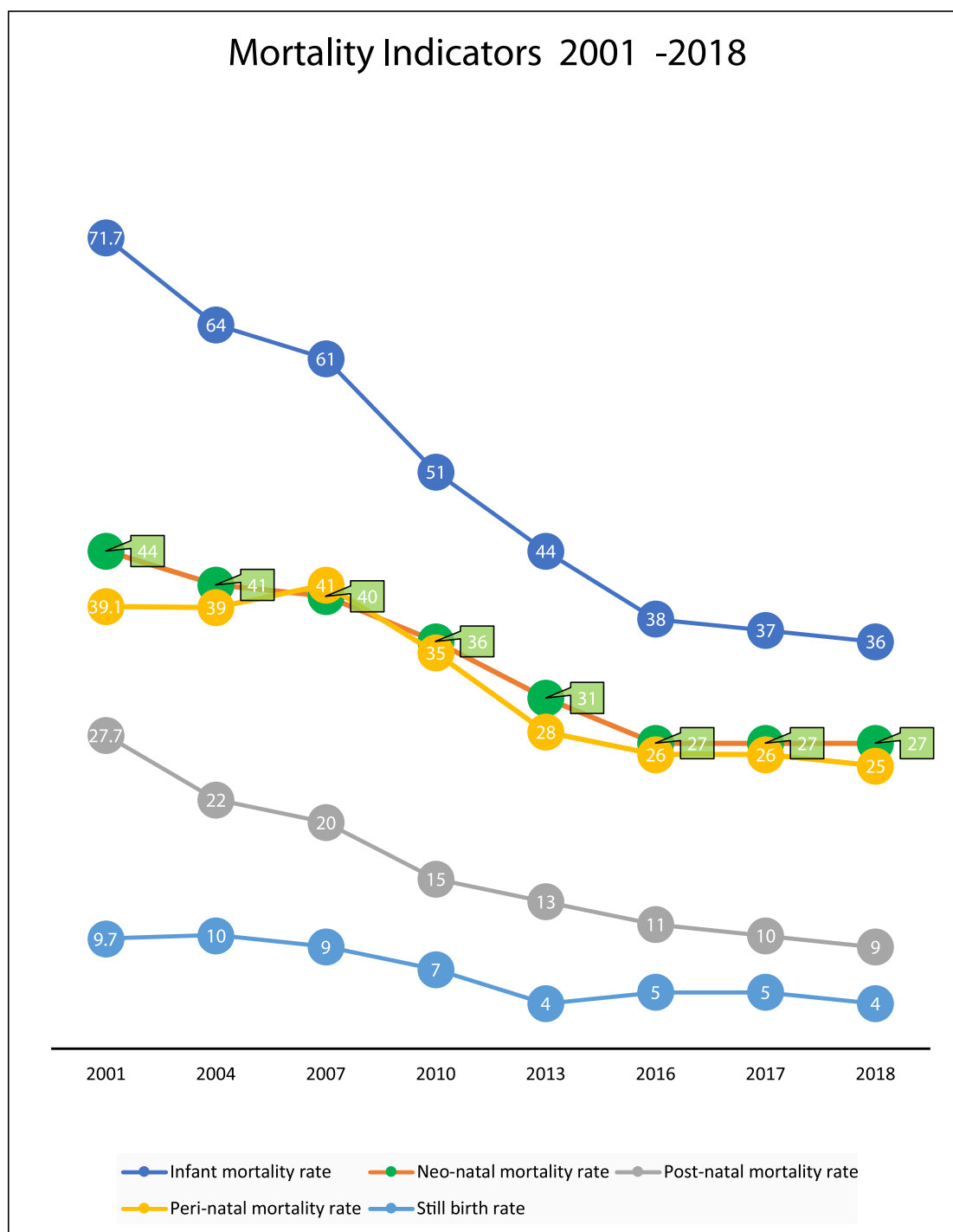
1.2.1.10 (a) : Mortality Indicators in India, 2001-2018

S. No.	Indicators	Years																	
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Rural																		
	Crude death rate	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.7
	Infant mortality rate	71.7	69.0	66.0	64.0	64.0	62.0	61.0	58.0	55.0	51.0	48.0	46.0	44.0	43.0	41.0	38.0	37.0	36.0
	Neo-natal mortality rate	44.0	44.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	36.0	34.0	33.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
	Post-natal mortality rate	27.7	26.0	25.0	22.0	23.0	22.0	20.0	19.0	17.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	11.0	10.0	9.0
	Peri-natal mortality rate	39.1	38.0	36.0	39.0	40.0	41.0	41.0	39.0	39.0	35.0	33.0	31.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	25.0
2	Still birth rate	9.7	9.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0
	Urban																		
	Crude death rate	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1
	Infant mortality rate	42.4	40.0	38.0	40.0	40.0	39.0	37.0	36.0	34.0	31.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
	Neo-natal mortality rate	24.9	24.0	22.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	21.0	19.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
	Post-natal mortality rate	17.4	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	9.0
3	Peri-natal mortality rate	24.7	23.0	20.0	23.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	22.0	23.0	22.0	19.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	14.0	15.0	14.0
	Still birth rate	7.9	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
	Total																		
	Crude death rate	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	62.0
	Infant mortality rate	65.9	63.0	60.0	58.0	58.0	57.0	55.0	53.0	50.0	47.0	44.0	42.0	40.0	39.0	37.0	34.0	33.0	32.0
	Neo-natal mortality rate	40.2	40.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	31.0	29.0	28.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	23.0
	Post-natal mortality rate	25.7	24.0	23.0	21.0	22.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	16.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0
	Peri-natal mortality rate	26.2	35.0	33.0	35.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	35.0	35.0	32.0	30.0	28.0	26.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.0
	Still birth rate	9.3	9.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0

Source: 1. SRS Bulletin, January 2011, October 2012 & September 2013, O/o Registrar General of India, 2. SRS Statistical Report 2009, 2010, & 2012, Registrar General of India; 3. SRS Statistical Report, 2014, Registrar General of India; 4. SRS Statistical Report, 2018, Registrar General of India.

Notes: 2001 to 2010: Excludes Jammu & Kashmir; 2. 2001 to 2010: Excludes Mizoram; 3. 2001 to 2010: Excludes Nagaland (Rural); 4. N.A.: Not Available

Figure 1.28: Mortality Indicators



Source: Table 1.2.1.10(a)

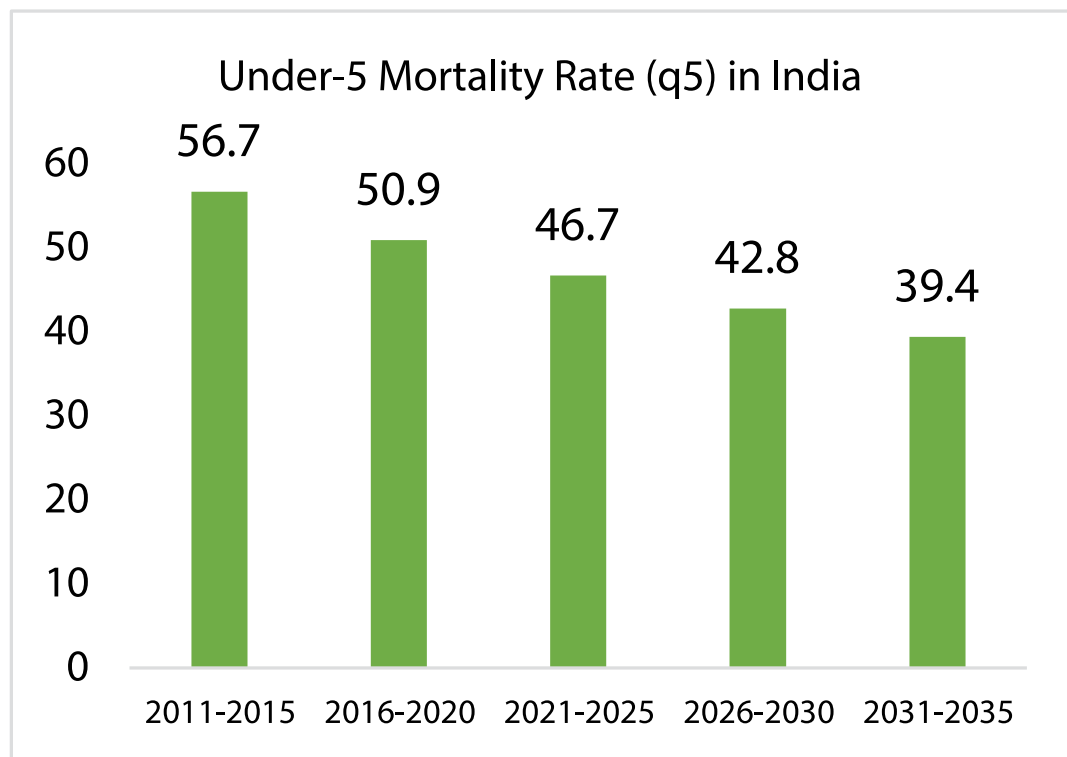
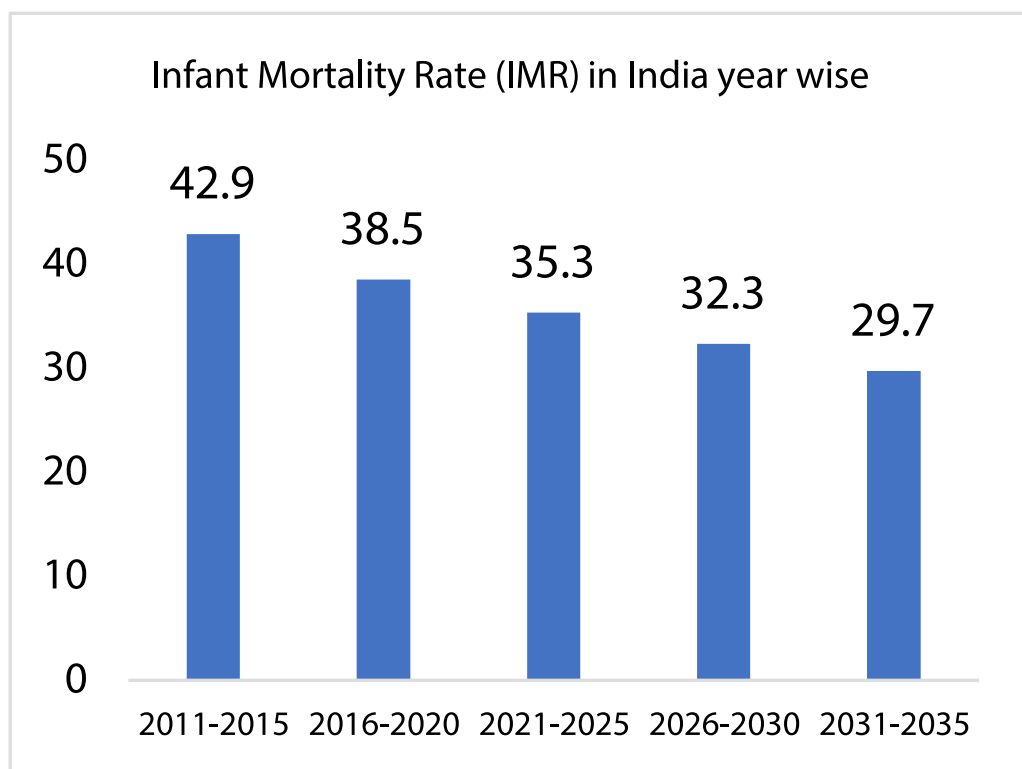
1.2.1.10 (b) : Demographic Indicators: 2011-2035 For India and State wise: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under-5 mortality rate (q5)

S. No.	India/State	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)					Under-5 Mortality Rate (q5)				
		2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	2026-2030	2031-2035	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	2026-2030	2031-2035
	India	42.9	38.5	35.3	32.3	29.7	56.7	50.9	46.7	42.8	39.4
1	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	35	32	29	27	25	41	38	34	32	30
2	Himachal Pradesh	37.6	34.4	31.6	28.8	26.6	41	37.6	34.7	31.7	29.3
3	Punjab	29	26	24	22	20	35	32	30	27	25
4	Uttarakhand	34	30	27	24	22	38	34	31	28	25
5	Haryana	42	38	35	32	29	52	47	43	40	37
6	NCT of Delhi	27	25	23	21	19	29	27	25	23	21
7	Rajasthan	53	49	44	40	36	73	67	60	55	50
8	Uttar Pradesh	57	51	46	41	38	84	75	68	61	56
9	Bihar	42.3	38.3	33.7	30.1	26.9	57.3	52	45.8	40.9	36.6
10	Assam	51.4	45.7	41.5	37.2	34.1	73.9	65.7	59.6	53.5	49.1
11	West Bengal	30	28	25	23	21	35	32	30	27	25
12	Jharkhand	34	31	28	26	24	49	45	42	38	35
13	Odisha	53	47	42	39	35	69	61	55	51	46
14	Chhattisgarh	47	42	38	34	30	63	56	50	45	40
15	Madhya Pradesh	58	51	46	41	37	85	75	67	60	54
16	Gujarat	40	35	31	27	23	56	49	43	38	33
17	Maharashtra	25	23	21	19	18	27	25	23	21	19
18	Andhra Pradesh	39	35	32	29	27	43	39	35	32	30
19	Karnataka	35	32	29	27	24	44	40	37	34	31
20	Kerala	11	11	10	9	9	12	12	11	11	10
21	Tamil Nadu	22	21	19	18	16	26	24	22	21	19
22	Telangana	39	35	32	29	27	43	39	35	32	30

Source: Population Projections for India And States 2011 – 2036; National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

Figure 1.29 : Projected IMR & U5MR, 2011-2035

Source: Table 1.2.10(b)



The infant mortality rate of the country, which is reported to be 46 in 2010 is expected to go down to 30 by the end of the period 2031-35. The U5MR is expected to go down by 39.4 during 2031-35. [Refer Table 1.2.1.10 (b)]

1.2.1.11 (a) : Age Specific Death Rate by Sex in India, 2015-2018

Age Groups	2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	10.2	9.8	10.6	9.4	9	9.9	8.9	8.7	9.2	8.9	8.7	9.0
5-9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
10-14	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
15-19	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
20-24	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9
25-29	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.0
30-34	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.3
35-39	2.6	3.2	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.8	2.7	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.9	1.6
40-44	3.2	3.7	2.7	3.7	4.4	2.9	3.8	4.7	2.8	3.5	4.3	2.7
45-49	5	6.3	3.7	5.2	6.5	3.8	5.2	6.4	3.9	4.9	6.0	3.7
50-54	9.4	9.9	8.9	8.6	9.2	8	7.9	8.7	7.0	7.8	8.7	6.7
55-59	13.6	16	11.3	13.3	16.2	10.5	13.3	16.2	10.4	13.5	15.4	11.5
60-64	20.3	22	18.4	18.8	21.4	16.1	18.4	20.9	15.8	19.5	22.2	16.7
65-69	28.6	31	26.1	28.2	31.8	24.5	29.3	32.2	26.4	31.3	35.1	27.4
70-74	41.1	44.7	37.6	45.4	48.7	42.1	46.2	51.3	41.2	47.5	52.6	42.7
75-79	65.2	69.8	60.8	64.7	72.3	57.6	66.7	70.8	62.8	66.0	70.6	61.7
80-84	116	124	109.4	115	120	110.9	111.2	116.1	106.5	106.5	111.9	101.5
85+	210	238	186.9	198	219	181.1	193.9	203.7	186.2	174.7	189.4	163.3
All ages	6.5	6.9	6.1	6.4	6.8	5.9	6.3	6.7	5.9	6.2	6.6	5.7

Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2018 Registrar General of India.

1.2.1.11 (b) : Age Specific Death Rate by Sex in Rural Areas of India, 2015-2018

Age Groups	2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	11.5	11.2	11.9	10.7	10.2	11.1	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.9	9.8	10.0
5-9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
10-14	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
15-19	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
20-24	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
25-29	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.2
30-34	2	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.5
35-39	2.9	3.5	2.3	2.8	3.7	2	3.0	3.7	2.3	2.5	3.3	1.8
40-44	3.7	4.2	3.2	4.1	4.9	3.3	4.2	5.1	3.2	4.2	5.1	3.2
45-49	5.7	6.8	4.4	5.6	7.1	3.9	5.6	6.9	4.3	5.5	6.8	4.2
50-54	11.1	11.2	11.1	9.7	9.9	9.4	8.9	9.4	8.3	8.5	9.4	7.6
55-59	15.7	18.8	12.9	14.5	18	11.2	14.8	18.6	11.1	15.1	17.9	12.4
60-64	23.7	25.5	21.8	20.4	23.3	17.5	19.6	22.7	16.5	20.4	23.7	17.1
65-69	31.1	34	28.1	29.3	33.2	25.4	31.4	35.0	27.8	32.7	37.1	28.3
70-74	43.4	47.8	39.1	47.9	52.2	43.8	48.8	55.2	42.9	52.2	58.4	46.5
75-79	65.3	71.1	60	66.5	74.4	59.3	69.4	75.0	64.1	69.8	74.9	65.1
80-84	120	128	111.8	124	130	118.4	122.2	127.5	117.1	118.3	124.6	112.3
85+	204	224	185.5	203	216	190.9	198.9	205.5	193.0	183.3	189.5	177.9
	7.1	7.4	6.7	6.9	7.3	6.4	6.9	7.3	6.4	6.7	7.2	6.2

Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2018 Registrar General of India.

1.2.1.11 (c) : Age Specific Death Rate by Sex in Urban Areas of India, 2015-2018

Age Groups	2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	6.6	6.1	7.0	6.0	5.7	6.4	6.0	5.6	6.5	6.1	5.8	6.6
5-9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
10-14	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
15-19	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
20-24	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6
25-29	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.6
30-34	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.0
35-39	2.0	2.7	1.2	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.9	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.1
40-44	2.4	2.8	1.9	2.9	3.6	2.1	3.1	4.0	2.1	2.4	2.9	1.8
45-49	3.8	5.3	2.2	4.5	5.4	3.4	4.4	55.5	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.8
50-54	6.6	7.6	5.4	6.9	7.9	5.9	6.3	7.4	5.0	6.5	7.6	5.3
55-59	9.7	11.2	8.1	11.2	13.2	9.2	10.7	12.3	9.0	10.7	11.5	9.9
60-64	13.6	15.3	11.6	15.6	17.9	13.2	16.1	17.6	14.4	17.7	19.5	15.8
65-69	23.4	24.9	21.7	25.9	28.9	22.6	25.1	26.6	23.4	28.5	31.3	25.5
70-74	36.1	37.9	34.2	39.8	41.4	38.2	40.6	43.5	37.6	37.7	41.2	34.3
75-79	64.8	66.9	62.8	60.6	67.7	53.7	60.7	61.7	59.8	57.8	61.6	53.9
80-84	109.1	114.1	104.6	97.1	98.7	95.7	89.4	93.2	85.8	83.5	86.9	80.4
85+	222.9	275.7	189.8	186.3	228.5	161.6	182.8	198.5	173.2	155.5	189.0	135.6
All ages	5.4	5.8	5.0	5.4	5.8	4.9	5.3	5.6	4.9	5.1	5.5	4.7

Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2018 Registrar General of India.

The Age-specific death rate is declining over the years; the rural-urban differentials are still high. [Table No. 1.2.1.11(b), (c)]

1.2.1.12 (a) : Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Residence in India and Major States, 2015 - 2018

S. No.	India and Bigger States	2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	India	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5
2	Assam	2.3	2.4	1.6	2.3	2.4	1.6	2.3	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.4	1.6
3	Bihar	3.2	3.3	2.5	3.3	3.4	2.5	3.2	3.3	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.5
4	Chhattisgarh	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.6	1.8
5	Delhi	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
6	Gujarat	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.8
7	Haryana	2.2	2.4	2	2.3	2.4	2	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1.6	1.9	1	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.2
10	Jharkhand	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.6	2.9	2	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.5	2.7	1.9
11	Karnataka	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6
12	Kerala	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
13	Madhya Pradesh	2.8	3	2.1	2.8	3.1	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.1
14	Maharashtra	1.8	2	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5
15	Odisha	2	2.1	1.4	2	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.3
16	Punjab	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5
17	Rajasthan	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.2
18	Tamil Nadu	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
19	Telangana	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5
20	Uttar Pradesh	3.1	3.4	2.4	3.1	3.4	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.4
21	Uttarakhand	2	2	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
22	West Bengal	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2

Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2017 & 2018 Registrar General of India

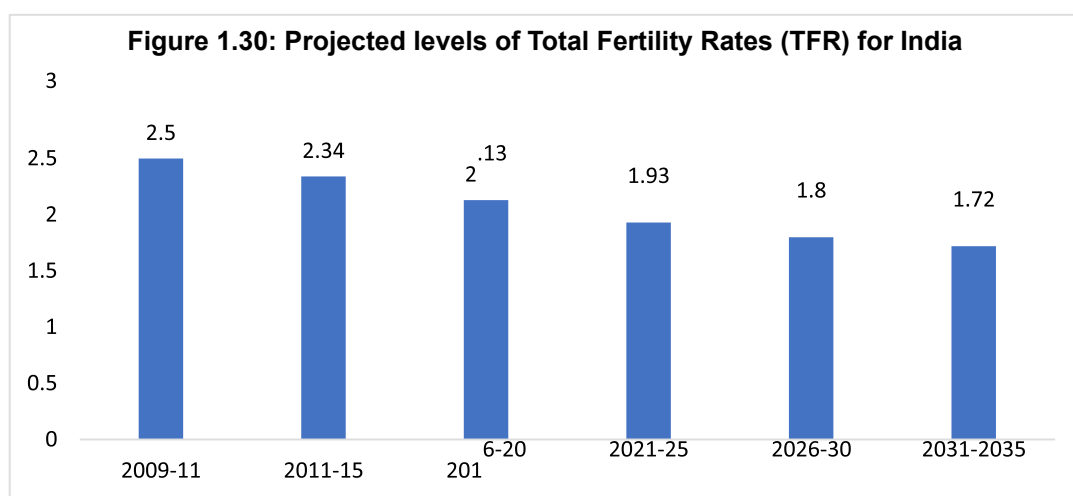
Notes: Rounded off to one decimal point.

- Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country is stable at 2.2 in 2018 and 2017. During 2018, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.2) while Delhi and West Bengal have reported the lowest TFR (1.5). It is noteworthy that the replacement level TFR, viz. 2.1, has been attained by Delhi (1.5), West Bengal (1.5), Tamil Nadu (1.6), Andhra Pradesh (1.6), Jammu & Kashmir (1.6), Punjab (1.6), Himachal Pradesh (1.6), Telangana (1.6), Maharashtra (1.7), Kerala (1.7), Karnataka (1.7), Uttarakhand (1.8), Odisha (1.9) and Gujarat (2.1).
- At present, a rural woman (having a TFR of 2.4) at the National level would have about one child more than an urban woman (having a TFR of 1.7), on an average. [Table No. 1.2.1.12 (a)]

1.2.1.12 (b) : Projected levels of Total Fertility Rates (TFR) for India and Major States: 2011-2035

S. No.	India/State	SRS 2009-11	2011-15	2016-20	2021-25	2026-30	2031-2035
	India	2.5	2.34	2.13	1.93	1.8	1.72
1	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	2	1.93	1.61	1.52	1.5	1.5
2	Himachal Pradesh	1.8	1.71	1.59	1.54	1.51	1.5
3	Punjab	1.8	1.73	1.6	1.53	1.51	1.5
4	Uttarakhand	3.3	1.95	1.77	1.65	1.61	1.6
5	Haryana	2.4	2.26	2.06	1.86	1.76	1.72
6	NCT of Delhi	1.9	1.8	1.59	1.53	1.51	1.5
7	Rajasthan	3.1	2.95	2.51	2.2	1.99	1.87
8	Uttar Pradesh	3.5	3.3	2.76	2.28	1.98	1.85
9	Bihar	3.7	3.81	3.23	2.92	2.64	2.38
10	Assam	2.5	2.34	2.17	2	1.89	1.83
11	West Bengal	1.8	1.7	1.56	1.51	1.5	1.5
12	Jharkhand	3	2.78	2.46	2.17	1.98	1.87
13	Odisha	2.3	2.1	1.93	1.81	1.75	1.71
14	Chhattisgarh	2.8	2.62	2.31	2.05	1.9	1.83
15	Madhya Pradesh	3.2	3.04	2.64	2.34	2.12	1.96
16	Gujarat	2.5	2.3	2.17	2.02	1.9	1.82
17	Maharashtra	1.9	1.77	1.67	1.56	1.52	1.51
18	Andhra Pradesh	1.8	1.68	1.61	1.54	1.51	1.5
19	Karnataka	2	1.86	1.72	1.64	1.61	1.6
20	Kerala	1.8	1.82	1.78	1.79	1.8	1.8
21	Tamil Nadu	1.7	1.68	1.59	1.54	1.52	1.51
22	Telangana	1.8	1.68	1.61	1.54	1.51	1.5

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019



Source: Table 1.2.12(b)

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is expected to decline from 2.34 during 2011-2015 to 1.72 during 2031-35. The assumption is that the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) would follow the recent pace of decline [Refer Table 1.2.1.12(b)]

1.2.1.13 : Projected values of net-migration rate (per 100), India and Major States: 2011-2035

S. No.	India/State	Net Migration 2001-11		2011-15		2016-20		2021-25		2026-30		2031-35	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04
2	Himachal Pradesh	0.12	-0.01	0.12	-0.01	0.12	-0.01	0.12	-0.01	0.12	-0.01	0.12	-0.01
3	Punjab	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.18
4	Uttarakhand	0.25	0.16	0.25	0.16	0.25	0.16	0.25	0.16	0.25	0.16	0.25	0.16
5	Haryana	0.36	0.39	0.36	0.39	0.36	0.39	0.36	0.39	0.36	0.39	0.36	0.39
6	NCT of Delhi	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.09
7	Rajasthan	-0.08	-0.04	-0.08	-0.04	-0.08	-0.04	-0.08	-0.04	-0.08	-0.04	-0.08	-0.04
8	Uttar Pradesh	-0.24	-0.17	-0.24	-0.17	-0.24	-0.17	-0.24	-0.17	-0.24	-0.17	-0.24	-0.17
9	Bihar	-0.38	-0.28	-0.38	-0.28	-0.38	-0.28	-0.38	-0.28	-0.38	-0.28	-0.38	-0.28
10	Assam	-0.07	-0.05	-0.07	-0.05	-0.07	-0.05	-0.07	-0.05	-0.07	-0.05	-0.07	-0.05
11	West Bengal	-0.04	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03
12	Jharkhand	-0.04	0.04	-0.04	0.04	-0.04	0.04	-0.04	0.04	-0.04	0.04	-0.04	0.04
13	Odisha	-0.09	-0.06	-0.09	-0.06	-0.09	-0.06	-0.09	-0.06	-0.09	-0.06	-0.09	-0.06
14	Chhattisgarh	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
15	Madhya Pradesh	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04
16	Gujarat	0.34	0.20	0.34	0.20	0.34	0.20	0.34	0.20	0.34	0.20	0.34	0.20
17	Maharashtra	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20
18	Andhra Pradesh	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
19	Karnataka	0.14	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.14	0.07
20	Kerala	-0.03	-0.08	-0.03	-0.08	-0.03	-0.08	-0.03	-0.08	-0.03	-0.08	-0.03	-0.08
21	Tamil Nadu	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
22	Telangana	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03

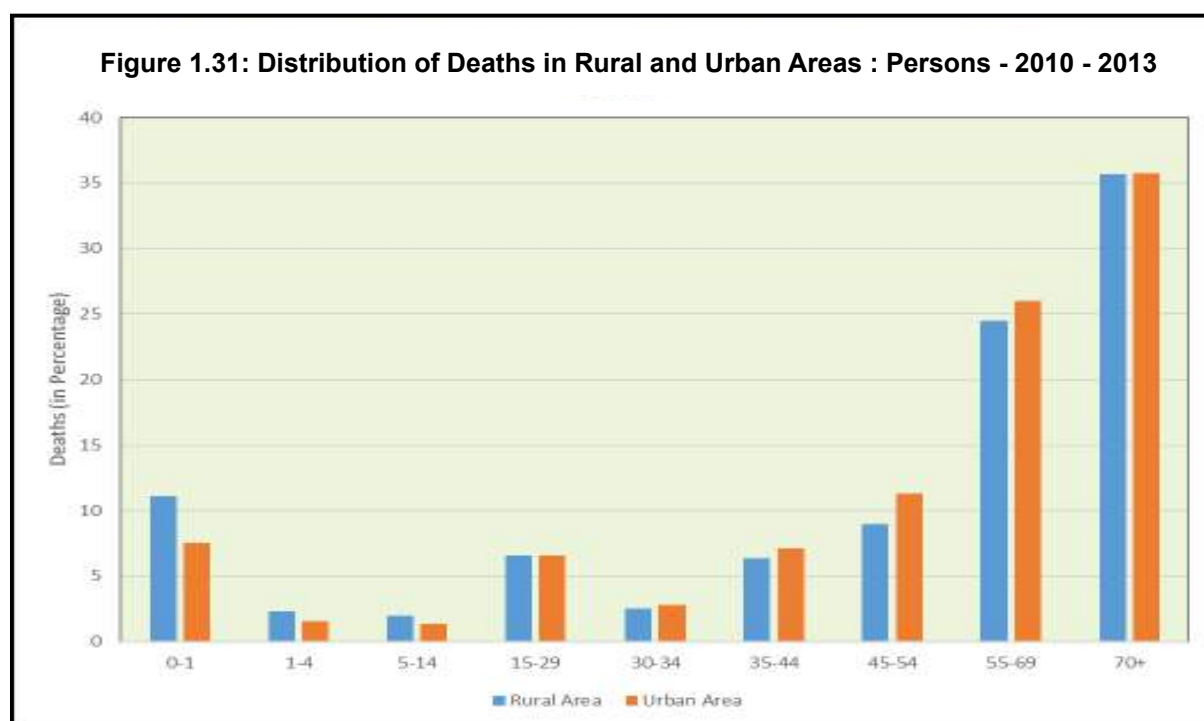
Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019

1.2.1.14. Cause of Death in India 2010 -13

1.2.1.14 (a) : Distribution of Deaths in Rural and Urban Areas by age and gender in India :2010-2013

Age Group	Deaths (%)					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
0-1	10.8	11.5	11.1	7.1	8.1	7.5
1-4	2	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.5
0-4	12.8	14.2	13.4	8.4	9.9	9
5-14	1.9	2.1	2	1.3	1.5	1.4
15-29	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.6
30-34	2.8	2	2.5	3.4	2	2.8
35-44	7.6	4.8	6.4	8.8	4.8	7.1
45-54	10.9	6.5	9	13.5	8.4	11.3
55-69	25.1	23.6	24.5	26.7	25.1	26
70+	32.3	40	35.7	31.4	41.6	35.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: CAUSES OF DEATH STATISTICS 2010-2013, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

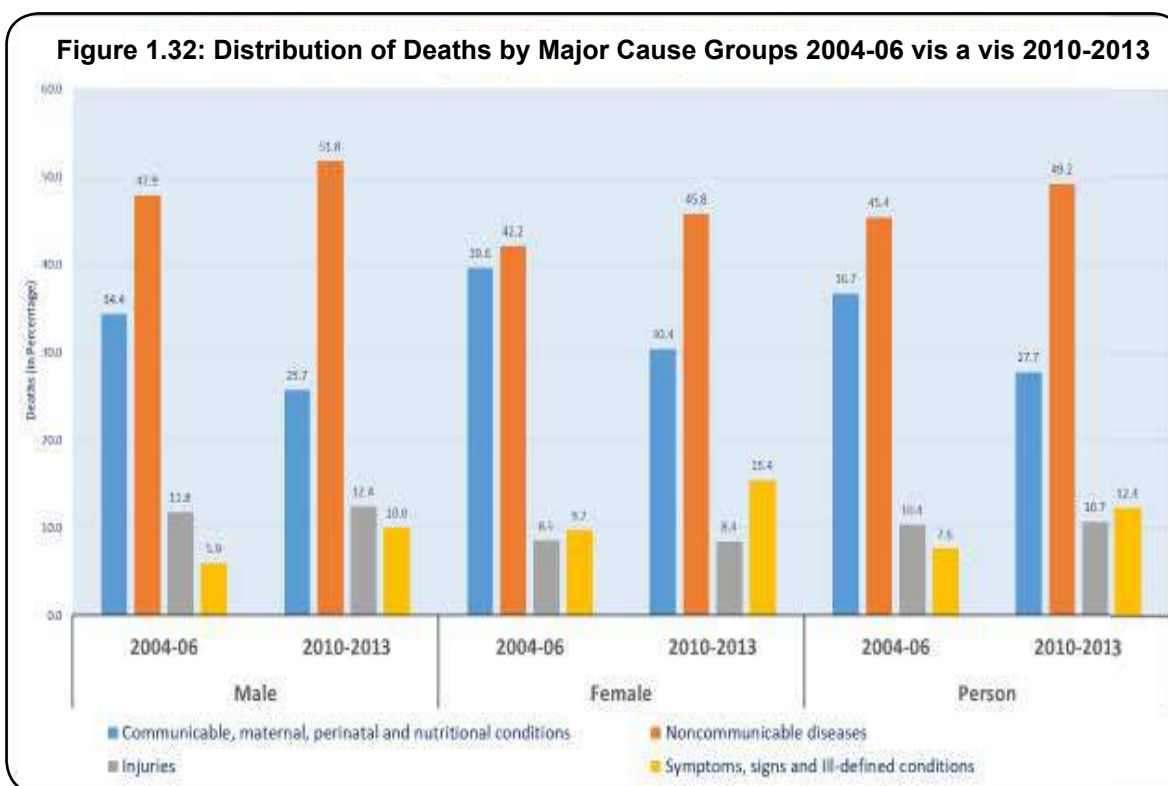


Source: Table 1.2.1.14(a)

Table 1.2.1.14 (b) : Top Ten Causes of Death

Rank	Causes of Death	No of Deaths (%)		
		Male	Female	Person
1	Cardiovascular diseases	25.1	20.8	23.3
2	Ill-defined/ All other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	10	15.4	12.4
3	Respiratory diseases	7.8	7.5	7.6
4	Malignant and other Neoplasms	5.8	6.6	6.1
5	Perinatal conditions	5.5	5.8	5.6
6	Diarrhoeal diseases	4.2	6.3	5.1
7	Digestive diseases	6	3.5	4.9
8	Unintentional injuries: Other Than Motor Vehicle Accidents	4.8	4.6	4.7
9	Respiratory infections	3.7	4.2	3.9
10	Tuberculosis	4.5	2.8	3.7
	All Other Remaining Causes	22.7	22.4	22.6
	Total	100	100	100

Source: CAUSES OF DEATH STATISTICS 2010-2013, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India



Source: CAUSES OF DEATH STATISTICS 2010-2013, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

1.2.1.14 (C) : Top Ten Causes of Death (%) Age Group in India 2010 -2013

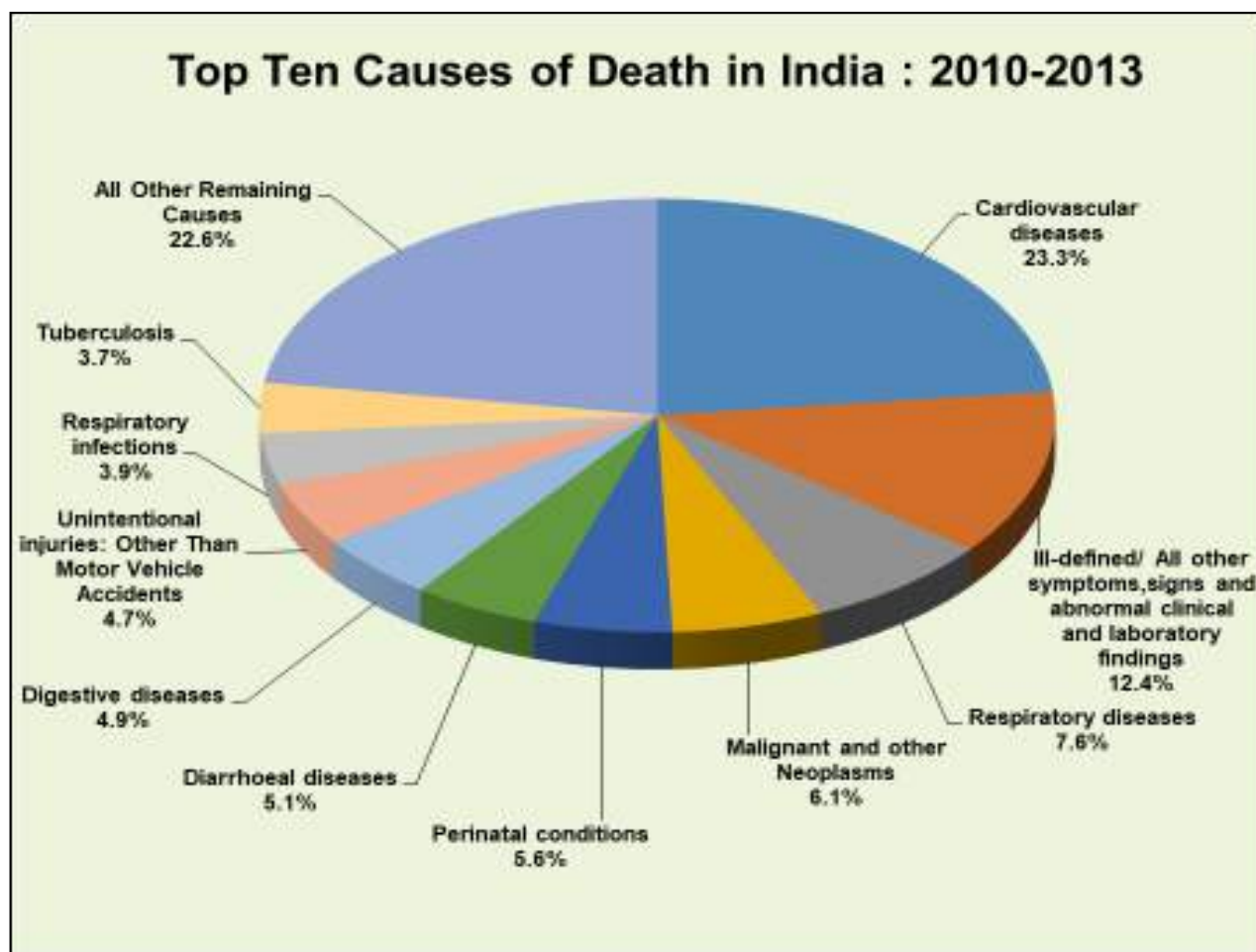
Top Ten Causes of Death (%) by Age Groups in India 2010-2013									
Rank	Less than 29 Days	< 1 Year	1-4 Years	0-4 Years	5-14 Years	15-29 Years	30-69 Years	70 Years & Above	All Ages
1	Prematurity & low birth weight 48.1	Prematurity & low birth weight 35.9	Pneumonia 18.2	Prematurity & low birth weight 29.8	Unintentional injuries: Other Than Motor Vehicle Accidents 20.5	Intentional injuries: Suicide 18	Cardiovascular diseases 31.8	Ill-defined/ All other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings * 29	Cardiovascular diseases 23.3
2	Birth asphyxia & birth trauma 12.9	Pneumonia 16.9	Diarrhoeal diseases 17.9	Pneumonia 17.1	Diarrhoeal diseases 11.6	Unintentional injuries: Motor Vehicle Accidents 13.7	Malignant and other Neoplasms 10.2	Cardiovascular diseases 24.9	Ill-defined/ All other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings * 12.4
3	Neonatal Pneumonia 12	Birth asphyxia & birth trauma 9.9	Injuries 16.9	Diarrhoeal diseases 8.6	Other infectious and parasitic diseases 10.6	Unintentional injuries: Other Than Motor Vehicle Accidents 10.9	Respiratory diseases 7.8	Respiratory diseases 11.6	Respiratory diseases 7.6
4	Other noncommunicable diseases 7.1	Other noncommunicable diseases 7.9	Other noncommunicable diseases 10.6	Other noncommunicable diseases 8.3	Malaria 7.7	Cardiovascular diseases 7.5	Digestive diseases 7.5	Diarrhoeal diseases 5.8	Malignant and other Neoplasms 6.1
5	Sepsis 5.4	Diarrhoeal diseases 6.7	Malaria 7	Birth asphyxia & birth trauma 8.2	Respiratory infections 6.5	Digestive diseases 7.2	Tuberculosis 6.1	Fever of unknown origin 4.1	Perinatal conditions 5.6
6	Ill defined or cause unknown 5	Ill defined or cause unknown 4.6	Fever of unknown origin 6.3	Injuries 4.6	Digestive diseases 6.4	Tuberculosis 5.1	Unintentional injuries: Other Than Motor Vehicle Accidents 4.2	Malignant and other Neoplasms 3.8	Diarrhoeal diseases 5.1
7	Congenital anomalies 4	Congenital anomalies 4.6	Other infectious and parasitic diseases 4	Congenital anomalies 4.4	Unintentional injuries: Motor Vehicle Accidents 6.1	Malignant and other Neoplasms 4.7	Ill-defined/ All other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings * 3.9	Unintentional injuries: Other Than Motor Vehicle Accidents 3.6	Digestive diseases 4.9
8	Diarrhoeal diseases 3.1	Acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections 4.2	Congenital anomalies 3.5	Ill defined or cause unknown 4.4	Fever of unknown origin 5.1	Maternal conditions 4	Unintentional injuries: Motor Vehicle Accidents 3.8	Respiratory infections 2.9	Unintentional injuries: Other Than Motor Vehicle Accidents 4.7
9	Injuries 0.9	Injuries 2.1	Meningitis/encephalitis 3.5	Acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections 3.6	Neuro-psychiatric conditions 3.7	Diarrhoeal diseases 3.8	Genito-urinary diseases 3.8	Diabetes mellitus 2.7	Respiratory infections 3.9
10	Tetanus 0.5	Fever of unknown origin 1.7	Ill defined or cause unknown 3.2	Fever of unknown origin 2.5	Other Non-Communicable Diseases 3.7	Other infectious and parasitic diseases 3.6	Diarrhoeal diseases 3.4	Digestive diseases 2.4	Tuberculosis 3.7

Source: CAUSES OF DEATH STATISTICS 2010-2013, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

Note: Includes Sentity

Cause of Death in India 2010-2013 [Refer Table 1.2.1.14 (a), (b), (c)]

In view of the limitations of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) with regards to its restriction leading to current overall coverage of about 20 percent of the total registered deaths, a special survey of all deaths using Verbal Autopsy tool for period of 2010-13 gives following vital information.



Source: Table 1.2.1.14(c)

- **Figure 1.33** - Top ten causes of death account for almost 80% of deaths.
- Non communicable diseases continue to increase in proportion (49.2 in 2010-13, 45.4 in 2004-06 and 42.4% in 2001-03).
- Communicable, Maternal, Perinatal & Nutritional Conditions are showing an even sharper decline as cause of deaths (27.7% in 2010-13, 36.7% in 2004-06 and 38.2% in 2001-03).
- Overall cardiovascular diseases remain the most dominant cause of deaths in the population and is causing 23.3% of deaths compared to 19.9% in 2004-06.
- Communicable, maternal, Perinatal & Nutritional Conditions causes higher proportion of death in female than male (30.4% against 25.7%).
- Injuries causes more deaths in male compared to female (12.4% against 8.4%)
- The share of symptoms, signs & ill-defined Conditions also registered increase in its share of total deaths to the tune of 4.8% (12.8 from 7.6 % in 2004-06).
- The share of deaths due to injuries increased marginally by 0.3% over the period.

1.2.2. Direct Methods

VITAL STATISTICS OF India BASED ON THE CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM 2018

1.2.2.1 Demographic features of India as per the Civil Registration System (CRS)

Registration of Births		2017	2018
i)	Estimated Mid- Year Population (in '000)	12,88,522	13,02,896
ii)	Estimated Live Births	2,60,28,144	2,60,57,920
iii)	Number of Registered Births	2,21,04,418	2,32,69,383
iv)	Level of Registration	84.9	89.3
Registration of Deaths			
i)	Estimated Deaths	81,17,689	80,77,955
ii)	Number of Registered Deaths	64,63,779	69,50,607
iii)	Level of Registration	79.6	86.0
Registration of Infant Deaths			
i)	Number of Registered Infant Deaths	1,65,494	1,74,146
ii)	Percentage of infant death to total deaths	2.6	2.5
Gross Natural Addition to Population			
i)	Person	1,56,40,639	1,63,18,776

Source: Vital statistics of India based on the civil registration system 2018

VITAL STATISTICS OF India BASED ON THE CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM 2018

In order to unify the Civil Registration activities, the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969 was enacted. The Annual Report on Vital Statistics of India based on Civil Registration System for 2018 has been brought out on the basis of reports provided by the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths of respective States/Union Territories. The main features of the Annual Report are summarized below:

- The level of registration of births is 89.3% in 2018. 13 States/UTs have achieved the cent per cent level of registration of births. 13 out of 20 major States have crossed 90% level of registration of births. [Refer Table 1.2.2.1, & Table 1.2.2.2 (a)]
- The number of registered births has increased to 2.33 Crores in 2018. Out of the total registered births, the share of male and female are 52.0% and 47.9% respectively [Refer Table 1.2.2.1, & Table 1.2.2.2 (a)]
- The number of registered deaths were 69.5 lakhs in 2018, which is 86% of total estimated deaths. [Refer Table 1.2.2.1, & Table 1.2.2.2 (b)]
- The number of registered infant deaths were 1.7 lakh and still births were 1.6 lakh [Refer Table 1.2.2.2 © & Table 1.2.2.2 (d)]
- Though the level of registration for births has recorded consistent improvement over the years, gap of about 10.7% in case of registration of births and about 14.0% for registration of deaths at all India level remains a cause of concern. It is also pertinent to mention here that the gap between Levels of Birth and Death Registration is narrowing down.

⁴The level of registration, defined as the percentage of registered births/deaths to the births/deaths estimated through SRS, determines the performance of a State / Union Territory in registration of births and deaths. In the absence of reliable estimates of number of births and deaths on a year to year basis from any other source, the number of events as revealed from SRS is used to calculate the level of registration.

1.2.2.2 (a) : Number of Births Registered by Sex and Residence, 2018

S. No.	India/ States/ Union Territories	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
	India	5576518	5154745	10736422	6534752	5996325	12532961	12111270	11151070	23269383
1	Andhra Pradesh	141168	125678	266846	256731	237139	493870	397899	362817	760716
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19170	20786	39956	17790	19503	37293	36960	40289	77249
3	Assam	296652	268548	565200	105876	96780	202656	402528	365328	767856
4	Bihar	759510	713108	1472618	396990	371481	768471	1156500	1084589	2241089
5	Chhattisgarh	160334	152336	317710	130170	120531	252346	290504	272867	570056
6	Goa	3104	2893	5999	7415	7022	14437	10519	9915	20436
7	Gujarat	183630	167915	351545	432422	384549	816971	616052	552464	1168516
8	Haryana	84851	76422	161273	199641	180491	380132	284492	256913	541405
9	Himachal Pradesh	20713	19172	39905	29609	27508	57126	50322	46680	97031
10	Jammu & Kashmir	49771	48120	97891	28903	26796	55699	78674	74916	153590
11	Jharkhand	233600	206769	440369	124464	104933	229397	358064	311702	669766
12	Karnataka	92461	87935	180396	438498	410040	848538	530959	497975	1028934
13	Kerala	72013	69651	141673	176665	169823	346501	248678	239474	488174
14	Madhya Pradesh	251926	225904	477830	530170	478794	1008964	782096	704698	1486794
15	Maharashtra	205521	185373	390934	699205	643320	1342567	904726	828693	1733501
16	Manipur	19277	13500	32777	19851	16105	35966	39128	29605	68733
17	Meghalaya	31450	31472	62922	12520	11557	24077	43970	43029	86999
18	Mizoram	4283	4161	8444	6402	6138	12540	10685	10299	20984
19	Nagaland	17614	17347	34961	6143	6253	12396	23757	23600	47357
20	Odisha	155040	141190	296230	198994	181318	380312	354034	322508	676542
21	Punjab	35174	31587	66761	177897	158542	336439	213071	190129	403200
22	Rajasthan	404339	356754	761129	512432	469537	982021	916771	826291	1743150
23	Sikkim	519	524	1043	3095	2897	5992	3614	3421	7035
24	Tamil Nadu	105877	93556	201233	368327	345846	714173	474204	441202	915406
25	Telangana	127221	117139	244360	212130	196301	408431	339351	313440	652791
26	Tripura	23654	21440	45099	14690	13783	28476	38344	35223	73575
27	Uttarakhand	44627	42916	87543	60001	56278	116279	104628	99194	203822
28	Uttar Pradesh	1634418	1519439	3153857	776223	704004	1480227	2410641	2223443	4634084
29	West Bengal	381303	375309	756612	371588	345714	717302	752891	721023	1473914
					Union Territories					
30	A & N Islands	624	618	1242	1759	1652	3411	2383	2270	4653
31	Chandigarh	10	14	24	16925	15412	32349	16935	15426	32373
32	D & N Haveli	1483	1388	2871	3410	3138	6549	4893	4526	9420
33	Daman & Diu	1508	1406	2915	628	503	1131	2136	1909	4046
34	Delhi	11629	10619	22254	176865	163577	340549	188494	174196	362803
35	Lakshadweep	446	374	820	-	-	-	446	374	820
36	Puducherry	1598	1582	3180	20323	19060	39383	21921	20642	42563

Source: Vital statistics of India based on the civil registration system 2018

Notes: Data in respect of Manipur is of Births Occurred and Registered in 2018 only.

Notes: Data in respect of Manipal is of Districts Coimbatore and
Data in respect of Maharashtra & Tamil Nadu is Provisional

Data of Goa & A & N Islands is excluding Registered Births More than 1 Year

Data of Goa & A&N Islands is excluding Registration
Data of Delhi is excluding Delayed Registration

Data in Delhi is excluding Delayed Registration
Data in Delhi is excluding others/Delhi include others/Not available in total.

1.2.2.2 (b) : Number of Deaths Registered by Sex and Residence, 2018

S. No.	India/ States/ Union Territories	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
	India	2357306	1641665	4001211	1783186	1165907	2949396	4140492	2807572	6950607
1	Andhra Pradesh	148170	93613	241783	82807	51187	133994	230977	144800	375777
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1385	397	1782	1596	482	2078	2981	879	3860
3	Assam	63072	38350	101422	26160	15023	41183	89232	53373	142605
4	Bihar	92754	56043	148797	39024	26168	65192	131778	82211	213989
5	Chhattisgarh	62603	49857	114631	38554	24147	62918	101157	74004	177549
6	Goa	5567	3820	9388	2208	1476	3684	7775	5296	13072
7	Gujarat	137284	92073	229357	121346	82553	203899	258630	174626	433256
8	Haryana	63064	39026	102090	54148	29604	83752	117212	68630	185842
9	Himachal Pradesh	19433	14437	33880	4874	3078	7953	24307	17515	41833
10	Jammu & Kashmir	14453	11008	25461	7607	6342	13949	22060	17350	39410
11	Jharkhand	35127	25126	60253	26057	16419	42476	61184	41545	102729
12	Karnataka	162339	104785	267124	134228	82159	216387	296567	186944	483511
13	Kerala	87913	75428	163346	54890	40291	95184	142803	115719	258530
14	Madhya Pradesh	162458	94562	257020	100533	66704	167237	262991	161266	424257
15	Maharashtra	151196	118710	269923	235388	162582	397977	386584	281292	667900
16	Manipur	1968	450	2418	1564	494	2058	3532	944	4476
17	Meghalaya	6590	4615	11205	2217	1357	3574	8807	5972	14779
18	Mizoram	1300	848	2148	2202	1175	3377	3502	2023	5525
19	Nagaland	244	98	342	371	115	486	615	213	828
20	Odisha	135402	107277	242679	53299	32821	86120	188701	140098	328799
21	Punjab	65394	47042	112436	60027	40771	100798	125421	87813	213234
22	Rajasthan	200108	102658	302796	89747	50610	140377	289855	153268	443173
23	Sikkim	831	518	1349	1233	804	2037	2084	1322	3386
24	Tamil Nadu	167554	115218	282772	176721	114513	291234	344275	229731	574006
25	Telangana	46949	36895	83844	31821	20863	52684	78770	57758	136528
26	Tripura	11264	7766	19031	6014	4033	10049	17278	11799	29080
27	Uttarakhand	17615	11331	28946	11813	7135	18948	29428	18466	47894
28	Uttar Pradesh	322919	267757	590676	185236	130741	315977	508155	398498	906653
29	West Bengal	157847	113428	271275	129699	89556	219255	287546	202984	490530
					Union Territories					
30	A & N Islands	681	436	1117	728	392	1120	1409	828	2237
31	Chandigarh	114	62	176	14907	8232	23154	15021	8294	23330
32	D & N Haveli	501	390	892	829	453	1282	1330	843	2174
33	Daman & Diu	468	261	730	244	195	439	712	456	1169
34	Delhi	10974	6152	17129	78670	49696	128404	89644	55848	145533
35	Lakshadweep	169	145	314	-	-	-	169	145	314
36	Puducherry	1596	1083	2679	6424	3736	10160	8020	4819	12839

Source: Vital statistics of India based on the civil registration system 2018

Notes:

- Data of Goa & A&N Islands is excluding Registered Deaths of More than 1 Year
Data of Delhi is excluding Delayed Registration
Data in respect of Maharashtra & Tamil Nadu is Provisional
Data in respect of Manipur is of Deaths Occurred and Registered in 2018 only.
Data in respect of Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tripura, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu & Delhi include others/Not Stated or Not available total.

1.2.2.2 (c) : Number of Infant Deaths Registered by Sex and Residence, 2018

S. No.	India/ States/ Union Territories	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
	India	27479	21250	48748	71789	53553	125398	99268	74803	174146
1	Andhra Pradesh	431	310	741	4087	2987	7074	4518	3297	7815
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	576	492	1068	1044	696	1740	1620	1188	2808
4	Bihar	734	572	1306	909	575	1484	1643	1147	2790
5	Chhattisgarh	1107	1062	2183	2868	2111	4999	3975	3173	7182
6	Goa	87	62	150	18	24	42	105	86	192
7	Gujarat	2985	2103	5088	5451	3789	9240	8436	5892	14328
8	Haryana	1173	1088	2261	2084	1523	3607	3257	2611	5868
9	Himachal Pradesh	249	216	465	164	121	286	413	337	751
10	Jammu & Kashmir	223	326	549	675	798	1473	898	1124	2022
11	Jharkhand	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12	Karnataka	1337	769	2106	4973	3653	8626	6310	4422	10732
13	Kerala	532	416	951	1026	797	1826	1558	1213	2777
14	Madhya Pradesh	797	774	1571	5215	3943	9158	6012	4717	10729
15	Maharashtra	1210	897	2107	9092	7296	16388	10302	8193	18495
16	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10	11	21	10	11	21
17	Meghalaya	593	522	1115	447	359	806	1040	881	1921
18	Mizoram	47	42	89	123	92	215	170	134	304
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	2104	1815	3919	4605	3094	7699	6709	4909	11618
21	Punjab	341	328	669	1068	764	1832	1409	1092	2501
22	Rajasthan	471	455	926	5639	4241	9889	6110	4696	10815
23	Sikkim	4	10	14	61	53	114	65	63	128
24	Tamil Nadu	732	494	1226	5031	3728	8759	5763	4222	9985
25	Telangana	1441	1265	2706	3256	2886	6142	4697	4151	8848
26	Tripura	93	71	164	348	226	575	441	297	739
27	Uttarakhand	627	438	1065	458	288	746	1085	726	1811
28	Uttar Pradesh	4390	3830	8220	2271	1821	4092	6661	5651	12312
29	West Bengal	4138	2362	6500	4593	3628	8221	8731	5990	14721
Union Territories										
30	A & N Islands	13	12	25	34	21	55	47	33	80
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1638	936	2584	1638	936	2584
32	D & N Haveli	4	2	6	79	78	157	83	80	163
33	Daman & Diu	20	12	33	1	0	1	21	12	34
34	Delhi	999	495	1494	4286	2847	7145	5285	3342	8639
35	Lakshadweep	5	2	7	-	-	-	5	2	7
36	Puducherry	16	8	24	235	167	402	251	175	426

Source: Vital statistics of India based on the civil registration system 2018

Notes: - NA= Not Available Data of Delhi is excluding Delayed Registration

- Data in respect of Maharashtra & Tamil Nadu is Provisional

- Data in respect of Manipur is of Infant Deaths Occurred and Registered in 2018 only.

- Data in respect of Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tripura, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu & Delhi include others/Not Stated or Not available in total.

1.2.2.2 (d) : Number of Still Births Registered by Sex and Residence, 2018

S. No.	India/ States/ Union Territories	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
	India	33266	28251	61544	52586	45288	97939	88237	75608	163937
1	Andhra Pradesh	50	43	93	178	170	348	228	213	441
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1152	1188	2340	2052	1236	3288	3204	2424	5628
4	Bihar	4021	3406	7427	1032	864	1896	5053	4270	9323
5	Chhattisgarh	1502	1086	2603	1541	1284	2856	3043	2370	5459
6	Goa	63	47	112	18	18	36	81	65	148
7	Gujarat	786	594	1380	5245	4460	9705	6031	5054	11085
8	Haryana	366	330	696	1740	1400	3140	2106	1730	3836
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	7	16	26	34	60	35	41	76
10	Jammu & Kashmir	553	598	1151	1047	1100	2147	1600	1698	3298
11	Jharkhand	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2385	2069	4454
12	Karnataka	112	114	226	2178	1790	3968	2290	1904	4194
13	Kerala	351	295	655	839	703	1553	1190	998	2208
14	Madhya Pradesh	1672	1373	3045	3709	2974	6683	5381	4347	9728
15	Maharashtra	593	452	1045	5657	4652	10309	6250	5104	11354
16	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17	Meghalaya	417	378	795	337	307	644	754	685	1439
18	Mizoram	14	11	25	6	9	15	20	20	40
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	1807	1579	3386	1696	1437	3133	3503	3016	6519
21	Punjab	298	243	541	1185	972	2157	1483	1215	2698
22	Rajasthan	3304	3450	6754	8886	9089	17975	12190	12539	24729
23	Sikkim	7	11	18	64	48	112	71	59	130
24	Tamil Nadu	515	364	879	2576	2073	4649	3091	2437	5528
25	Telangana	1482	1307	2789	1824	1466	3290	3306	2773	6079
26	Tripura	37	25	62	71	34	105	108	59	167
27	Uttarakhand	77	49	126	101	53	154	178	102	280
28	Uttar Pradesh	10522	9010	19532	4376	3874	8250	14898	12884	27782
29	West Bengal	3508	2246	5754	4095	3404	7499	7603	5650	13253
Union Territories										
30	A & N Islands	6	11	17	18	21	39	24	32	56
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	395	402	797	395	402	797
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	3	1	4	0	0	0	3	1	4
34	Delhi	19	19	39	1459	1247	2729	1478	1266	2768
35	Lakshadweep	4	6	10	-	-	-	4	6	10
36	Puducherry	16	8	24	235	167	402	251	175	426

Source: Vital statistics of India based on the civil registration system 2018

Note: Data in respect of Manipur is of Births Occurred and Registered in 2018 only.

Data in respect of Maharashtra & Tamil Nadu is Provisional

Data of Goa & A & N Islands is excluding Registered Births More than 1 Year

Data of Delhi is excluding Delayed Registration

Data in respect of Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tripura, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu & Delhi include others/Not Stated or Not available in total.

1.2.2.3. Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)

1.2.2.3 (a) : Growth in Medical Certification as a part of total registered deaths

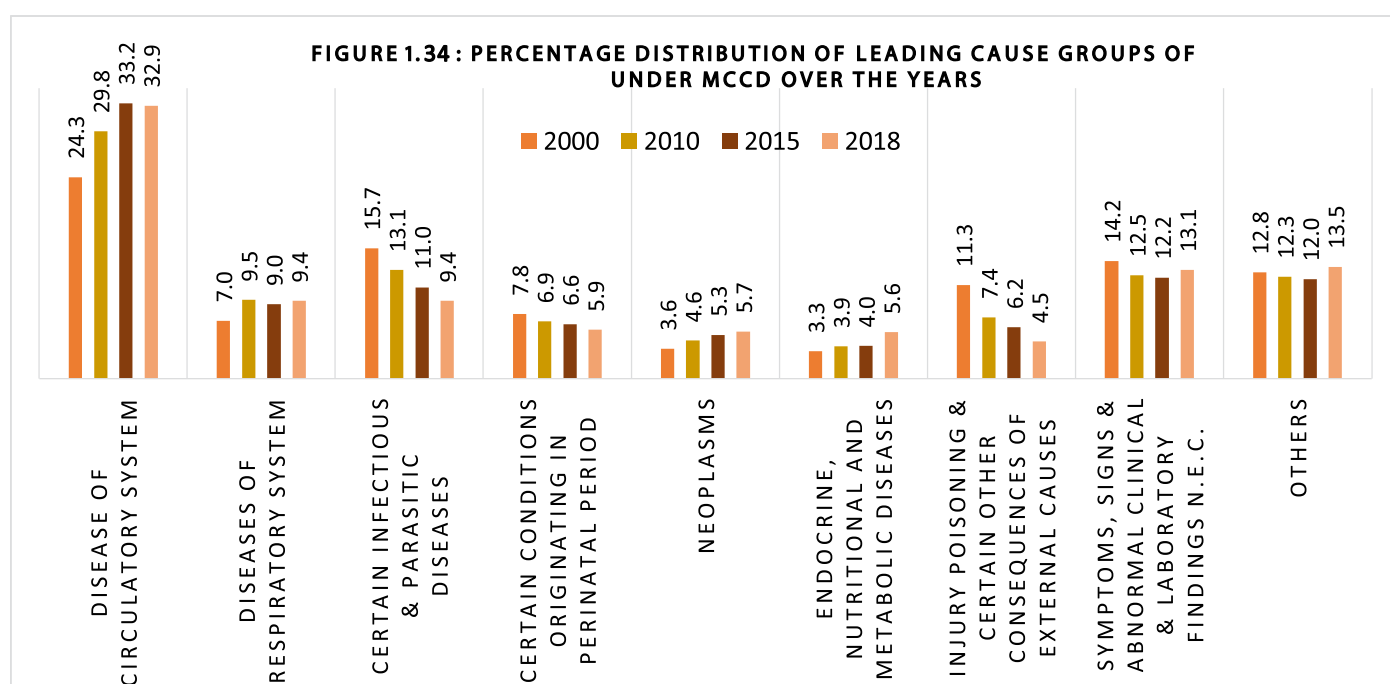
Years	No. of States/UTs Reported Data	Total Number of Registered Deaths	No. of Medically Certified Deaths	Percentage of Medically Certified Deaths to Total Registered Deaths
1991	15	2616122	384235	14.7
1992	15	2305398	374839	13.7
1993	15	2420737	362581	12.7
1994	16	2770694	374141	13.4
1995	17	2736387	388201	14.2
1996	18	2994244	414279	13.2
1997	20	3316215	419353	13.0
1998	23	3353703	498586	14.9
1999	23	3603741	488619	13.6
2000	23	3528338	510580	14.5
2001	24	3708015	533920	14.4
2002	24	4251632	543391	12.8
2003	23	4355607	586700	13.5
2004	24	4258440	603260	14.2
2005	24	4829664	650507	13.5
2006	25	4327664	720047	16.6
2007	25	4219770	798546	18.9
2008	26	4560525	878339	19.3
2009	27	4755054	946018	19.9
2010	27	4813552	970896	20.2
2011	33	4829664	965992	20.0
2012	31	5026056	1005804	20.0
2013	31	4608075	928858	20.2
2014	33	5212660	1066221	20.5
2015	33	5374824	1183052	22.0
2016	35	6312828	1198503	19.0
2017	35	6426595	1411060	22.0
2018	35	6911197	1456023	21.1

Source: REPORT ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH 2018 O/o Registrar General of India

1.2.2.3 (b) : Percentage distribution of leading cause groups of deaths during 2000-2018

Year	Disease of Circulatory System	Diseases of Respiratory System	Certain Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	Certain Conditions Originating in Perinatal Period	Neoplasms	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	Injury Poisoning & Certain Other Consequences of External Causes	Symptoms, Signs & Abnormal Clinical & Laboratory Findings N.E.C.	Others
2000	24.3	7.0	15.7	7.8	3.6	3.3	11.3	14.2	12.8
2001	27.5	8.9	14.6	6.9	3.7	2.9	11.6	10.8	13.1
2002	27.5	9.0	14.2	7.4	3.7	3.2	11.3	10.1	13.6
2003	26.6	9.6	14.4	6.9	3.9	3.6	10.8	10.5	13.7
2004	27.1	8.3	14.5	6.9	4.4	3.6	9.7	11.7	13.8
2005	27.5	8.7	14.7	6.6	4.3	3.8	9.3	11.7	13.3
2006	27.1	8.6	13.9	6.7	4.3	4.3	8.8	13.6	12.7
2007	26.9	8.2	13.8	7.4	4.3	3.8	9.2	13.8	12.5
2008	27.7	8.5	14.0	7.0	4.7	4.0	8.9	13.1	12.1
2009	30.6	8.6	12.8	7.2	4.6	4.2	7.3	12.8	12.0
2010	29.8	9.5	13.1	6.9	4.6	3.9	7.4	12.5	12.3
2011	28.9	9.2	12.5	7.4	5.4	4.0	7.8	12.4	12.5
2012	30.4	8.4	12.3	6.9	5.0	3.9	7.7	12.9	12.5
2013	29.0	8.3	12.1	8.1	5.1	3.7	7.5	13.3	12.0
2014	31.6	7.8	11.9	7.2	5.4	3.7	7.1	13.2	11.5
2015	33.2	9.0	11.0	6.6	5.3	4.0	6.2	12.2	12.0
2016	32.6	9.2	11.4	6.5	4.9	4.4	5.9	11.9	13.1
2017	34.0	9.2	10.4	5.8	6.4	5.3	5.8	10.1	13.9
2018	32.9	9.4	9.4	5.9	5.7	5.6	4.5	13.1	13.5

Source: REPORT ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH 2018 O/o Registrar General of India



Source: Table 1.2.2.3(b)

1.2.2.3 (c) : State/UT-wise Distribution of Medically Certified Deaths by 8 Leading Cause-Groups – 2018

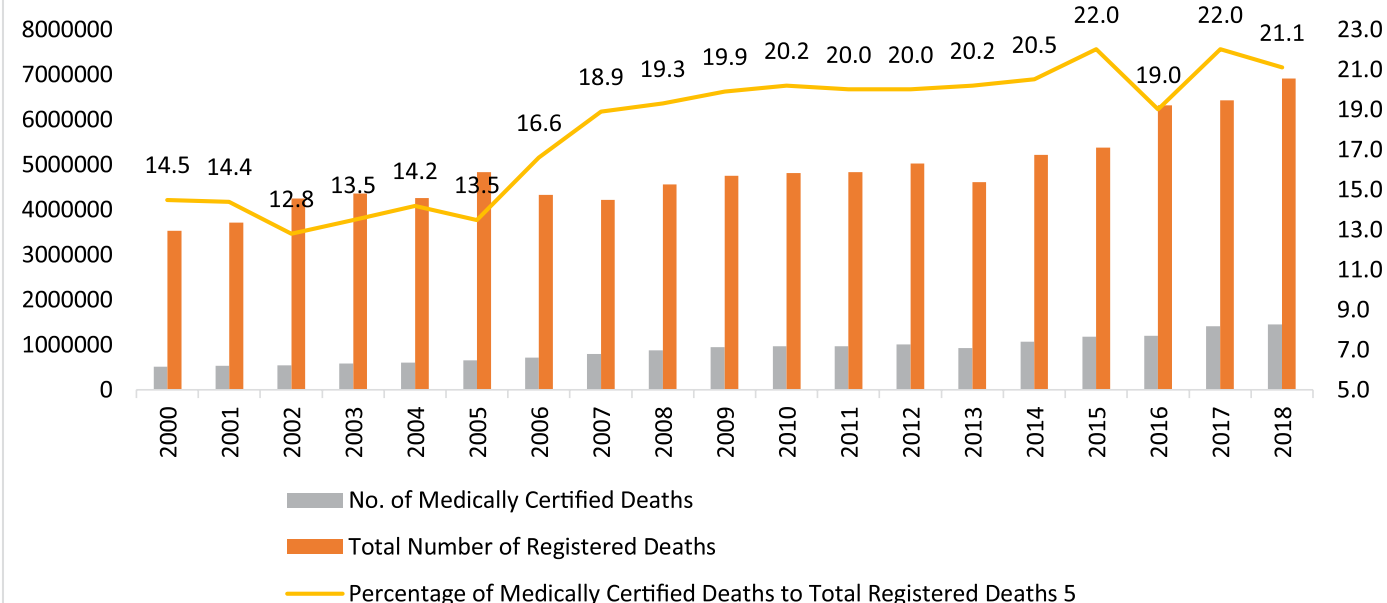
S. No.	State/UTs	Disease of Circulatory System	Diseases of Respiratory System	Certain Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	Certain Conditions Originating in Perinatal Period	Neoplasms	Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	Injury Poisoning & Certain Other Consequences of External Causes	Symptoms, Signs & Abnormal Clinical & Laboratory Findings N.E.C.	Sub-Total of 2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)	Others Groups	Total (Col 10+11)
1	Andhra Pradesh	35.5	8.2	6.9	8.2	2.0	5.1	5.8	11.2	82.9	17.1	100.0
2	A & N Islands	27.2	6.5	6.2	5.9	9.7	7.7	6.2	2.6	72.1	27.9	100.0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13.5	1.5	25.4	4.9	6.5	1.8	0.3	40.0	93.9	6.1	100.0
4	Assam	14.5	5.9	27.4	0.0	17.5	18.9	1.9	0.0	86.0	14.0	100.0
5	Bihar	24.1	8.9	19.5	4.0	1.6	2.9	7.5	10.5	79.0	21.0	100.0
6	Chandigarh	27.6	10.3	7.9	7.3	5.9	5.2	1.8	7.5	73.5	26.5	100.0
7	Chhattisgarh	30.2	8.2	9.0	13.0	3.3	3.1	5.9	16.1	88.8	11.2	100.0
8	Delhi	21.4	9.3	14.9	3.6	7.1	3.1	3.6	25.3	88.3	11.7	100.0
9	D & N Haveli	27.7	7.6	7.1	14.9	2.8	4.0	6.9	9.9	80.9	19.1	100.0
10	Daman & Diu	55.0	11.2	6.5	2.9	4.9	1.9	2.8	2.2	87.4	12.6	100.0
11	Goa	37.4	11.5	3.9	1.1	8.1	7.9	6.8	8.8	85.5	14.5	100.0
12	Gujarat	22.2	8.6	13.2	5.7	3.2	1.1	2.0	36.1	92.0	8.0	100.0
13	Haryana	33.9	8.3	5.0	2.5	3.4	1.2	3.8	34.0	92.1	7.9	100.0
14	Himachal Pradesh	25.9	13.5	8.5	4.6	5.9	5.2	6.0	12.9	82.3	17.7	100.0
15	Jharkhand	12.7	16.3	20.6	3.2	10.4	4.7	3.5	0.4	71.7	28.3	100.0
16	Karnataka	29.8	8.5	8.9	6.0	9.0	6.8	9.8	3.5	82.4	17.6	100.0
17	Kerala	28.0	10.0	3.6	2.4	16.4	13.1	3.7	4.0	81.1	18.9	100.0
18	Lakshadweep	56.0	12.4	2.0	1.3	8.4	3.4	2.3	4.7	90.6	9.4	100.0
19	Madhya Pradesh	42.0	3.9	4.8	18.7	1.6	3.4	5.1	8.4	87.9	12.1	100.0
20	Maharashtra	30.5	9.5	10.1	4.1	9.7	10.5	0.0	10.8	85.2	14.8	100.0
21	Manipur	23.5	9.7	9.0	2.3	4.6	7.2	3.1	15.4	74.8	25.2	100.0
22	Meghalaya	21.1	10.0	11.2	8.4	11.6	4.4	6.4	4.9	78.0	22.0	100.0
23	Mizoram	16.0	13.2	15.3	5.3	12.5	1.3	3.0	3.7	70.3	29.7	100.0
24	Nagaland	18.1	13.9	10.1	2.1	9.2	6.7	9.2	0.0	69.3	30.7	100.0
25	Odisha	22.3	7.5	10.8	17.7	4.4	6.0	3.2	11.1	82.9	17.1	100.0
26	Puducherry	28.2	7.7	12.4	5.3	3.5	5.7	9.3	16.7	88.9	11.1	100.0
27	Punjab	29.1	11.7	10.7	4.7	5.7	4.3	6.9	8.2	81.3	18.7	100.0
28	Rajasthan	17.9	14.2	12.2	23.7	3.8	5.8	8.3	3.7	89.6	10.4	100.0
29	Sikkim	28.8	12.0	9.8	4.4	7.5	5.3	6.0	1.3	75.0	25.0	100.0
30	Tamil Nadu	50.4	8.6	4.4	2.0	3.0	5.6	3.3	15.0	92.4	7.6	100.0
31	Telangana	51.9	6.3	6.3	2.8	3.1	0.8	13.5	7.4	92.2	7.8	100.0
32	Tripura	38.3	10.2	7.0	3.9	9.1	3.1	2.9	8.0	82.7	17.3	100.0
33	Uttarakhand	23.9	12.9	12.4	10.7	4.6	4.3	4.9	6.9	80.6	19.4	100.0
34	Uttar Pradesh	20.7	15.4	14.1	3.8	2.5	3.1	8.4	9.1	77.0	23.0	100.0
35	West Bengal	36.4	14.7	10.6	5.7	2.8	2.1	2.8	8.0	83.1	16.9	100.0
	All States/UTs (Total)	32.9	9.4	9.4	5.9	5.7	5.6	4.5	13.1	86.5	13.5	100.0

Source: REPORT ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH 2018 O/o Registrar General of India

Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) was introduced in the country under the provisions of Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. Since then, it has been operational in the country, but with varying levels of efficiency across the States/Union Territories.

Scope of the report: The report on MCCD-2018, is based upon 14,56,023 total medically certified deaths (Male: 9,00,075 and Female: 5,55,948) accounting for 21.1 per cent of total registered deaths in respect of 35 States/UTs who supplied data for the report. Despite different levels of efficiency and limitations it may be sufficient to throw some valuable insights into deaths by various cause groups and their gravity.

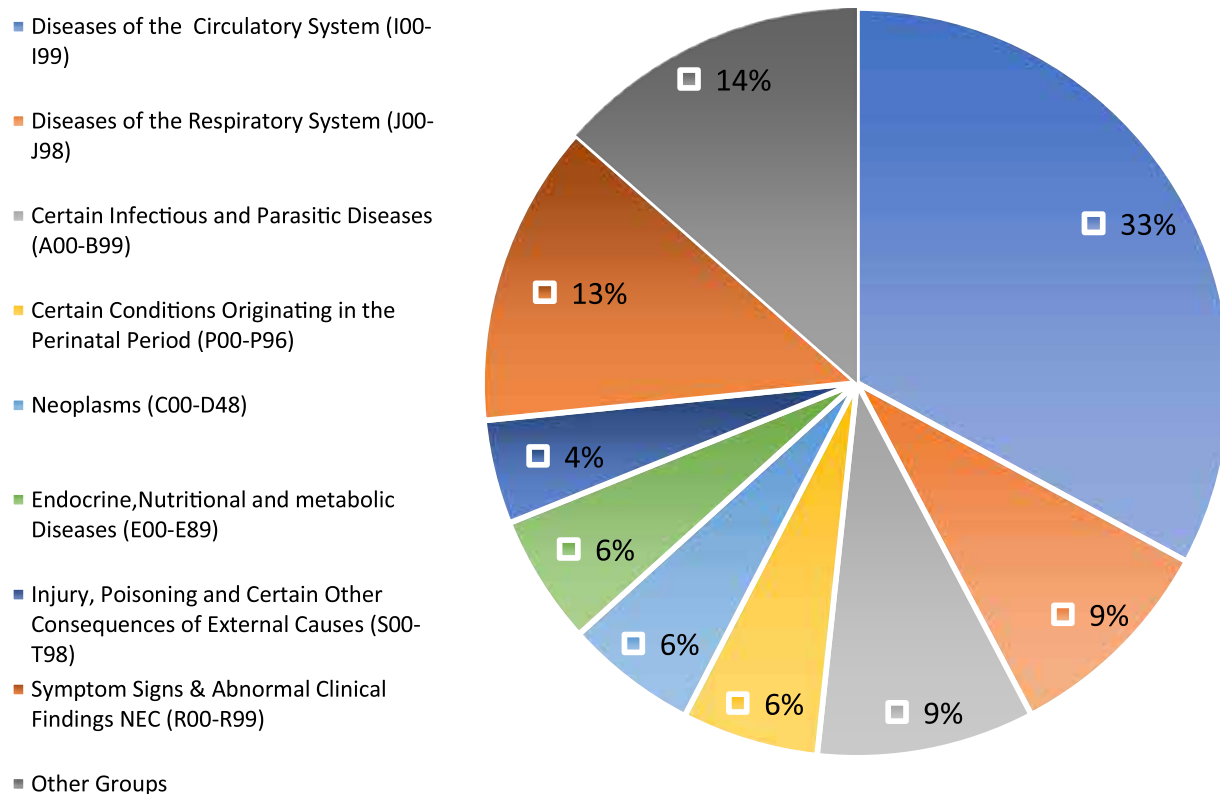
Fig 1.35. Time Series on Medically Certified Deaths vis-a-vis Total Registered Deaths Reported for the Period 2000 - 2018



Source: Table 1.2.2.3(a)

- Following are eight leading cause-groups of deaths constituting around 86.5 per cent of total medically certified cause of deaths:
 - Diseases of Circulatory System (32.9 per cent)
 - Diseases of Respiratory System (9.4 per cent)
 - Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (9.4 per cent)
 - Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period 5.9 per cent)
 - Neoplasm (5.7 per cent)
 - Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases (5.6 per cent)
 - Injury, Poisoning and Certain Other Consequences of External Causes (4.5 per cent)
 - Symptoms Signs & Abnormal Clinical Findings "Not Elsewhere Classified" (13.1 per cent)

Figure 1.36 . % Causes of Medically Certified Death 2018



Source: Table 1.2.2.3(c)



CHAPTER TWO

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

**An Overview of Socio-Economic
Characteristics like Education,
Gender, Poverty & Employment**

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Highlights

Socio-economic status plays an essential role in the overall health of a person, with evidence showing that socio-economically deprived sub-groups experience higher morbidity and mortality rates. The inter-relationship between health/ nutrition outcomes with socio-economic indicators is not always linear, and at times is complicated, poorly understood, and potentially fluctuating across cultures. Socio-economic comprises of multi-factorial “conditions” like environmental, material, and personal characteristics that interact elaborately. The “conditions” reinforce each other through self-perpetuating trickle down spirals, not just on an individual level and “social layer” level, but also at an intergenerational level. In this context, Chapter 2 provides the latest data of the socio-economic indicators, according to state and union territory, as these factors influence health/nutrition outcomes through complex pathways of change. The socio-economic factors included in this chapter are “literacy & school enrolment”; “age at effective marriage,”; “economic factors”; “per capita availability of cereals & pulses”; “employment rates,”; and household amenities.

Key Points

Education

- In 2011, India’s overall literacy rate was 73%, with urban areas reporting a 16% higher rate (84%) than rural (68%). Also, there is a 16% gender gap in the overall literacy rate, with males reporting a higher rate (81%) than females (65%). There also exists wide inter-state variations in overall literacy levels
- With a negligible gender gap, the gross enrolment ratio for both boys and girls in India in primary grades in 2017-18 was near-universal at 95% and 93%, respectively (Figure 2.2). However, by the time students reach higher secondary grades, the enrolment ratio drops to 57% and 56%, respectively. Only in 16 states/union territories, 60% or more girls are enrolled in higher secondary grades while enrolment was below 50% in 9 states, including populous states like Bihar, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.

Social Indicators

- At the national level, the mean age at effective marriage of females remained almost constant at around 22 years from 2015 to 2018. The mean age at effective marriage of females in rural India during the same period has marginally improved from 21.6 years in 2015 to 21.8 years by 2018, while in urban areas, it has improved from 23.0 to 23.4 years.
- Poverty levels are higher in rural India (26%) than urban (14%). In 2011-12, more than 80% of India’s BPL population were in rural areas. Among the bigger states, Chhattisgarh (40%), Jharkhand (37%), Bihar (34%) have a high percentage of BPL population while Kerala (7%), Punjab (8%), Andhra Pradesh (9%) have a low percentage of BPL population.

Economic Indicators

- In 2019-20, among the populous states, per capita NDP was above INR 150,000 in Haryana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana, while it was below INR of 50,000 in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In 2019-20, Delhi and Sikkim have the highest per capita NDP when Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have the lowest. From 2013 to 2020, the NDP growth rate was highest in Tripura.
- At constant prices during 2011-12 to 2018-19, India registered an annual growth in GDP of 8.6%, from 87 lakh crores to 140 lakh crores. From 2011-12 to 2018-19, at current prices, there is a steady increase in per capita national income.

Employment

- Out of the 7300-lakh adult population aged 15-59 years in 2011, 176 lakhs (2.4%) and 296 lakhs (4.1%) people are employed in public and private organized sectors, respectively. Around 40% of the working population of the country is concentrated in just four states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh.

Housing and Amenities

- With huge interstate variations, 32% of Indian households in 2011 have access to safe drinking water as they get it through tap with a treated source and another 12% through the tap from an untreated source (Figure 2.6a). Around 34% get drinking water through handpump, 9% through tube well, and 9% through uncovered well.
- In 2019, 8443 habitations of 174 districts of 16 states were affected by the fluoride problem. In 2019, fluoride in drinking water was found in almost all the districts of Rajasthan, 4177 habitations being affected by this public health problem. West Bengal and Bihar are the other states mostly affected by this problem.
- In 2019, 15,673 habitats of 75 districts had excessive arsenic present in water.

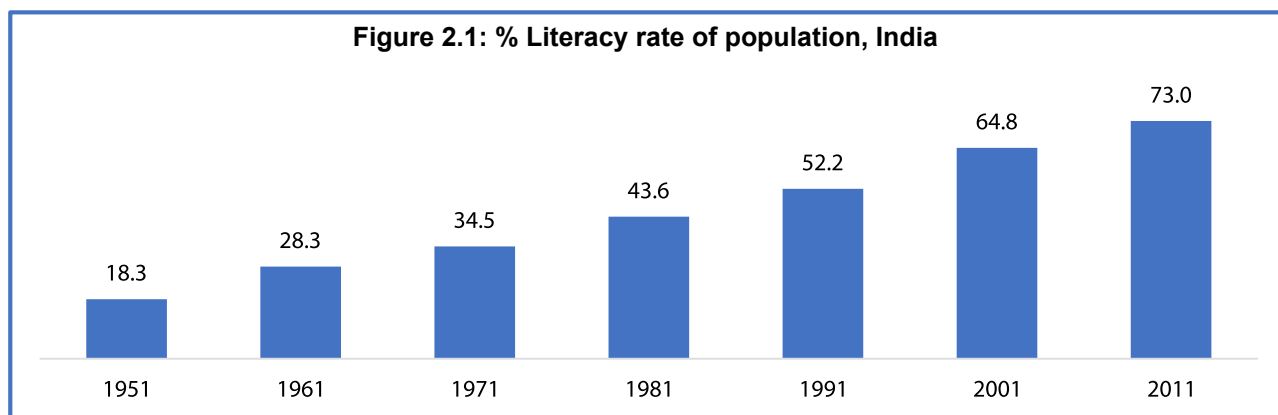
2.1 Education

2.1.1: State / UT wise Literacy Rate in India as per Census, 2011

S. No.	State/UTs	Person			Males			Females		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	India	73.0	67.8	84.1	80.9	77.1	88.8	64.6	57.9	79.1
1	Andhra Pradesh	67.0	60.4	80.1	74.9	69.4	85.8	59.1	51.5	74.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	59.9	82.9	72.6	67.4	88.4	57.7	52.0	76.7
3	Assam	72.2	69.3	88.5	77.8	75.4	91.8	66.3	63.0	84.9
4	Bihar	61.8	59.8	76.9	71.2	69.7	82.6	51.5	49.0	70.5
5	Chhattisgarh	70.3	66.0	84.0	80.3	77.0	90.6	60.2	55.1	77.2
6	Goa	88.7	86.6	90.0	92.6	91.7	93.2	84.7	81.6	86.6
7	Gujarat	78.0	71.7	86.3	85.8	81.6	91.0	69.7	61.4	81.0
8	Haryana	75.6	71.4	83.1	84.1	81.6	88.6	65.9	60.0	76.9
9	Himachal Pradesh	82.8	81.9	91.1	89.5	89.1	93.4	75.9	74.6	88.4
10	Jammu & Kashmir	67.2	63.2	77.1	76.8	73.8	83.9	56.4	51.6	69.0
11	Jharkhand	66.4	61.1	82.3	76.8	72.9	88.4	55.4	48.9	75.5
12	Karnataka	75.4	68.7	85.8	82.5	77.6	90.0	68.1	59.7	81.4
13	Kerala	94.0	93.0	95.1	96.1	95.4	97.0	92.1	90.8	93.4
14	Madhya Pradesh	69.3	63.9	82.8	78.7	74.7	88.7	59.2	52.4	76.5
15	Maharashtra	82.3	77.0	88.7	88.4	85.1	92.1	75.9	68.5	84.9
16	Manipur	76.9	73.4	85.4	83.6	80.3	91.7	70.3	66.3	79.3
17	Meghalaya	74.4	69.9	90.8	76.0	71.5	92.5	72.9	68.4	89.1
18	Mizoram	91.3	84.1	97.6	93.3	88.2	98.0	89.3	79.8	97.3
19	Nagaland	79.6	75.3	89.6	82.8	79.0	91.6	76.1	71.5	87.4
20	Odisha	72.9	70.2	85.7	81.6	79.6	90.7	64.0	60.7	80.4
21	Punjab	75.8	71.4	83.2	80.4	76.6	86.7	70.7	65.7	79.2
22	Rajasthan	66.1	61.4	79.7	79.2	76.2	87.9	52.1	45.8	70.7
23	Sikkim	81.4	78.9	88.7	86.6	84.6	92.4	75.6	72.4	84.7
24	Tamil Nadu	80.1	73.5	87.0	86.8	82.0	91.8	73.4	65.0	82.3
25	Tripura	87.2	84.9	93.5	91.5	90.1	95.5	82.7	79.5	91.4
26	Uttar Pradesh	67.7	65.5	75.1	77.3	76.3	80.4	57.2	53.7	69.2
27	Uttarakhand	78.8	76.3	84.5	87.4	86.6	89.1	70.0	66.2	79.3
28	West Bengal	76.3	72.1	84.8	81.7	78.4	88.4	70.5	65.5	81.0
29	A & N Islands	86.6	84.5	90.1	90.3	88.5	93.1	82.4	79.9	86.6
30	Chandigarh	70.3	66.0	84.0	90.0	85.8	90.1	81.2	73.2	81.4
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.2	64.1	89.8	85.2	76.4	94.0	64.3	49.6	83.4
32	Daman and Diu	87.1	81.4	89.0	91.5	89.4	92.1	79.5	71.9	82.9
33	Delhi	86.2	81.9	86.3	90.9	89.4	91.0	80.8	73.1	80.9
34	Lakshadweep	91.8	91.6	91.9	95.6	94.5	95.8	87.9	88.5	87.8
35	Puducherry	85.8	80.1	88.5	91.3	87.4	93.0	80.7	73.0	84.2

Source: Census of India, 2011

Literacy is one of the essential determinants of health and nutritional status. India's literacy rate has been steadily increasing since its independence (Figure 2.1). In 2011, India's overall literacy rate was 73%, with urban areas reporting a 16% higher rate (84%) than rural (68%). Also, there is a 16% gender gap in the overall literacy rate, with males reporting a higher rate (81%) than females (65%). There also exists wide inter-state variations in overall literacy levels, with states like Kerala (94%) and Mizoram (91%) recording rates well above the national average while states like Bihar (62%) and Arunachal Pradesh (65%) reporting rates far below the national average (Table 2.1.1).



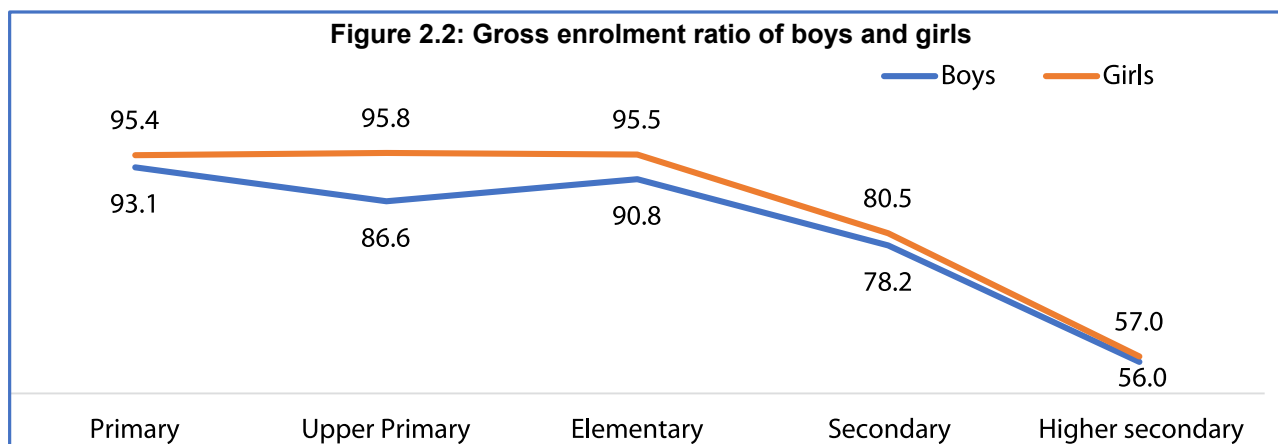
Source: Census of India

2.1.2: State/UTs wise Gross Enrolment Ratio in India 2017-18

S. No	State/UT	Primary			Upper Primary			Elementary			Secondary			Higher Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	India	93.11	95.36	94.18	86.60	95.77	90.81	90.75	95.5	92.98	78.20	80.51	79.28	55.98	57.00	56.46
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.53	82.05	84.26	83.29	78.57	80.90	85.28	80.70	82.97	82.96	79.31	81.14	69.82	73.36	71.56
2	Andhra Pradesh	88.26	82.74	85.59	84.18	83.66	83.93	86.73	83.08	84.97	78.34	80.01	79.14	44.01	50.60	41.12
3	Arunachal Pradesh	104.91	105.02	104.97	118.47	128.50	123.43	108.92	111.99	110.43	87.47	87.43	87.45	54.31	55.31	54.18
4	Assam	100.90	104.39	102.60	93.12	105.10	98.94	98.24	104.63	101.36	72.96	83.95	78.28	37.46	40.53	38.90
5	Bihar	92.01	97.44	94.60	93.39	115.88	103.59	92.44	102.87	97.35	69.10	83.02	75.46	31.58	31.48	31.53
6	Chandigarh	75.20	86.34	80.05	87.20	100.46	92.79	79.73	91.48	84.78	82.39	93.28	86.98	82.80	93.57	87.18
7	Chhattisgarh	95.91	96.08	95.99	100.16	102.30	101.21	97.47	98.48	97.91	83.71	89.69	86.66	52.36	55.25	53.79
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	91.98	87.64	89.88	77.68	73.40	75.63	86.77	82.49	84.70	90.33	87.98	89.23	41.29	48.76	44.56
9	Daman & Diu	77.43	86.13	81.27	74.69	84.88	79.10	76.44	85.68	80.49	63.77	85.28	72.51	24.39	53.61	33.82
10	Delhi	102.17	108.78	105.15	120.30	144.97	130.68	108.40	120.21	113.61	102.70	115.64	108.44	71.28	82.13	76.16
11	Goa	97.61	103.55	100.38	94.49	99.97	97.03	96.42	102.20	99.11	97.34	99.64	98.41	72.80	88.23	79.97
12	Gujarat	93.11	96.42	94.63	92.11	97.77	94.63	92.72	96.92	94.63	82.05	71.08	77.06	48.33	44.32	46.47
13	Haryana	96.92	99.24	97.95	91.27	104.28	96.70	94.77	101.03	97.49	91.86	94.24	92.90	59.70	59.11	59.44
14	Himachal Pradesh	98.04	100.25	99.08	99.62	101.00	100.27	98.63	100.53	99.53	104.71	105.89	105.26	89.60	92.43	90.92
15	Jammu & Kashmir	76.41	78.73	77.50	66.59	70.48	68.39	72.70	75.67	74.09	67.45	66.04	66.79	63.29	60.57	61.99
16	Jharkhand	101.35	100.48	100.93	98.26	108.81	103.27	100.33	103.15	101.69	68.86	76.36	72.41	55.68	57.92	56.73
17	Karnataka	104.06	102.83	103.47	94.54	96.77	95.60	100.48	100.60	100.54	82.71	84.74	83.67	47.00	52.96	49.85
18	Kerala	95.32	95.27	95.30	92.46	94.54	93.46	94.22	94.99	94.59	97.03	97.89	97.45	74.05	84.39	79.11
19	Lakshadweep	75.76	66.56	70.99	84.19	71.53	77.16	78.88	68.57	73.39	93.33	88.76	90.93	95.28	82.71	88.41
20	Madhya Pradesh	89.96	90.15	90.05	84.96	90.42	87.46	88.08	90.25	89.10	81.26	79.96	80.65	49.29	47.49	48.44
21	Maharashtra	97.66	97.05	97.37	95.63	101.28	98.20	96.90	98.58	97.68	93.57	91.63	92.67	72.54	69.71	71.22
22	Manipur	110.28	110.12	110.20	115.22	120.02	117.53	111.78	113.11	112.42	83.00	83.95	83.46	65.32	60.08	62.71
23	Meghalaya	145.24	146.95	146.08	134.79	154.67	144.51	142.21	149.18	145.63	82.42	96.83	89.56	41.59	48.19	44.85
24	Mizoram	117.62	114.70	116.19	134.99	135.60	135.28	122.70	120.71	121.73	98.49	104.62	101.50	50.78	56.58	53.64
25	Nagaland	84.15	86.62	85.34	95.24	101.52	98.22	87.51	91.06	89.22	69.58	74.55	71.96	35.17	37.27	36.20
26	Odisha	96.84	95.34	96.10	96.22	94.78	95.52	96.61	95.13	95.89	81.18	80.46	80.82	43.53	42.85	43.19
27	Puducherry	76.90	86.08	81.03	73.80	86.70	79.58	75.72	86.31	80.48	76.28	89.77	82.31	55.93	78.46	65.98
28	Punjab	93.77	99.31	96.23	90.33	101.43	95.04	92.44	100.09	95.78	87.14	91.16	88.87	68.83	72.51	70.43
29	Rajasthan	98.84	98.07	98.48	94.08	96.65	95.24	97.15	97.59	97.35	82.81	76.00	79.67	67.82	55.67	62.13
30	Sikkim	94.83	87.44	91.19	135.85	146.63	141.10	108.06	106.27	107.18	109.12	122.97	115.99	64.22	76.82	70.47
31	Tamil Nadu	97.97	97.65	97.81	83.28	86.20	84.68	91.99	93.07	92.51	84.12	88.63	86.27	74.07	91.45	82.39
32	Telangana	98.76	98.05	98.42	87.32	88.47	87.87	94.38	94.38	94.38	82.39	85.36	83.83	57.84	67.94	62.72
33	Tripura	100.14	101.35	100.73	132.90	138.50	135.61	110.19	112.64	111.38	107.19	114.80	110.90	45.60	44.82	45.23
34	Uttar Pradesh	82.56	88.98	85.56	65.08	79.24	71.36	76.27	85.68	8059.00	64.68	61.85	63.36	57.43	53.02	55.29
35	Uttarakhand	95.45	95.21	95.34	86.33	87.37	86.82	91.99	92.23	92.10	82.84	82.67	82.75	74.64	78.69	76.57
36	West Bengal	99.00	99.66	99.32	95.83	109.73	102.50	97.83	103.29	100.47	75.09	95.62	85.10	50.95	62.13	56.28

Source: UDISE - 2017-18 (Provisional)

Government of India initiatives like the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Right to Education Act - have made remarkable strides in attaining near-universal enrolment in primary schools. With a negligible gender gap, the gross enrolment ratio for both boys and girls in India in primary grades in 2017-18 was near-universal at 95% and 93%, respectively (Figure 2.2). However, by the time students reach higher secondary grades, the enrolment ratio drops to 57% and 56%, respectively. Between primary and upper primary grades, dropout among girls was nil when dropout among boys was 6%. Between upper primary and secondary, 15% of girls and 13% of boys have dropped out of school. Between secondary and higher-secondary grades, 23% of girls and 22% of boys have dropped out. Only in 16 states/union territories, 60% or more girls are enrolled in higher secondary grades while enrolment was below 50% in 9 states, including populous states like Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, etc., (Table 2.1.2).



Source: Table 2.1.2

2.2 Social Indicators

2.2.1 (a): State/UT wise Mean Age at Effective Marriage of Females in India (bigger States); 2015- 2018

S. No.	India and the Bigger States	Age at effective marriage											
		2015				2016				2017			
		< 18	18-20	21+	All Ages	< 18	18-20	21+	All Ages	< 18	18-20	21+	All Ages
	India	16.8	19.1	24.0	22.1	16.8	19.1	24.0	22.2	16.7	19.2	23.9	22.0
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.9	19.1	23.9	21.8	17.0	19.2	23.9	21.9	16.5	19.2	23.8	22.0
2	Assam	16.5	19.2	24.3	22.4	16.7	19.1	24.0	22.2	17.0	19.1	24.2	22.3
3	Bihar	16.8	18.8	24.6	22.0	16.6	18.8	23.7	21.5	16.7	19.3	23.6	21.8
4	Chhattisgarh	16.5	19.1	23.8	22.0	16.8	19.2	23.1	21.6	16.8	19.3	23.5	21.8
5	Delhi	17.0	19.2	24.9	23.4	17.0	19.2	24.8	23.4	17.0	19.3	25.0	23.7
6	Gujarat	16.6	19.3	23.7	22.3	16.8	19.2	23.6	22.0	16.9	19.4	24.0	22.5
7	Haryana	16.9	19.2	23.4	21.9	16.8	19.2	23.8	22.3	17.0	19.4	23.8	22.5
8	Himachal Pradesh	16.8	19.3	24.2	23.0	16.8	19.2	24.6	23.3	16.6	19.4	24.7	23.4
9	Jammu & Kashmir	17.0	19.7	25.7	24.8	16.7	19.6	25.5	24.7	16.9	19.4	26.0	25.1
10	Jharkhand	17.0	19.0	24.2	21.8	16.8	19.1	24.3	21.5	16.7	19.3	23.8	21.9
11	Karnataka	16.8	19.1	23.9	22.0	16.9	19.2	24.3	22.5	16.9	19.3	23.9	22.3
12	Kerala	16.9	19.2	24.5	23.2	16.9	19.0	24.5	23.1	16.9	19.2	24.8	23.2
13	Madhya Pradesh	16.8	19.1	23.7	21.7	16.8	19.2	23.7	21.6	16.8	19.1	23.4	21.4
14	Maharashtra	16.9	19.2	24.5	22.6	16.9	19.1	24.5	22.4	16.8	19.4	24.1	22.5
15	Odisha	16.6	19.4	24.2	22.2	16.8	19.2	24.2	22.1	16.6	19.3	23.9	21.9
16	Punjab	17.0	19.5	24.7	23.4	17.0	19.2	24.5	23.3	16.8	19.6	24.7	23.5
17	Rajasthan	16.8	19.0	23.6	21.5	16.6	19.2	23.4	21.5	16.5	19.2	23.5	21.5
18	Tamil Nadu	16.8	19.1	24.4	23.1	16.7	19.2	24.3	23.0	16.8	19.3	24.2	23.0
19	Telangana	16.6	19.1	24.2	22.1	16.8	19.1	24.1	22.1	17.0	19.3	23.7	22.0
20	Uttar Pradesh	16.9	19.1	23.5	21.9	16.7	19.2	23.8	22.3	16.7	19.2	23.7	22.2
21	Uttarakhand	16.8	19.4	23.7	22.3	17.0	19.4	23.5	22.3	16.7	19.4	23.5	22.3
22	West Bengal	16.8	19.0	23.4	21.0	16.7	18.9	23.7	21.2	16.7	18.9	23.5	21.2

Source: SRS Statistical Reports of 2015-2018, Registrar General of India

2.2.1 (b) : State/UT wise Mean Age at Effective Marriage of Females in Rural Areas of India (bigger States) 2015-2018

S. No.	India and the Bigger States	Age at effective marriage											
		2015				2016				2017			
		< 18	18-20	21+	All Ages	< 18	18-20	21+	All Ages	< 18	18-20	21+	All Ages
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.8	19.2	23.9	21.6	17.0	19.3	23.9	21.5	16.5	19.2	23.7	21.7
2	Assam	16.5	19.2	24.0	22.0	16.7	19.1	23.8	21.9	17.0	19.1	24.1	22.1
3	Bihar	16.7	18.9	24.6	21.9	16.5	18.8	23.4	21.3	16.7	19.3	23.4	21.6
4	Chhattisgarh	16.7	19.1	23.3	21.5	16.7	19.2	22.9	21.3	16.8	19.3	23.3	21.7
5	Delhi	0.0	19.0	26.6	25.6	0.0	19.3	23.9	23.3	0.0	19.4	24.6	23.7
6	Gujarat	16.6	19.2	22.4	21.1	16.9	19.2	23.4	21.7	16.9	19.3	23.4	21.7
7	Haryana	16.8	19.2	23.2	21.7	16.7	19.2	23.6	22.0	16.9	19.4	23.6	22.1
8	Himachal Pradesh	16.8	19.3	24.1	22.9	16.8	19.2	24.5	23.2	16.7	19.4	24.6	23.3
9	Jammu & Kashmir	17.0	19.7	25.4	24.5	16.5	19.4	25.1	24.1	16.9	19.4	25.4	24.5
10	Jharkhand	17.0	19.0	23.7	20.9	16.8	19.0	24.0	21.1	16.6	19.3	23.3	21.4
11	Karnataka	16.7	19.2	23.5	21.5	16.9	19.2	23.6	21.8	16.9	19.3	23.3	21.7
12	Kerala	16.9	19.1	24.4	23.0	17.0	19.1	24.6	23.1	16.9	19.1	24.6	23.0
13	Madhya Pradesh	16.8	19.1	23.3	21.3	16.8	19.1	23.1	21.0	16.8	19.1	23.0	21.0
14	Maharashtra	16.8	19.2	23.0	21.0	16.8	19.1	23.5	21.3	16.9	19.4	23.4	21.9
15	Odisha	16.8	19.3	24.1	22.0	16.7	19.2	24.1	22.0	16.6	19.2	23.7	21.7
16	Punjab	17.0	19.6	23.9	22.9	17.0	19.2	24.4	23.2	16.5	19.5	23.8	22.6
17	Rajasthan	16.9	19.0	23.5	21.3	16.6	19.1	23.2	21.2	16.4	19.2	23.1	21.2
18	Tamil Nadu	16.8	19.2	24.1	22.6	16.7	19.2	23.9	22.6	16.6	19.4	24.0	22.7
19	Telangana	16.7	19.0	23.5	21.3	16.6	19.1	23.5	21.4	17.0	19.4	23.2	21.6
20	Uttar Pradesh	16.9	19.2	23.4	21.8	16.7	19.1	23.5	21.8	16.7	19.2	23.2	21.7
21	Uttarakhand	16.8	19.4	23.5	22.1	17.0	19.4	23.3	22.0	16.7	19.4	23.2	21.9
22	West Bengal	16.9	19.0	22.8	20.5	16.7	18.9	23.5	20.8	16.7	19.0	23.2	20.7

Source: SRS Statistical Reports of 2015-2018, Registrar General of India

Note: NA- Not Available

2.2.1 (c) : State/UT wise Mean Age at Effective Marriage of Females in Urban Areas of India (bigger States); 2015-2018

S. No.	India and the Bigger States	Age at effective marriage											
		2015			2016			2017			2018		
		< 18	18-20	21+	All Ages	< 18	18-20	21+	All Ages	< 18	18-20	21+	All Ages
	India	16.7	19.1	24.5	23.0	16.8	19.2	24.6	23.1	16.8	19.3	24.6	23.1
1	Andhra Pradesh	17.0	18.8	23.8	22.3	17.0	18.9	23.8	22.4	16.8	19.4	24.1	22.9
2	Assam	17.0	19.1	26.1	24.4	16.8	19.2	25.5	23.9	17.0	19.1	24.8	23.5
3	Bihar	17.0	18.5	24.4	22.5	17.0	18.9	24.4	22.6	16.9	19.4	24.1	22.6
4	Chhattisgarh	16.1	19.2	24.6	22.9	16.9	19.2	23.8	22.4	17.0	19.3	24.0	22.5
5	Delhi	17.0	19.2	24.8	23.4	17.0	19.2	24.9	23.4	17.0	19.3	25.0	23.7
6	Gujarat	16.5	19.3	24.0	22.8	16.6	19.3	23.9	22.7	16.8	19.5	24.8	23.4
7	Haryana	17.0	19.1	24.6	23.0	17.0	19.2	24.1	22.7	17.0	19.5	24.2	22.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	17.0	19.0	25.7	24.9	17.0	19.5	26.7	25.9	16.5	19.3	26.2	25.4
9	Jammu & Kashmir	17.0	19.6	26.1	25.5	17.0	19.9	25.8	25.2	17.0	19.5	27.2	26.3
10	Jharkhand	17.0	19.0	24.5	22.4	16.5	19.3	24.7	22.7	17.0	19.4	24.7	22.9
11	Karnataka	16.9	19.0	24.4	22.8	16.8	19.2	25.0	23.4	17.0	19.3	24.6	23.2
12	Kerala	17.0	19.3	24.7	23.5	16.8	19.0	24.4	23.2	17.0	19.3	24.9	23.5
13	Madhya Pradesh	16.8	19.1	24.5	22.7	17.0	19.3	24.7	23.0	16.8	19.3	24.2	22.7
14	Maharashtra	16.9	19.2	25.0	23.4	17.0	19.3	25.3	23.6	16.7	19.3	25.1	23.5
15	Odisha	15.4	19.4	24.6	23.0	17.0	19.2	24.9	23.2	16.9	19.3	25.0	23.3
16	Punjab	17.0	19.4	25.8	24.2	17.0	19.3	24.8	23.4	17.0	19.8	25.7	24.3
17	Rajasthan	16.7	19.1	23.8	22.0	16.7	19.2	23.8	22.1	16.9	19.2	24.3	22.6
18	Tamil Nadu	16.8	19.1	24.6	23.4	16.7	19.2	24.6	23.4	16.9	19.2	24.4	23.3
19	Telangana	16.5	19.4	24.9	23.0	17.0	19.3	24.6	22.8	17.0	19.1	24.6	22.8
20	Uttar Pradesh	16.5	18.8	23.8	22.7	16.4	19.4	24.3	23.2	16.6	19.3	24.5	23.4
21	Uttarakhand	16.7	19.4	24.2	23.0	17.0	19.3	24.3	23.1	16.6	19.4	24.3	23.2
22	West Bengal	16.5	18.9	24.2	22.2	16.6	18.9	24.1	22.2	16.8	18.8	23.9	22.0

Source: SRS Statistical Reports of 2015-2018, Registrar General of India

Age at marriage:

Age at marriage, particularly for girls, assumes significance, as early marriage may lead to disruption of studies, early pregnancy, maternal and newborn complications. Tables 2.2.1(a), 2.2.1(b), and 2.2.1(c) presents mean age at effective marriage for females by states for total, rural and urban areas, during 2015-18, by broad age groups. At the national level, the mean age at effective marriage of females remained almost constant at around 22 years from 2015 to 2018. Among bigger states, in 2018, the mean age marriage was lowest in West Bengal (20.9 years) and highest in Jammu & Kashmir (25.6). The mean age at effective marriage of females in rural India during the same period has marginally improved from 21.6 years in 2015 to 21.8 years by 2018, while in urban areas, it has improved from 23.0 to 23.4 years.

2.2.2: State/UT wise Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by States 2011-12

(Tendulkar Methodology)							
S. No.	State/UTs	Rural		Urban		Total	
		Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.0	61.8	5.8	17.0	9.2	78.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38.9	4.2	20.3	0.7	34.7	4.9
3	Assam	33.9	92.1	20.5	9.2	32.0	101.3
4	Bihar	34.1	320.4	31.2	37.8	33.7	358.2
5	Chhattisgarh	44.6	88.9	24.8	15.2	39.9	104.1
6	Goa	6.8	0.4	4.1	0.4	5.1	0.8
7	Gujarat	21.5	75.4	10.1	26.9	16.6	102.2
8	Haryana	11.6	19.4	10.3	9.4	11.2	28.8
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.5	5.3	4.3	0.3	8.1	5.6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	11.5	10.7	7.2	2.5	10.3	13.3
11	Jharkhand	40.8	104.1	24.8	20.2	37.0	124.3
12	Karnataka	24.5	92.8	15.3	37.0	20.9	129.8
13	Kerala	9.1	15.5	5.0	8.5	7.1	23.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	35.7	191.0	21.0	43.1	31.6	234.1
15	Maharashtra	24.2	150.6	9.1	47.4	17.4	197.9
16	Manipur	38.8	7.4	32.6	2.8	36.9	10.2
17	Meghalaya	12.5	3.0	9.3	0.6	11.9	3.6
18	Mizoram	35.4	1.9	6.4	0.4	20.4	2.3
19	Nagaland	19.9	2.8	16.5	1.0	18.9	3.8
20	Odisha	35.7	126.1	17.3	12.4	32.6	138.5
21	Punjab	7.7	13.4	9.2	9.8	8.3	23.2
22	Rajasthan	16.1	84.2	10.7	18.7	14.7	102.9
23	Sikkim	9.9	0.4	3.7	0.1	8.2	0.5
24	Tamil Nadu	15.8	59.2	6.5	23.4	11.3	82.6
25	Tripura	16.5	4.5	7.4	0.8	14.0	5.2
26	Uttar Pradesh	30.4	479.4	26.1	118.8	29.4	598.2
27	Uttarakhand	11.6	8.2	10.5	3.4	11.3	11.6
28	West Bengal	22.5	141.1	14.7	43.8	20.0	185.0
29	A & N Islands	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
30	Chandigarh	1.6	0.0	22.3	2.3	21.8	2.3
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	62.6	1.2	15.4	0.3	39.3	1.4
32	Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.3	9.9	0.3
33	Delhi	12.9	0.5	9.8	16.5	9.9	17.0
34	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.8	0.0
35	Puducherry	17.1	0.7	6.3	0.6	9.7	1.2
	All India	25.7	2166.6	13.7	531.2	21.9	2697.8

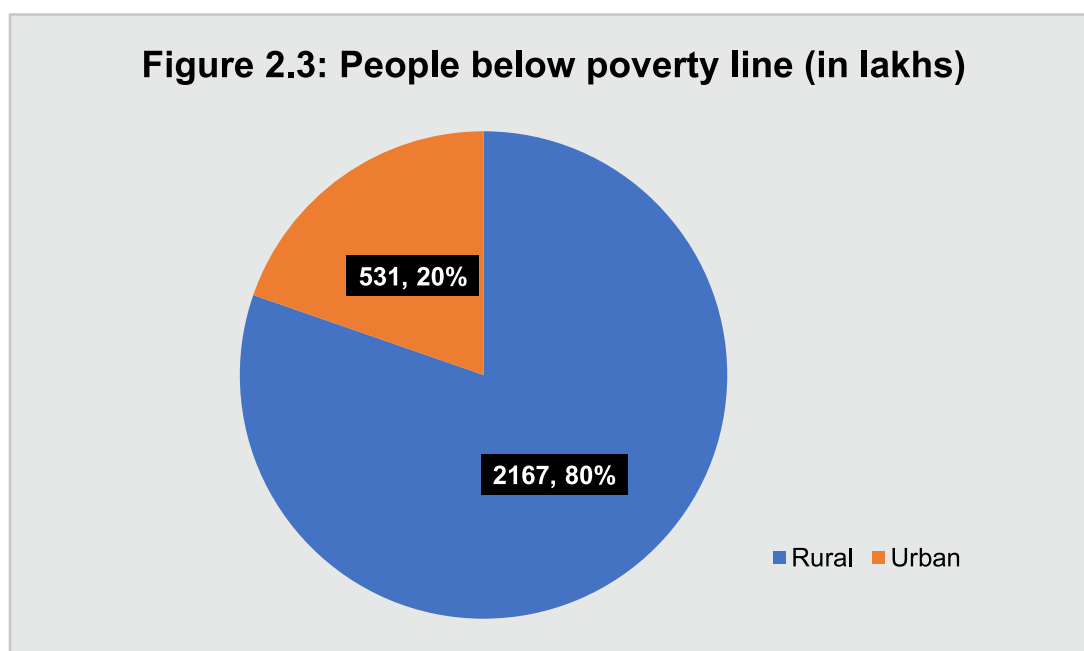
Source: National Institution for Transforming India Aayog

Notes:

- Poverty as on 1st March 2010 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (Interpolated between 2001 and 2011 population census)
- Poverty ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Puducherry & Andaman Nicobar Islands
- Urban poverty ratio of Punjab is used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh
- Poverty line of Maharashtra is used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli
- Poverty ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu
- Poverty ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep

Poverty & GDP:

Population Below Poverty Line (BPL) is an important economic indicator reflecting households with economic disadvantages. In India, before 2005, this indicator was estimated based on food security. Later, the government adopted the Tendulkar methodology, which uses a basket of goods used by households and minimum expenditure per person necessary to survive. Using Tendulkar's methodology, in 2011-12, in India, a total of 2698 lakh people (22% of the population) fall below the poverty line (Figure 2.3). Poverty levels are higher in rural India (26%) than urban (14%). In 2011-12, more than 80% of India's BPL population were in rural areas. Among the bigger states, Chhattisgarh (40%), Jharkhand (37%), Bihar (34%) have a high percentage of BPL population while Kerala (7%), Punjab (8%), Andhra Pradesh (9%) have a low percentage of BPL population (**Table 2.2.2**).



Source: Table 2.2.2

2.3 Economic Indicators

2.3.1: State/UT wise Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices Base year 2013-14 as on 31st July 2020

(In Rupees)

S. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Andhra Pradesh	72254	79174	88609	94115	103214	107241	115333
2	Arunachal Pradesh	77044	87973	85020	85644	90727	93191	NA
3	Assam	43002	44809	50642	53575	57835	60695	NA
4	Bihar	22776	23223	24064	25820	26699	28668	31287
5	Chhattisgarh	61409	61122	61515	64372	66122	69500	71938
6	Goa	188358	241081	278601	305875	321289	368685	NA
7	Gujarat	102589	111370	120683	129738	142068	153495	NA
8	Haryana	119791	125032	137818	150241	159892	169409	180026
9	Himachal Pradesh	98816	105241	112723	122208	130644	139469	146268
10	Jammu & Kashmir	54088	50724	59967	60557	62984	65178	NA
11	Jharkhand	43779	48781	44524	48826	52277	54982	57863
12	Karnataka	101858	105697	116813	131254	143827	153276	161931
13	Kerala	107846	112444	120387	129251	138368	148078	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	42548	44027	47351	52782	54264	56498	59929
15	Maharashtra	109597	115058	122889	133691	140724	147450	NA
16	Manipur	41441	44101	46389	47151	51211	51180	NA
17	Meghalaya	58681	55880	56039	57752	58493	62458	66153
18	Mizoram	67594	85056	91845	99089	106537	107853	NA
19	Nagaland	58619	60372	60663	64939	68456	73276	NA
20	Odisha	54762	55123	58838	67821	72760	76417	80330
21	Punjab	93238	95807	100141	105848	110802	115882	120569
22	Rajasthan	61053	64496	68565	71394	74441	78570	81355
23	Sikkim	168897	180675	195066	207355	232483	242002	255772
24	Tamil Nadu	102191	107117	115875	123206	133029	142941	153853
25	Telangana	96039	101424	112267	121512	132293	143618	153927
26	Tripura	54645	63992	61612	69860	76358	82632	89285
27	Uttar Pradesh	34044	34583	36973	40641	42798	44421	45648
28	Uttarakhand	112803	118788	126952	138286	147204	155151	NA
29	West Bengal	53811	54520	57255	60618	64007	67300	71757
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	94570	100754	106237	118112	130670	NA	NA
31	Chandigarh	180615	182867	195205	208230	223083	234998	NA
32	Delhi	200702	213669	233115	244255	255431	269505	283636
33	Puducherry	129127	117102	121000	126556	135763	142583	150744

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments

Note: NA - Not Applicable

Per capita state Net Domestic Product (NDP) is the average value of all goods and services produced per person in a state at a given time. The NDP is a measure of economic output. It is calculated by subtracting capital depreciation from the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which is the final value of the goods and services produced. In 2019-20, among the populous states, per capita NDP was above INR 150,000 in Haryana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana, while it was below INR of 50,000 in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Table 2.3.1). For the 20 states & union territories for whom NDP data were available in 2019-20, Delhi and Sikkim have the highest per capita NDP when Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have the lowest. From 2013 to 2020, the NDP growth rate was highest in Tripura, Telangana indicating growing economic stagnation, while it was lowest in Meghalaya and Puducherry, indicating ongoing economic health.

2.3.2: Gross National Income, Net National Income, Per Capita Income in India from 2011-12 to 2018-19

S. No.	Year	Gross National Income (Rs.in crore)		GDP (Rs.in crore)		Net National Income (Rs.in crore)		Per Capita Net National Income (Rs)	
		At Current Prices	At constant Prices	At Current Prices	At constant Prices	At Current Prices	At constant Prices	At Current Prices	At constant Prices
1	2011-12	86,59,505	86,59,505	87,36,329	87,36,329	77,42,330	77,42,330	63,462	63,462
2	2012-13	98,27,250	91,04,662	99,44,013	92,13,017	87,66,345	80,94,001	70,983	65,538
3	2013-14	1,10,93,638	96,79,027	1,12,33,522	98,01,370	98,97,663	85,78,417	79,118	68,572
4	2014-15	1,23,20,529	1,04,02,987	1,24,67,959	1,05,27,674	1,09,78,238	92,24,343	86,647	72,805
5	2015-16	1,36,12,095	1,12,34,571	1,37,71,874	1,13,69,493	1,21,62,398	99,63,681	94,797	77,659
6	2016-17	1,52,15,269	1,21,63,619	1,53,91,669	1,23,08,193	1,36,23,937	1,07,82,092	1,04,880	83,003
7	2017-18	1,69,13,491	1,30,29,307	1,70,98,304	1,31,75,160	1,51,49,545	1,15,40,556	1,15,293	87,828
8	2018-19	1,87,68,912	1,38,29,068	1,89,71,237	1,39,81,426	1,67,89,288	1,22,19,693	1,26,521	92,085

Source: National Accounts Division, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & PI

At constant prices during 2011-12 to 2018-19, India registered an annual growth in GDP of 8.6%, from 87 lakh crores to 140 lakh crores (**Table 2.3.2**). From 2011-12 to 2018-19, at current prices, there is a steady increase in per capita national income. At constant prices, this income has increased from 2011-12 to 2017-19 and has suddenly declined in 2018-19. A close look at India's economic progress in terms of four key economic measures at current and constant prices during 2011-12 to 2018-19 indicates the GDP of the country at constant prices has increased from INR 87 to 140 lakh crores. However, per capita, net income during the same period has declined from INR 63,462 to INR 56,163.

2.3.3: Per Capita Per Day Net Availability of Cereals and Pulses in India 2001-2018 (P)

(Grams per day)

S. No.	Year	Cereals	Pulses	Total
1	2001	386.2	30.0	416.2
2	2002	458.7	35.4	494.1
3	2003	408.5	29.1	437.6
4	2004	426.9	35.8	462.7
5	2005	390.9	31.5	422.4
6	2006	412.8	32.5	445.3
7	2007	407.4	35.5	442.9
8	2008	394.2	41.8	436.0
9	2009	407.0	37.0	444.0
10	2010	401.7	35.4	437.1
11	2011	410.6	43.0	468.2
12	2012	408.6	41.7	463.8
13	2013	433.2	43.3	491.1
14	2014	442.9	46.4	489.3
15	2015	421.4	43.8	465.1
16	2016	443.7	43.0	486.8
17	2017	434.0	54.7	488.7
18	2018(P)	438.2	55.9	494.1

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture.

Notes

Provisional Figures is based on 4th advanced estimates of the production for 2017-18. Net import for April 2017 to March 2018 and stock position as on 01.04.2018

The net availability of food grains is estimated to be Gross Production (-) seed, feed & wastage, (-) exports (+) imports, (+/-) change in stocks

The net availability of food grains divided by the population estimates for a particular year indicate per capita availability of food grains in terms of kg/year. Net availability, thus worked out further divided by the number of days in a year. i.e 365 days gives us net availability of food grains in terms of grams per day.

Figures in respect of per capita net availability given above are not strictly representative of actual level of consumption in the country especially as they do not take in to account any change in stocks in possession of traders, producers and consumers.

Per capita availability of cereals & pulses:

Since independence, India has achieved remarkable progress in producing cereals and pulses and has converted itself from importing to self-sufficient. For meeting minimum calorie requirements of the adult population, as per the dietary guideline manual for Indians in 2011, an adult man who is moderate at work requires 450g of cereals & millets and 90g of pulses, and an adult woman reasonable at work requires 330g of cereals & millets and 75g of pulses. From 2001-18, per capita daily availability of cereals in the country increased from 386g to 438g. The availability of pulses has risen from 30g to 55.9g (Table 2.3.3).

2.4 Employment

2.4.1: State/UT wise Employment in the Organised Sector in India

(in Lakhs)

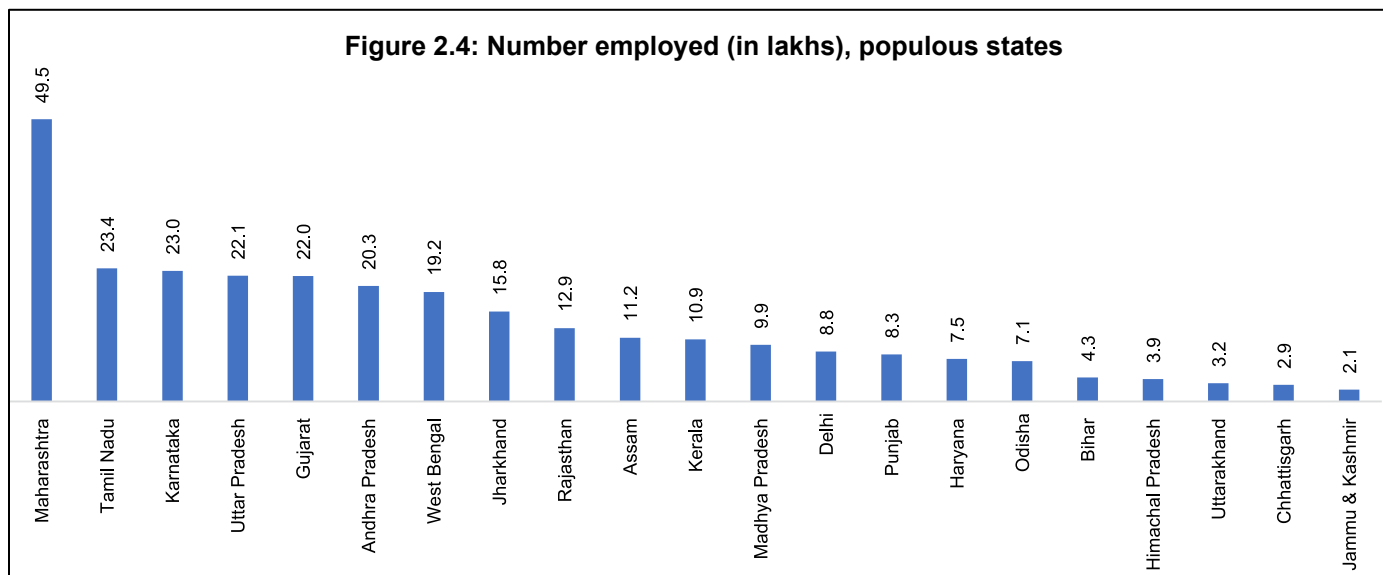
S. No.	State/UTs	2011 - 12		
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	12.76	7.52	20.28
2	Assam	5.38	5.82	11.20
3	Bihar	3.94	0.33	4.26
4	Chhattisgarh	2.56	0.37	2.93
5	Goa	0.83	0.63	1.46
6	Gujarat	7.96	14.08	22.04
7	Haryana	3.74	3.76	7.50
8	Himachal Pradesh	2.67	1.26	3.93
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2.00	0.11	2.10
10	Jharkhand	12.68	3.10	15.78
11	Karnataka	10.62	12.33	22.95
12	Kerala	5.77	5.12	10.89
13	Madhya Pradesh	8.47	1.48	9.94
14	Maharashtra	21.30	28.23	49.52
15	Manipur	0.76	0.03	0.79
16	Meghalaya	0.56	0.07	0.63
17	Mizoram	0.12	0.01	0.13
18	Nagaland	0.74	0.05	0.78
19	Odisha	5.90	1.02	7.10
20	Punjab	4.88	3.38	8.26
21	Rajasthan	9.45	3.45	12.90
22	Tamil Nadu	14.33	9.04	23.37
23	Tripura	1.45	0.06	1.50
24	Uttar Pradesh	16.27	5.80	22.07
25	Uttarakhand	2.14	1.07	3.22
26	West Bengal	11.59	7.64	19.22
27	A & N Islands	0.36	0.02	0.38
28	Chandigarh	0.59	0.53	1.12
29	Daman & Diu	0.01	0.14	0.15
30	Delhi	5.96	2.82	8.78
31	Puducherry	0.31	0.27	0.58
	Total	176.09	119.70	295.79

Source: Annual Employment Review - 2012, DGE&T, Ministry of Labour & Employment

Notes: Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep are not yet covered under Employment Market Programme of Ministry of Labour and Employment

Percent Employed:

In India, of the adult population aged 15-59 years in 2011, 176 lakhs and 296 lakhs people are employed in public and private organized sectors, respectively. As shown in Figure 2.4, among the populous states, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh were found to be essential employment hubs. Around 40% of the working population of the country is concentrated in just four states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh (**Table 2.4.1**).



Source: Table 2.4.1

2.5 Housing and Amenities

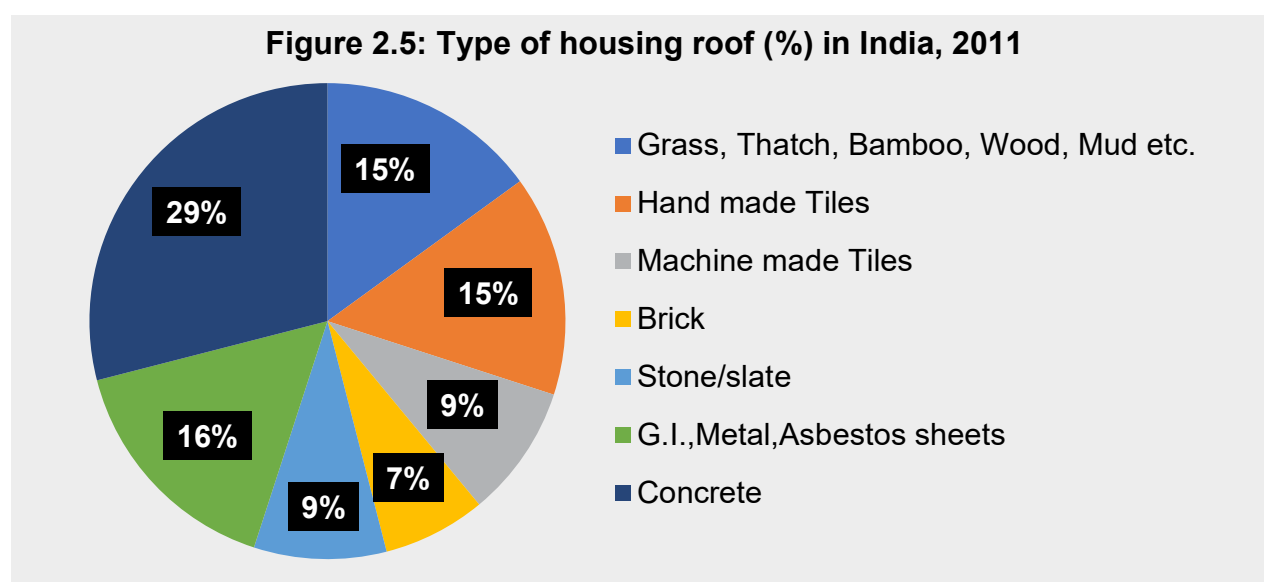
2.5.1: State/UT wise Distribution of Households by Predominant Material of Roof in India as per Census 2011

S. No.	India/ State/UTs	Distribution of households by predominant material of roof										
		Total No. of Households (Excluding institutional households)	Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud etc.	Plastic, Polythene	Tiles			Brick	Stone/slate	G.I., Metal, Asbestos sheets	Concrete	Any other material
					Total	Handmade Tiles	Machine made Tiles					
	India	246740228	15.0	0.6	23.8	14.5	9.3	6.6	8.6	15.9	29.0	0.4
1	Andhra Pradesh	21024534	15.3	0.3	17.8	6.5	11.3	0.3	5.1	11.9	48.8	0.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	261614	46.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.9	46.2	3.9	1.1
3	Assam	6367295	18.6	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.8	74.2	2.9	0.2
4	Bihar	18940629	31.1	1.1	19.8	18.8	0.9	7.8	5.6	10.4	23.8	0.4
5	Chhattisgarh	5622850	7.8	0.6	69.2	68.0	1.2	0.3	1.6	3.6	16.7	0.1
6	Goa	322813	1.2	0.4	56.1	3.5	52.6	0.7	1.7	6.4	33.2	0.2
7	Gujarat	12181718	1.5	0.5	31.5	8.9	22.6	0.5	3.1	18.9	43.9	0.1
8	Haryana	4717954	20.2	0.4	5.7	4.4	1.3	14.6	23.9	2.3	32.5	0.3
9	Himachal Pradesh	1476581	4.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	37.4	12.0	44.7	0.1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2015088	25.3	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.9	46.6	24.0	1.1
11	Jharkhand	6181607	11.6	0.3	53.3	49.7	3.7	0.8	1.1	6.6	26.0	0.2
12	Karnataka	13179911	11.4	0.5	34.8	9.6	25.2	0.5	8.5	16.5	27.6	0.3
13	Kerala	7716370	2.7	0.7	38.3	3.5	34.8	0.3	0.8	9.0	48.0	0.2
14	Madhya Pradesh	14967597	9.2	1.1	49.1	41.8	7.3	0.7	12.8	9.9	16.9	0.3
15	Maharashtra	23830580	6.1	0.6	21.5	7.5	14.1	0.6	2.9	37.3	30.2	0.7
16	Manipur	554713	16.8	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.9	75.3	4.4	0.1
17	Meghalaya	538299	16.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.7	69.1	10.3	0.7
18	Mizoram	221077	17.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	66.8	13.6	0.1
19	Nagaland	399965	18.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	72.6	5.6	0.3
20	Odisha	9661085	33.9	0.4	27.8	22.8	5.0	0.2	1.1	12.8	23.5	0.2
21	Punjab	5409699	7.9	0.3	14.5	12.8	1.7	25.3	1.0	1.5	49.1	0.4
22	Rajasthan	12581303	13.7	0.4	14.4	12.1	2.3	4.2	50.6	5.0	11.1	0.5
23	Sikkim	128131	5.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.1	68.2	23.1	0.1
24	Tamil Nadu	18493003	15.8	0.1	29.7	9.2	20.5	1.3	1.3	7.9	43.7	0.3
25	Tripura	842781	11.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	81.4	4.2	0.2
26	Uttar Pradesh	32924266	23.3	0.4	8.7	8.1	0.6	32.8	13.9	2.9	17.6	0.4
27	Uttarakhand	1997068	4.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	21.3	20.9	7.9	43.7	0.2
28	West Bengal	20067299	13.4	1.2	28.8	20.3	8.6	0.6	1.7	28.4	25.6	0.3
29	A & N Islands	93376	5.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	81.2	11.3	0.6
30	Chandigarh	235061	2.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.9	0.8	10.1	83.2	0.2
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	73063	1.1	0.8	35.0	5.5	29.5	0.2	1.2	35.6	26.0	0.0
32	Daman & Diu	60381	0.4	0.2	10.1	2.2	7.9	0.3	1.9	48.4	38.7	0.0
33	NCT of Delhi	3340538	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	4.2	23.4	5.6	63.8	0.1
34	Lakshadweep	10703	1.8	0.1	45.0	0.3	44.7	0.1	0.3	7.7	44.9	0.2
35	Puducherry	301276	19.4	0.4	9.1	3.1	6.0	0.9	0.8	6.5	62.4	0.5

Source: Census of India, 2011

Household amenities (the type of roof, drinking water, fluoride, arsenic in water)

Housing is regarded as an 'engine of economic growth' with its linkages to 250 ancillary sectors. House/house roof made of 'Katcha' or temporary material is an indicator of poverty. With huge inter-state variations, out of the 2467 lakh houses covered by the 2011 census in India: 15% households reside in house roofs made of 'Katcha' material (grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, etc.); 24% with tiles (hand/machine-made); 7% bricks; 9% stones; 16% G.I., metal, asbestos sheets; and 29% with concrete (Figure 2.5). As expected, Chandigarh, Delhi, and Puducherry had more than 60% house roofs made of concrete, while in Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, and Assam, less than 5% houses had a concrete roof. It may also be noted that more than half of the house roofs in the states of Goa, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh were made of tiles, while more than a quarter of house roofs in Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, and Bihar were made with grass/thatch/bamboo/wood/mud (Table 2.5.1).



Source: Table 2.5.1

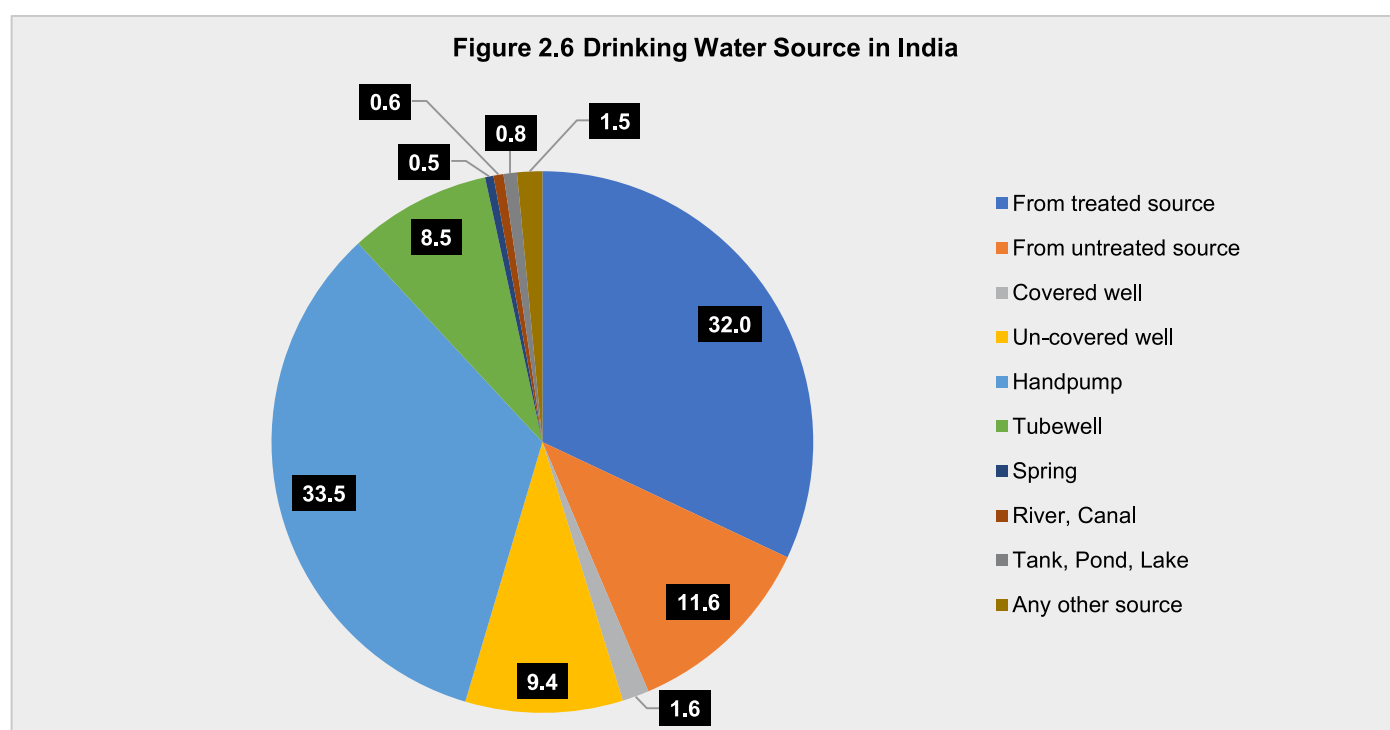
2.5.2: State/UT wise Distribution of Households Having Safe Drinking Water Facilities in India as per Census 2011

S. No.	India/ State/ UTs	Distribution of households by the availability of drinking water facility												Availability of Drinking Water Source			
		Total No. of Households (Excluding institutional households)	Tap water			Well			Handpump	Tube well	Spring	River, Canal	Tank, Lake	Any other source	With- in the premises	Near the premises	Away
			Total	From treated source	From un-treated source	Total	Covered well	Un-cov-ered well									
	India	246740228	43.5	32.0	11.6	11.0	1.6	9.4	33.5	8.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.5	46.6	35.8	17.6
1	Andhra Pradesh	21024534	69.9	49.0	20.9	6.4	0.5	5.9	13.7	6.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.1	43.2	37.3	19.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	261614	65.5	26.4	39.1	5.7	1.4	4.3	10.7	2.4	5.7	5.9	0.9	3.2	41.1	37.4	21.6
3	Assam	6367295	10.5	9.2	1.3	18.9	1.7	17.2	50.2	9.2	1.3	3.4	4.6	2.0	54.8	26.7	18.5
4	Bihar	18940629	4.4	3.1	1.3	4.3	0.7	3.7	86.6	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	50.1	37.9	12.0
5	Chhattisgarh	5622850	20.7	12.3	8.4	11.4	0.8	10.6	58.4	7.2	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.5	19.0	54.5	26.5
6	Goa	322813	85.4	82.0	3.4	11.1	4.0	7.1	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	79.7	15.5	4.8
7	Gujarat	12181718	69.0	39.9	29.2	7.1	2.3	4.8	11.6	9.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.0	64.0	23.5	12.4
8	Haryana	4717954	68.8	55.9	12.9	3.0	0.7	2.3	12.0	12.9	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.9	66.5	21.4	12.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	1476581	89.5	83.9	5.6	2.9	1.5	1.3	3.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.9	55.5	35.0	9.5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2015088	63.9	34.7	29.2	6.5	1.9	4.7	11.4	1.5	6.2	6.7	0.7	3.1	48.2	28.7	23.1
11	Jharkhand	6181607	12.9	10.0	2.9	36.5	1.9	34.6	43.8	3.5	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.7	23.2	44.9	31.9
12	Karnataka	13179911	66.1	41.2	24.8	9.0	1.0	8.0	5.5	15.9	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.4	44.5	37.3	18.2
13	Kerala	7716370	29.3	23.4	6.0	62.0	14.6	47.4	0.5	3.7	1.4	0.2	0.7	2.1	77.7	14.1	8.2
14	Madhya Pradesh	14967597	23.4	16.4	6.9	20.0	1.1	18.9	47.1	7.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	23.9	45.6	30.5
15	Maharashtra	23830580	67.9	56.3	11.6	14.4	2.2	12.2	9.9	5.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	59.4	27.6	13.1
16	Manipur	554713	38.8	24.7	14.1	7.6	2.7	4.9	5.9	0.3	7.4	13.9	22.8	3.1	15.5	47.3	37.2
17	Meghalaya	538299	39.3	27.8	11.5	25.4	6.9	18.4	2.8	2.6	19.0	2.6	5.7	2.6	24.1	43.2	32.7
18	Mizoram	221077	58.7	39.4	19.3	4.7	2.0	2.7	0.8	0.9	18.4	7.7	1.8	6.9	31.2	46.7	22.2
19	Nagaland	399965	47.2	6.1	41.1	25.7	6.6	19.1	2.2	4.5	5.6	2.0	10.3	2.7	29.3	42.4	28.3
20	Odisha	9661085	13.8	10.0	3.9	19.5	2.2	17.3	41.4	20.0	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.8	22.4	42.2	35.4
21	Punjab	5409699	51.0	41.1	9.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	24.7	21.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.7	85.9	10.0	4.1
22	Rajasthan	12581303	40.6	32.0	8.5	10.8	1.2	9.6	25.3	12.2	0.1	0.8	5.9	4.3	35.0	39.0	25.9
23	Sikkim	128131	85.3	29.2	56.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.4	0.6	2.0	52.6	29.7	17.7
24	Tamil Nadu	18493003	79.8	55.8	23.9	5.1	1.2	3.8	4.6	8.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.4	34.9	58.1	7.0
25	Tripura	842781	33.2	20.3	12.9	27.4	2.9	24.5	18.1	16.3	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.9	37.1	30.5	32.4
26	Uttar Pradesh	32924266	27.3	20.2	7.1	4.0	0.6	3.4	64.9	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	51.9	36.0	12.1
27	Uttarakhand	1997068	68.2	53.9	14.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	22.0	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	4.0	58.3	26.6	15.2
28	West Bengal	20067299	25.4	21.0	4.4	6.0	0.7	5.4	50.1	16.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	38.6	34.7	26.6
29	A & N Islands	93376	85.0	68.8	16.2	7.3	0.7	6.6	0.0	0.5	1.2	2.6	1.5	1.9	60.6	27.0	12.4
30	Chandigarh	235061	96.7	93.7	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	86.1	11.7	2.2
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	73063	46.5	26.0	20.5	7.2	1.4	5.7	24.5	20.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	52.6	36.4	11.0
32	Daman & Diu	60381	75.2	54.6	20.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	5.5	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	76.4	22.1	1.5
33	NCT of Delhi	3340538	81.3	75.2	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.3	8.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.6	78.4	15.4	6.2
34	Lakshadweep	10703	20.3	9.1	11.1	71.7	6.9	64.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.1	83.7	14.3	2.0
35	Puducherry	301276	95.3	90.8	4.5	1.9	0.1	1.8	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	77.4	21.5	1.1

Source: Census of India, 2011

Safe water is the backbone of a healthy economy as waterborne diseases have an economic burden of approximately USD 600 million a year in India. There is no universally accepted definition for safe drinking water. With huge interstate variations, 32% of Indian households in 2011 have access to safe drinking water as they get it through tap with a treated source and another 12% through the tap from an untreated source (Figure 2.6). Around 34% get drinking water through handpump, 9% through tube well, and 9% through uncovered well. Among the populous states, only in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, 70% or more households use tap water while Odisha, Jharkhand, Assam, and Bihar had less than 15% households use the tap.

On the other hand, 87% of houses in Bihar and 65% in Uttar Pradesh, and 58% in Chhattisgarh used handpump for water. Out of the 35 states and union territories, in 11 states, more than 60% of houses have access to drinking water within home premise while in 7 less than 30% house has drinking water sources within the home premise. In Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Jharkhand, almost all the habitations are covered under the National Rural Water Drinking Program when the national average was 81% (**Table 2.5.2**).



Source: Table 2.5.2

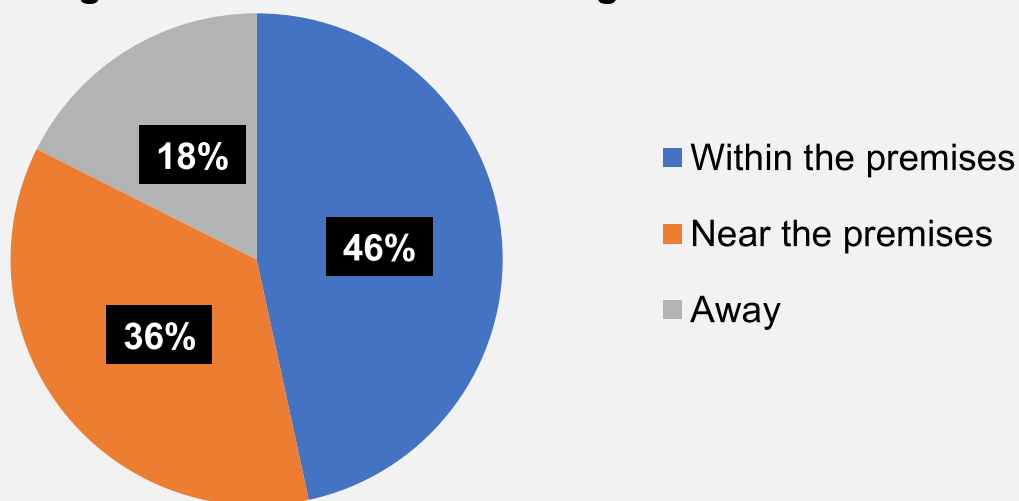
2.5.3: State/UTs wise Coverage of Habitations under National Rural Drinking Water Programme in India as on 1st April 2019 (as per IMIS)

S. No.	State	Total Habitations*	No. of Habitations with Population Coverage $\geq 0\%$ and $< 100\%$	No. of Habitations with 100% Population Coverage
1	Andhra Pradesh	48363	13907	34479
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7525	4195	3303
3	Assam	88076	23945	55171
4	Bihar	110218	36046	70982
5	Chhattisgarh	74753	1479	72775
6	Goa	347	2	345
7	Gujarat	35996	0	35996
8	Haryana	7655	264	7305
9	Himachal Pradesh	54469	11886	42583
10	Jammu and Kashmir	14625	5864	8750
11	Jharkhand	120591	427	119724
12	Karnataka	59774	24982	34342
13	Kerala	21520	15049	6144
14	Madhya Pradesh	128231	2	128076
15	Maharashtra	99641	14756	84709
16	Manipur	2976	926	2050
17	Meghalaya	10470	6339	4124
18	Mizoram	720	230	490
19	Nagaland	1450	708	742
20	Odisha	157013	131	154461
21	Punjab	15190	1524	10406
22	Rajasthan	121526	42539	61641
23	Sikkim	2337	1476	861
24	Tamil Nadu	100014	3218	96796
25	Tripura	8723	1332	4992
26	Uttar Pradesh	260018	1950	256865
27	Uttarakhand	39311	16146	23156
28	West Bengal	107328	32426	58423
29	A & N Islands	400	76	324
30	Telangana	24597	8848	15405
31	Puducherry	266	131	153
32	Ladakh	1153	422	731
Total		1725576	271208	1396304

Source: IMIS, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation

Slightly less than half of the households (47%) in India have drinking water sources within premises, 36% have near premises, and 18% have water away from the house (Figure 2.7). With minimal state-wise variations, around 81% of the habitations in India are covered under the National Rural Water Drinking Program by April 2019 (Table 2.5.3).

Figure 2.7 Location of Drinking Water Sources



Source: Table 2.5.2

2.5.4 (a) : State/District wise Fluoride affected rural habitations with excess fluoride which are yet to be provided safe drinking water (Online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation as on 1st April 2019)

S. No.	State	District Name	Number of Habitations with excess fluoride
1	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	139
		Nellore	70
		Prakasam	12
		Kurnool	3
		Guntur	7
		Srikakulam	7
		Visakhapatnam	16
		Chittoor	10
2	Assam	Dhubri	93
		Kamrup	2
		Udalgiri	127
		Karimganj	15
		Nalbari	21
		Karbi Anglong	3
		Nagaon	1
3	Bihar	Banka	312
		Munger	52
		Nalanda	5
		Sheikhpura	113
		Aurangabad	29
		Rohtas	123
		Araria	3
		Gaya	8
		Jamui	32
		Kaimur (Bhabua)	12
		Nawada	16
4	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	3
		Korba	185
		Koriya	14
		Kondagaon	3
		Mahasamund	39
		Kanker	14
		Bijapur	3
		Janjgir-Champa	3
		Surajpur	3
		Raipur	14

S. No.	State	District Name	Number of Habitations with excess fluoride
5	Haryana	Sirsa	4
		Mahendragarh	17
		Gurgaon	9
		Jind	27
		Kaithal	4
		Palwal	8
		Sonipat	1
		Panipat	1
		Rewari	16
6	J&K	Kupwara	4
7	Jharkhand	Simdega	11
		Dumka	2
		Jamtara	24
		Palamu	1
	Jharkhand	Chatra	21
		Dhanbad	14
		Hazaribagh	63
		Koderma	6
		Pakur	54
		Sahibganj	12
8	Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	128
		Tumkur	1
		Kolar	22
		Chitradurga	20
		Davanagere	3
		Ramanagara	4
		Raichur	16
		Bijapur	12
		Bellary	13
		Mandya	37
		Yadgir	3
		Bagalkot	1
		Gulbarga	1
		Gadag	1
		Koppal	1
		Chikmagalur	1
		Belgaum	1
9	Kerala	Idukki	1
		Palakkad	31

S. No.	State	District Name	Number of Habitations with excess fluoride
10	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	65
		Ratlam	36
		Seoni	12
		Mandla	29
		Dindori	1
11	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	22
		Nanded	4
		Buldana	3
		Beed	3
		Nagpur	10
		Gadchiroli	1
		Parbhani	3
		Jalgaon	1
		Wardha	4
		Nashik	3
12	Odisha	Nuapada	12
		Nayagarh	12
		Balangir	23
		Cuttack	2
		Kalahandi	2
		Jajpur	6
		Baudh	29
		Bargarh	6
13	Punjab	Patiala	193
		Sangrur	18
		Fatehgarh Sahib	46
		Fazilka	17
		Sas nagar	9
		Firozpur	7
		Mansa	2
		Tarn Taran	5
		Barnala	3
		Amritsar	2
		Bathinda	2
		Gurdaspur	3
		Hoshiarpur	5
		Kapurthala	2
		Pathankot	2
		Ludhiana	6
		Faridkot	2
		Rupnagar	4
		Moga	2

S. No.	State	District Name	Number of Habitations with excess fluoride
14	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	315
		Nagaur	781
		Barmer	549
		Jalor	480
		Tonk	149
		Jaipur	108
		Jaisalmer	273
		Alwar	147
		Dungarpur	137
		Rajsamand	199
		Churu	41
		Pali	144
		Karauli	67
		Jhunjhunun	29
		Banswara	104
		Ajmer	24
		Sikar	31
		Chittaurgarh	141
		Bhilwara	66
		Sirohi	92
		Sawai Madhopur	35
		Kota	30
		Dausa	97
		Bikaner	6
		Bundi	57
		Ganganagar	2
		Bharatpur	4
		Udaipur	20
		Baran	2
		Hanumangarh	2
		Jhalawar	8
		Pratapgarh	37
15	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	3
		Agra	6
		Ambedkernagar	1
		Azamgarh	5
		Baghpat	3
		Ballia	2
		Basti	2
		Bulandshahr	6
		Chitrakoot	2
		Deoria	1
		Pilibhit	2

S. No.	State	District Name	Number of Habitations with excess fluoride
	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	1
		Ghazipur	17
		Gorakhpur	1
		Hapur	4
		Jhansi	2
		Kanpur Dehat	4
		Kheri	3
		Sonbhadra	57
16	West Bengal	Bankura	118
		Birbhum	204
		Dakshin Dinajpur	701
		Maldah	21
		Purulia	353
		Uttar Dinajpur	16
	Total		8439

Source: IMIS data of Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (as on 1.4.2019)

Note: The number of Fluoride affected habitations in GUJARAT, TAMIL NADU and TELANGANA have been reported as 0 (as on 1st April 2019)

Summary of the Table 2.5.4 (a)			
S. No.	States	Number of Districts	Number of Habitations excess fluoride
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	264
2	Assam	7	262
3	Bihar	11	705
4	Chhattisgarh	10	281
5	Haryana	9	87
6	J&K	1	4
7	Jharkhand	10	208
8	Karnataka	17	265
9	Kerala	2	32
10	Madhya Pradesh	5	143
11	Maharashtra	10	54
12	Odisha	8	92
13	Punjab	19	330
14	Rajasthan	32	4177
15	Uttar Pradesh	19	122
16	West Bengal	6	1413
	Total	174	8439

Source: IMIS data of Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (as on 1.4.2019)

Note: The number of Fluoride affected habitations in GUJARAT, TAMIL NADU and TELANGANA have been reported as 0 (as on 1.4.2019)

Fluoride in drinking water has significant health effects such as dental and skeletal fluorosis. In April 2019, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana reported zero habitations affected by fluoride. However, in 2019, 8439 habitations of 174 districts of 16 states were affected by the fluoride problem (Table 2.5.4 (a)). In 2019, fluoride in drinking water was found in almost all the districts of Rajasthan, 4177 habitations being affected by this public health problem. West Bengal and Bihar are the other states mostly affected by this problem.

2.5.4 (b) : State / District wise Excess Presence of Arsenic in Water as per IMIS of Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation as on 1st April 2019

S. No.	State Name	District Name	Number of Habitations with excess arsenic
1	West Bengal	Maldah	1070
		Murshidabad	864
		Nadia	1619
		North Twenty-Four Parganas	3911
		Hooghly	1171
		South 24 Parganas	468
		Bardhaman	100
		Howrah	35
		Uttar Dinajpur	7
2	Assam	Nagaon	1
		Nalbari	893
		Baksa	1425
		Barpeta	508
		Cachar	5
		Darrang	204
		Dhubri	129
		Goalpara	3
		Golaghat	120
		Jorhat	491
		Kokrajhar	7
		Morigaon	2
		Sivasagar	8
		Bongaigaon	7
		Dhemaji	56
		Lakhimpur	1
		Majuli	307
		South Salmura Mancacher	126
3	Bihar	Buxar	9
		Munger	147
		Begusarai	222
		Khagaria	40
		Samastipur	35
		Bhagalpur	96
		Dharbhanga	11
		Katihar	1
		Lakhisarai	50
		Vaishali	193

S. No.	State Name	District Name	Number of Habitations with excess arsenic
4	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	88
		Deoria	5
		Lucknow	1
		Sambhal	1
		Sonbhadra	1
		Siddhartnagar	2
		Gorakhpur	4
		Kheri	15
		Sant Kabir Nagar	2
		Azamgarh	2
		Bahraich	500
		Balrampur	1
		Basti	7
		Kushi Nagar	17
		Maharajganj	3
		Mau	1
5	Karnataka	Raichur	1
		Mysore	1
6	Punjab	Fazilka	3
		Amritsar	236
		Firozpur	28
		Gurdaspur	142
		Hoshiarpur	12
		Kapurthala	13
		Roop Nagar	50
		Ludhiana	3
		Patiala	25
		Tarn Taran	131
		SAS Nagar	2
		Jalandhar	5
		Mansa	1
		Moga	2
		Bhagat Singh Nagar	2
		Sangrur	2
		Fatehgarh Sahib	3
7	Jharkhand	Pakur	2
		Jamtara	1
		Sahibganj	16
	Total		15,673

Source: IMIS data of Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (as on 1.4.2019)

Summary of the Table 2.5.4 (b)			
S. No.	State Name	District Name	Number of Habitations with excess arsenic
1	West Bengal	9	9245
2	Assam	18	4293
3	Bihar	10	804
4	Uttar Pradesh	16	650
5	Karnataka	2	2
6	Punjab	17	660
7	Jharkhand	3	19
	Total	75	15,673

Source: IMIS data of Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (as on 1.4.2019)

Long-term exposure to arsenic from drinking-water and food can cause cancer and skin lesions. It has also been associated with cardiovascular disease and diabetes. In utero and early childhood exposure has been linked to negative impacts on cognitive development and increased deaths in young adults. Arsenic is naturally present at high levels in the groundwater of a number of countries. Similar to status of fluoride, West Bengal and Assam have the highest number of habitats with excessive arsenic in water (**Table 2.5.4 (b)**). The presence of arsenic in drinking water was also noticed in 15,763 inhabitants across 75 districts and seven states in 2019.

2.5.4 (c) : States/ Districts under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) up to 2020

S. No.	State	Total districts in the state	No. of districts under NPPCF	% Districts covered	Districts under NPPCF
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	9	70%	Nellore, Guntur, Prakasam, Ananthpur, Kurnool, Krishna, Chittoor, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam
2	Telangana	30	9	30%	Mehbubnagar, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Jagtial, Sircilla, Suryapet, Yadagiri, Wernaparthi, Nagarkurnool
3	Assam	33	7	22%	Nagaon, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Dhubri, Nalbari, Karmganj, Udalgiri
4	Bihar	38	11	29%	Nawada, Banka, Aurangabad, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Jammui, Nalanda, Shekhpura, Kaimur, Munger, Rohtas
5	Chhattisgarh	27	5	19%	Balod, Kanker, Kondagaon, Korba, Mahasamund
6	Gujarat	33	4	13%	Jamnagar, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Banaskantha
7	Haryana	22	2	10%	Mehendragarh, Mewat
8	Jammu & Kashmir	22	1	5%	Doda
9	Jharkhand	24	13	55%	Palamu, Garhwa, Chatra, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Pakur, Sahebganj, Ramgarh, Jamtara, Simdega, Dhanbad, Giridih, Godda
10	Karnataka	30	19	64%	Ballary, Mysore, Chikballapur, Koppal, Davangere, Tumkur, Bagalkote, Bengaluru (Urban), Bengaluru (Rural), Bijapur, Raichur, Chitradurga, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Ramanagara, Shimoga
11	Kerala	14	2	15%	Palakkad, Alapuzha
12	Madhya Pradesh	51	15	30%	Ujjain, Chindwada, Mandla, Dhar, Seoni, Betul, Jhabua, Raigarh, Sehore, Alirajpur, Dindori, Khargwan, Raisen, Shajapur, Ratlam
13	Maharashtra	34	7	21%	Nanded, Chandrapur, Latur, Washim, Yavatmal, Beed, Nagpur
14	Rajasthan	33	30	91%	Nagaur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Churu (Ratangarh) Dausa, Dungarpur, Rajsamand, Tonk, Bikaner, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Pali, Sikar, Udaipur, Swaimadhopur, Banswara, Karauli, Chittaurgarh, Ganganagar, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Barmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Kota, Sirohi, Bundi, Pratapgarh
15	Odisha	30	3	10%	Nayagarh, Angul, Nuapada

S. No.	State	Total districts in the state	No. of districts under NPPCF	% Districts covered	Districts under NPPCF
16	Punjab	22	3	14%	Sangrur, Firozepur, Patiala
17	Tamil Nadu	31	1	4%	Dharmapuri
18	Uttar Pradesh	75	10	14%	Unnao, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh, Firozabad, Mathura, Sonbhadra, Ghazipur, Jhansi, Varanasi, Agra
19	West Bengal	22	6	28%	Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, D. Dinajpur, Maldha, Uttar Dinajpur
	Total		157		

Source: National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis, Nutrition & IDD Cell, Directorate General of Health Services

Among the states, Rajasthan (91%), Andhra Pradesh (70%) and Karnataka (64%) have the highest number of districts covered under the NPPCF. While West Bengal (28%) and Assam (22%), have low number of districts covered despite having high fluorosis problems (**Table 2.5.4(c)**).

2.5.5: State/UT wise Percentage distribution of Households by Availability of Toilet Connectivity within the House in India as per Census 2011

S. No.	India/ State/ UT	Distribution of Households by type of latrine facility														No latrine within premises	
		Total No. of Households (Excluding institutional households)	Latrine facility Available within premises	Type of latrine facility within the premises								Latrine facility Not Available within premises					
				Flush/pour flush latrine connected to			Pit latrine		Night soil disposed into open drain	Service Latrine							
				Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Other System	With slab/ ventilated pit	Without slab/ open pit		Night soil removed by human	Night soil serviced by animal	Public latrine	Alternative Source				
1	Andhra Pradesh	21024534	49.6	12.4	29.6	1.0	4.9	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.3	50.4	2.5	48.0			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	261614	62.0	6.0	22.4	10.0	4.4	14.4	0.7	0.4	3.7	38.0	3.2	34.8			
3	Assam	6367295	64.9	5.2	14.9	8.4	10.5	24.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	35.1	1.9	33.2			
4	Bihar	18940629	23.1	1.8	16.0	2.3	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	76.9	1.1	75.8			
5	Chhattisgarh	5622850	24.6	2.5	16.6	1.9	2.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	75.4	1.4	74.0			
6	Goa	322813	79.7	14.4	56.4	3.2	3.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.0	20.3	3.9	16.4			
7	Gujarat	12181718	57.3	29.0	22.8	0.8	4.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	42.7	2.2	40.4			
8	Haryana	4717954	68.6	21.9	25.4	3.1	14.5	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	31.4	1.5	29.8			
9	Himachal Pradesh	1476581	69.1	7.4	51.6	1.7	7.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	30.9	1.2	29.7			
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2015088	51.2	10.0	17.7	5.3	3.3	2.2	3.2	8.9	0.7	48.8	2.7	46.1			
11	Jharkhand	6181607	22.0	3.7	15.7	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	78.0	1.0	77.0			
12	Karnataka	13179911	51.2	22.7	13.0	1.2	13.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	48.8	3.8	45.0			
13	Kerala	7716370	95.2	12.0	50.3	4.4	27.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	1.0	3.8			
14	Madhya Pradesh	14967597	28.8	5.8	19.1	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	71.2	1.2	70.0			
15	Maharashtra	23830580	53.1	18.4	23.5	1.6	8.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	46.9	12.9	34.0			
16	Manipur	554713	87.0	5.9	23.6	15.2	15.5	19.3	5.0	2.0	0.6	13.0	2.2	10.7			
17	Meghalaya	538299	62.9	5.8	23.7	8.6	6.9	16.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	37.1	2.8	34.3			
18	Mizoram	221077	91.9	5.7	48.4	6.7	15.1	15.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	8.1	1.5	6.6			
19	Nagaland	399965	76.5	3.3	34.4	10.0	11.2	16.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	23.5	6.9	16.5			
20	Odisha	9661085	22.0	2.5	13.6	1.6	2.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	78.0	1.4	76.6			
21	Punjab	5409699	79.3	28.3	27.7	3.3	16.0	3.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	20.7	1.2	19.5			
22	Rajasthan	12581303	35.0	7.2	18.6	1.9	4.0	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	65.0	0.7	64.3			

S. No.	India/ State/ UT	Distribution of Households by type of latrine facility												
		Total No. of Households (Excluding institutional households)	Latrine facility Available within premises	Type of latrine facility within the premises								Latrine facility Not Available within premises	No latrine within premises	
				Flush/pour flush latrine connected to			Pit latrine		Night soil disposed into open drain	Service Latrine			Public latrine	Alternative Source
				Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Other System	With slab/ventilated improved pit	Without slab/open pit		Night soil removed by human	Night soil serviced by animal			
23	Sikkim	128131	87.2	11.8	59.8	3.4	6.5	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.8	1.5	11.3
24	Tamil Nadu	18493003	48.3	14.4	25.7	1.1	5.7	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	51.7	6.0	45.7
25	Tripura	842781	86.0	3.5	14.2	7.1	44.8	15.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	14.0	2.5	11.5
26	Uttar Pradesh	32924266	35.6	8.1	19.9	1.8	3.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.2	64.4	1.3	63.0
27	Uttarakhand	1997068	65.8	11.8	40.0	1.4	11.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	34.2	1.1	33.1
28	West Bengal	20067299	58.8	5.5	20.7	5.6	22.3	3.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	41.2	2.5	38.6
29	A & N Islands	93376	70.1	2.6	62.5	1.9	0.5	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	29.9	2.4	27.5
30	Chandigarh	235061	87.6	85.9	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.4	9.1	3.2
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	73063	54.7	4.9	48.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	45.3	5.3	40.0
32	Daman & Diu	60381	78.2	5.3	71.5	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	11.3	10.5
33	NCT of Delhi	3340538	89.5	59.3	25.5	0.9	1.6	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	7.2	3.3
34	Lakshadweep	10703	97.8	2.4	94.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	1.8
35	Puducherry	301276	68.4	14.0	53.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	31.6	4.4	27.1

Source: Census of India, 2011

2.5.6: State/UTs wise Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Type of Drainage As per Census 2011

S. No.	India/ State/ UTs	Total No. of Households (Excluding institutional households)	No. of households having bath- ing facility within premises			Type of Drainage			Kitchen			
			Bathroom available	Bathing in enclosure without roof	No bathroom	Closed drainage	Open drainage	No drainage	Kitchen available	Cooking inside house, does not have kitchen	Cooking in open	No Cooking
	India	246740228	42.0	16.4	41.6	18.1	33.0	48.9	55.8	31.5	6.8	0.3
1	Andhra Pradesh	21024534	50.6	16.5	32.9	21.6	35.4	43.1	48.0	23.2	22.2	0.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	261614	29.0	13.6	57.4	6.0	27.1	66.9	85.8	9.5	1.0	0.3
3	Assam	6367295	24.5	17.3	58.2	3.6	16.8	79.6	70.3	7.8	3.5	0.4
4	Bihar	18940629	11.3	26.2	62.6	6.7	35.6	57.7	24.0	57.5	8.9	0.2
5	Chhattisgarh	5622850	14.8	5.4	79.9	5.3	18.9	75.8	54.2	40.7	3.0	0.2
6	Goa	322813	81.4	8.2	10.4	43.7	25.1	31.2	91.7	4.7	1.7	0.7
7	Gujarat	12181718	56.5	11.0	32.6	37.3	9.4	53.3	64.4	21.2	6.1	0.4
8	Haryana	4717954	68.1	14.4	17.5	21.1	65.2	13.7	63.8	27.1	6.2	0.2
9	Himachal Pradesh	1476581	67.5	7.4	25.2	24.8	40.4	34.8	79.2	8.5	3.0	0.3
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2015088	52.4	8.0	39.5	12.6	35.3	52.2	78.1	10.3	3.8	0.2
11	Jharkhand	6181607	16.5	9.0	74.6	7.2	22.3	70.5	37.1	56.9	3.6	0.1
12	Karnataka	13179911	74.8	11.5	13.7	26.1	34.6	39.3	87.6	7.7	2.6	0.3
13	Kerala	7716370	81.2	4.6	14.2	25.2	21.2	53.6	94.7	1.5	1.5	0.3
14	Madhya Pradesh	14967597	25.8	21.4	52.8	9.8	30.1	60.1	45.4	50.4	2.6	0.2
15	Maharashtra	23830580	64.3	21.1	14.6	33.2	34.2	32.5	69.3	22.3	4.2	0.8
16	Manipur	554713	31.1	20.9	48.0	4.0	47.9	48.1	85.7	5.7	1.2	0.1
17	Meghalaya	538299	33.3	6.3	60.4	5.7	29.6	64.7	71.7	7.3	1.8	0.2
18	Mizoram	221077	65.2	9.9	24.9	13.1	46.5	40.4	83.1	15.5	0.6	0.1
19	Nagaland	399965	52.4	30.1	17.5	4.8	45.4	49.8	96.0	2.9	0.9	0.2
20	Odisha	9661085	14.1	5.6	80.3	4.3	15.0	80.7	52.6	28.5	8.3	0.3
21	Punjab	5409699	71.5	17.5	11.1	27.8	57.0	15.2	70.3	24.5	3.2	0.3
22	Rajasthan	12581303	36.8	18.7	44.5	10.7	30.8	58.5	46.3	40.0	9.0	0.2
23	Sikkim	128131	65.1	3.5	31.4	14.6	38.1	47.3	65.7	7.8	1.5	0.6
24	Tamil Nadu	18493003	49.9	14.2	35.8	25.4	24.9	49.7	67.6	13.7	9.4	0.4
25	Tripura	842781	18.9	13.2	67.9	3.7	22.9	73.4	77.8	12.8	1.3	0.1

S. No.	India/ State/ UTs	Total No. of Households (Excluding institutional households)	No. of households having bath- ing facility within premises			Type of Drainage			Kitchen			
			Bathroom available	Bathing in enclosure without roof	No bathroom	Closed drainage	Open drainage	No drainage	Kitchen available	Cooking inside house, does not have kitchen	Cooking in open	No cooking
26	Uttar Pradesh	32924266	29.0	26.1	44.8	12.9	56.1	31.1	37.1	53.8	5.3	0.2
27	Uttarakhand	1997068	60.5	8.8	30.7	19.0	42.1	38.9	63.9	24.1	5.5	0.3
28	West Bengal	20067299	27.1	8.7	64.1	9.2	22.4	68.4	54.1	33.2	5.5	0.3
29	A & N Islands	93376	63.5	12.7	23.8	7.4	44.5	48.1	83.5	3.5	1.1	1.4
30	Chandigarh	235061	86.6	3.1	10.3	87.2	8.7	4.1	73.2	23.0	2.2	1.1
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	73063	51.7	14.4	33.9	27.0	10.9	62.1	83.3	13.7	1.1	0.8
32	Daman & Diu	60381	70.7	11.8	17.5	39.0	26.1	34.8	63.1	30.7	1.0	2.4
33	NCT of Delhi	3340538	87.0	4.0	8.9	59.2	36.6	4.2	67.6	19.5	1.1	0.3
34	Lakshadweep	10703	96.0	1.1	2.9	11.4	13.0	75.6	78.8	0.8	1.2	2.5
35	Puducherry	301276	70.0	13.5	16.5	24.3	43.8	31.9	72.7	16.6	5.3	0.6

Source: Census of India, 2011

2.5.7: State/UT wise distribution of Slum Households by the condition of houses occupied by them as per Census 2011

S. No.	State/UT	Total				Residence				Residence-cum-other use			
		Total	Good	Liveable	Dilapidated	Total	Good	Liveable	Dilapidated	Total	Good	Liveable	Dilapidated
	India	13749424	8031664	5163169	554591	13362204	7817670	5001807	542727	387220	213994	161362	11864
1	Andhra Pradesh	2421268	1815718	561238	44312	2368766	1778437	546701	43628	52502	37281	14537	684
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4005	1606	2133	266	3818	1523	2031	264	187	83	102	2
3	Assam	48122	21514	21539	5069	46997	20924	21046	5027	1125	590	493	42
4	Bihar	194065	81086	93903	19076	187138	77916	90570	18652	6927	3170	3333	424
5	Chhattisgarh	395297	226921	155787	12589	380830	217089	151343	12398	14467	9832	4444	191
6	Goa	4846	2658	2045	143	4738	2614	1983	141	108	44	62	2
7	Gujarat	360291	173298	177710	9283	354195	170131	174871	9193	6096	3167	2839	90
8	Haryana	325997	161479	148220	16298	311502	154346	141336	15820	14495	7133	6884	478
9	Himachal Pradesh	14240	10398	3548	294	13925	10192	3463	270	315	206	85	24
10	Jammu & Kashmir	96990	63123	30001	3866	95444	62217	29446	3781	1546	906	555	85
11	Jharkhand	79200	39610	34760	4830	77061	38365	33968	4728	2139	1245	792	102
12	Karnataka	728277	417630	280290	30357	716898	411799	275171	29928	11379	5831	5119	429
13	Kerala	54849	34572	17186	3091	54493	34384	17036	3073	356	188	150	18
14	Madhya Pradesh	1086692	628553	417394	40745	1040814	599782	401272	39760	45878	28771	16122	985
15	Maharashtra	2449530	1417210	960874	71446	2386746	1384055	933101	69590	62784	33155	27773	1856
16	Meghalaya	10936	6681	3794	461	10675	6537	3679	459	261	144	115	2
17	Mizoram	16240	13027	3115	98	16036	12869	3072	95	204	158	43	3
18	Nagaland	15268	9156	5837	275	14938	8972	5692	274	330	184	145	1
19	Odisha	350306	133298	189233	27775	343260	130421	185406	27433	7046	2877	3827	342
20	Punjab	296482	126413	142978	27091	285334	120911	137835	26588	11148	5502	5143	503
21	Rajasthan	383134	216595	154664	11875	371513	209603	150249	11661	11621	6992	4415	214
22	Sikkim	8612	6655	1770	187	8135	6308	1650	177	477	347	120	10
23	Tamil Nadu	1451690	1004412	422382	24896	1429149	990760	413800	24589	22541	13652	8582	307
24	Tripura	33830	18221	13678	1931	33308	18042	13399	1867	522	179	279	64
25	Uttar Pradesh	992728	490992	452055	49681	938387	464138	426057	48192	54341	26854	25998	1489
26	Uttarakhand	89398	56156	29008	4234	85257	53546	27610	4101	4141	2610	1398	133
27	West Bengal	1393319	704920	587183	101216	1353574	686678	568063	98833	39745	18242	19120	2383
28	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3053	2126	900	27	3005	2095	884	26	48	31	16	1
29	Chandigarh	22080	1313	15930	4837	21696	1297	15608	4791	384	16	322	46
30	NCT of Delhi	383609	121593	224464	37552	370030	117318	216102	36610	13579	4275	8362	942
31	Puducherry	35070	24730	9550	790	34542	24401	9363	778	528	329	187	12

Source: Census of India, 2011



CHAPTER THREE

HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS

**An Overview of Communicable
& Non-Communicable Disease
Prevalence in the country**

HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS

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Highlights

Strong longitudinal surveillance system is an integral part and a pre-requisite for any morbidity control programme, in a geographic area. Other than epidemiological information about a particular morbidity, data on number of cases (prevalence/incidence) and deaths associated with that morbidity (case fatality) on a periodic basis, are most important basic data points necessary for understanding the morbidity pattern, of a particular disease. Using surveillance data from a cross-section of populations (mainly public health facilities) in India, Chapter-3 presents latest burden of Communicable, HIV/AIDS and Non-communicable diseases (morbidity) and deaths associated to these morbidity (case fatality) - according to different States and Union Territories, and India as whole. This chapter also provides trends and latest status of maternal and child health situation in India and in its States and Union Territories. Wherever possible, burden of morbidity, deaths and maternal & child health indicators were presented for multiple years, that are most recent.

Note: Since reported data for almost all the morbidities is mainly from Government health facilities, results of this chapter may have limitations in terms of its completeness as cases and deaths from private medical & health care institutions are not included. Hence, findings of this chapter are indicative and not necessarily confirmative of the situation in entire country!

Communicable Diseases

Vector Borne Disease Morbidity

- As part of communicable disease surveillance, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), an umbrella programme, provides clinically suspected burden (annual number of cases) of vector borne diseases viz. Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Dengue, Chikungunya, Kala-azar, Acute Encephalitis Syndrome, and Japanese Encephalitis, and associated deaths in India as well as according to States & Union Territories (UT), for multiple years, wherever possible.
- The surveillance is carried out through three types of sentinel sites (Sentinel Surveillance Sites with laboratory facilities, Sentinel Surveillance Sites without laboratory facilities; other Reporting Units).

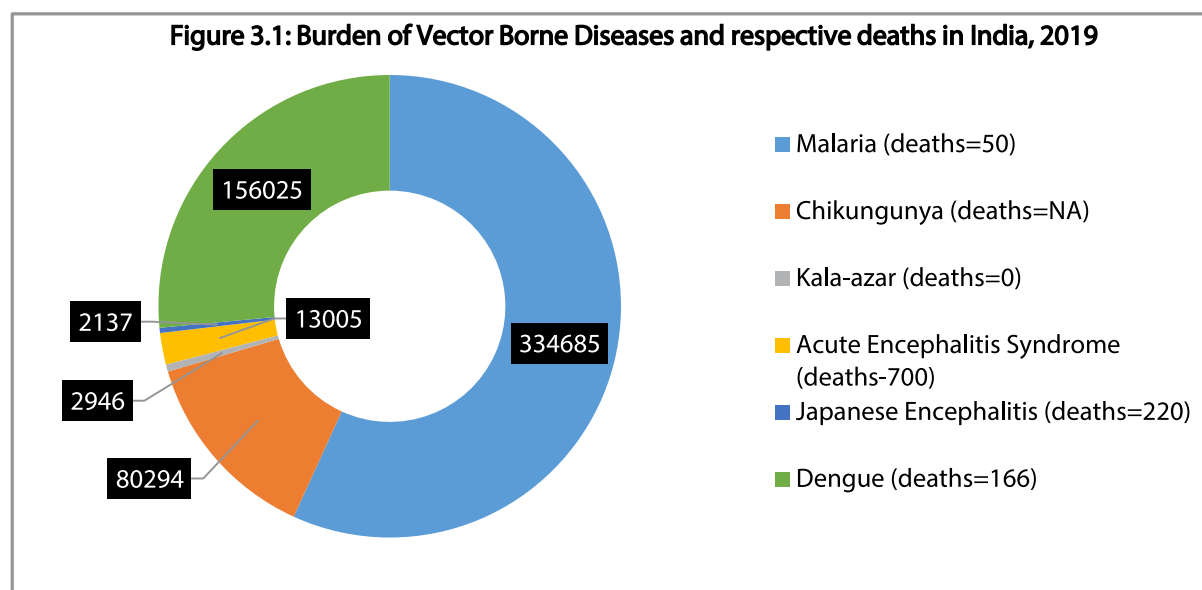
Box 1 and Figure 3.1 presents clinically suspected burden of vector borne diseases in India, in 2019. The graph also presents disease-specific deaths in the parentheses. In 2019, in India, in terms of burden of diseases, malaria and dengue emerged as the toppers, while in terms of deaths, Acute Encephalitis Syndrome emerged as the top - most killer.

Box 1: Cases and Deaths Due to vector-borne diseases across India, 2019

Type of Disease	Total Cases	Total Deaths
Malaria	3,34,685	50
Dengue	1,56,025	166
Chikungunya	80,294	N.A.*
Acute Encephalitis Syndrome	13,005	700
Kala-azar	2,946	0
Japanese Encephalitis	2,137	220

*N.A. – Not Available

Figure 3.1: Burden of Vector Borne Diseases and respective deaths in India, 2019



Source: Box 1

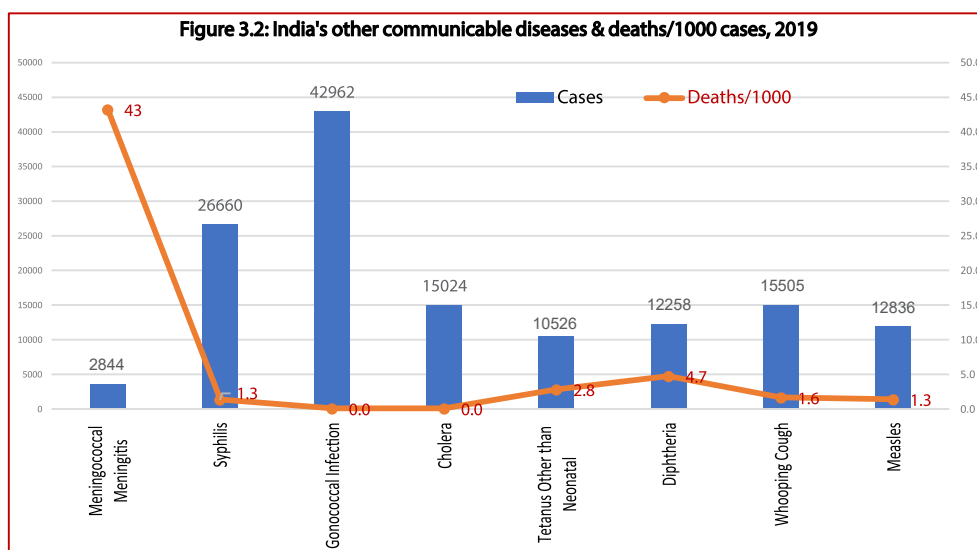
Other Communicable Disease Morbidity

Chapter-3 also provides, cases and deaths due to other communicable diseases like: Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Morbidity, Enteric Fever(Typhoid), Acute Respiratory Infection, Tetanus Neonatal, Tetanus Other than Neonatal, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles, Viral Hepatitis (All Causes), Rabies, Pneumonia (All Causes), Meningococcal Meningitis, Syphilis, Gonococcal Infection - in India and its States/UTs in 2018 and 2019 by gender, using data from monthly health condition reports from Directorate of Health Services of the State/UT.

Box 2: Top 5 Communicable diseases and associated case fatality (CF)/1000 cases, by gender, 2019

Disease	Total Cases	Cases in Males	Cases in Females	Male deaths	Female deaths	Male deaths /1000 cases	Female deaths /1000 cases
Respiratory Infection	4,09,79,985	2,13,35,848	1,96,44,137	2243	1438	0.1	0.1
Acute Diarrhoeal Disease	1,32,42,907	70,00,780	62,42,127	2097	1521	0.3	0.2
Enteric Fever (Typhoid)	24,45,611	13,10,853	11,34,758	178	150	0.1	0.1
Pneumonia	7,70,524	4,27,060	3,43,464	2512	1624	5.9	4.7
Viral Hepatitis (All Causes)	1,53,220	86,615	66,605	495	245	5.7	3.7

Box-2 presents distribution of top five communicable diseases, by sex, in 2019. Respiratory infection with around 2.13 crore case-load in males and 1.96 crore case-load in females is the most common communicable disease in India in 2019, with a negligible case fatality rate of 0.1 per 1000 cases. This was followed by Acute Diarrhoeal disease with an annual case load of 1.3 crores and with 0.3 CF/1000 cases. There were 24.4 lakh cases of Enteric Fever (Typhoid), but similar to respiratory infection the case fatality was low (0.1 CF/1000 cases). Pneumonia with a case load of around 7.7 lakh cases has a CF of 5.4/1000 cases and Viral Hepatitis (All Causes) with a case load of 1.5 lakh cases had a respective CF of 4.8/1000 cases are the most fatal top-five morbidities.



Source: Tables 3.1.6 (b), 3.1.11 (b), 3.1.12 (b), 3.1.13 (b), 3.1.14 (b), 3.1.18 (b), 3.1.19 (b), 3.1.20 (b)

Prevalence of other eight most prevalent communicable diseases and respective case fatality in India, in 2019 - are presented in Figure 3.2. Among the diseases, Meningococcal Meningitis is the deadliest morbidity with 42.5 deaths per 1000 cases. Gonococcal Infection on the other hand has no case fatality but the highest number of cases (42,962 cases).

Tuberculosis & HIV/AIDS

- Tuberculosis (TB) killed 1.4 million people worldwide and is one of the top 10 causes of death and leading cause from a single infectious agent, above HIV/AIDS.
- Using surveillance data from the public and private sector facilities of all the States & UTs in India, Table 3.1.21 presents: Population covered, TB patients notified for treatment, microbiologically confirmed cases, Microbiologically Confirmed treatment success rate, and No. of patients notified by private sector – in 2018 and 2019. In 2019, a total of 24,04,815 patient were notified of TB. Out of the total microbiologically confirmed cases (11,73,775, in 2019), 80% of the patients were successfully treated.
- With state-wise fluctuations, India has made significant progress in tackling HIV epidemic, from a prevalence of 0.95% in 2004 to 0.28% by 2016-17. In December 2019, based on data from 553 ART centres from across India, 14,71,811 individuals are living with HIV/AIDS.

Non-Communicable Cases

After completion of 73 years of independence, our country has witnessed remarkable progress in health status of its population. However, over past few decades, there has been major transitions in the country that have serious impact on health. Changes have been seen in economic development, nutritional status, fertility and mortality rates and consequently, the disease profile has changed considerably. Though there have been substantial achievements in controlling communicable diseases, still they contribute significantly to disease burden of the country. Decline in morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases have been accompanied by gradual shift to, and accelerated rise in prevalence of, chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular disease (CVD), diabetes, chronic obstructive disease (COPD), cancers, mental health disorders and injuries.

- Out of 6.8 crore people screened under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS): 6.3% were diagnosed with hypertension, 4.9% with diabetes, 1.9% with HTN & DM, 0.3% with CVDs, 0.15% with stroke and 0.1% with common cancers.

- Suicide rates are increasing significantly among young adults. Total Suicides recorded in 2018 were 1,34,516. Maximum number of Suicide Cases (46,912) is reported between the age group 18- 30 Years followed by 42,495 cases in age group of 30 -45 years [Table No. 3.2.6(A), (B), (C)]
- Total number of disabled persons in India is 26,814,994 as per the Census 2011. [Table No. 3.2.8]
- In 2019 a total of 3,164 died due to snake bite while this figure in 2018 was just 885. [Table No. 3.2.9 (B)]
- In 2019 a total of 118 deaths/cases took place due to rabies, there was neither a significant decrease or increase in the number of cases compared to 2018 (116 deaths/cases) [Table 3.1.16 (A) & (B)].
- Besides diseases road traffic accidents also contribute to a lot of deaths between 2017 (1,75,586 deaths) and 2018 (1,78,832 deaths) there has been a 2% increase in the number of deaths due to road traffic accidents [Table 3.2.3]

Maternal and Child Health (NFHS -4)

- With huge interstate variations: 59% mothers in India had antenatal check-up in the first trimester.
- With huge interstate variations: 79% deliveries in India are institutional deliveries
- As per NFHS-4 findings, around 13% couples in India had unmet need for contraception (don't want children but not using any FP method) while unmet need for spacing methods is 5.7% (Table 3.3.6).
- With huge interstate variations: 42% children under age 3 years were breastfed within one hour of birth.
- With substantial interstate variations, in India 62% children got fully immunization (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT)

3. Morbidity and Associated Mortality

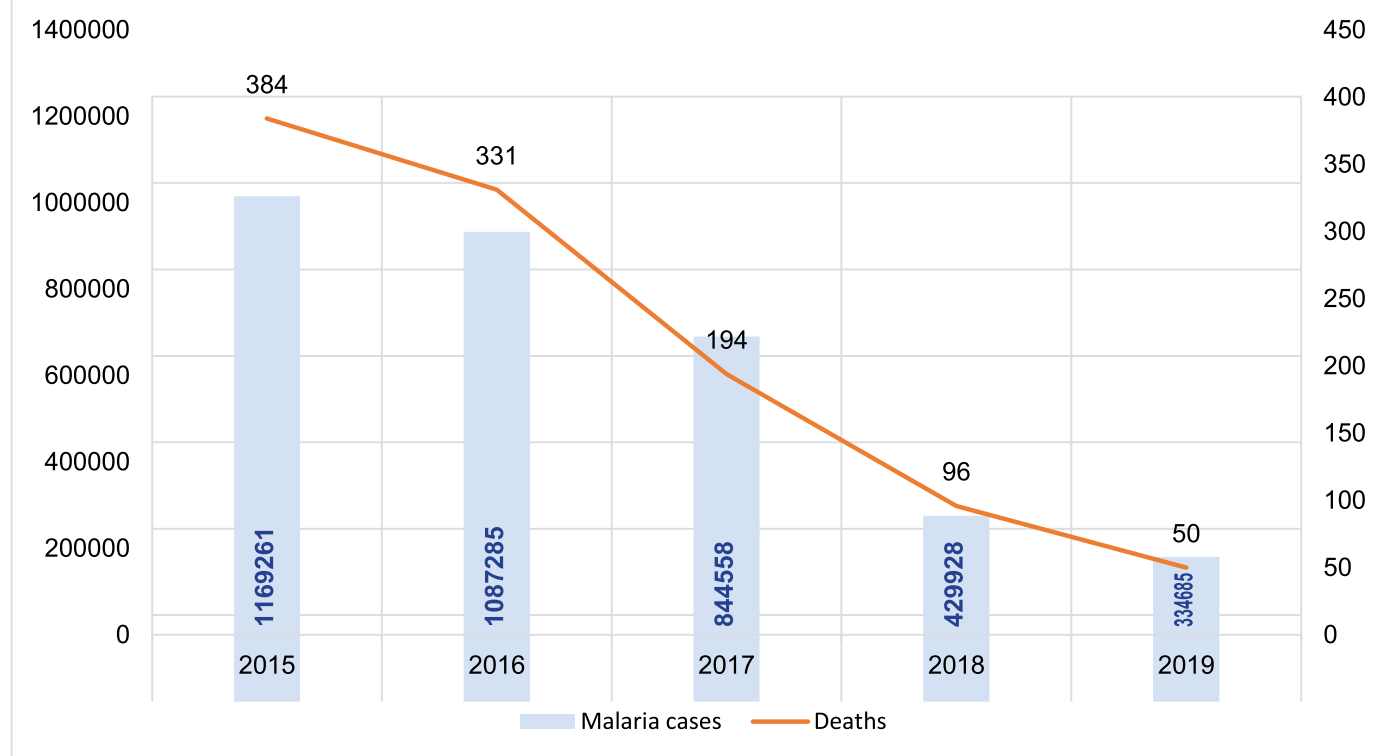
3.1 Communicable Diseases

3.1.1 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Malaria in India, 2015 - 2019 (ICD - 10 Code B50 - B54)

S No.	State/UT	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019 (Prov.)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	25042	0	23613	0	16972	0	6040	0	3104	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5088	7	3128	2	1546	0	625	0	160	0
3	Assam	15557	4	7826	6	5281	0	3816	2	1459	4
4	Bihar	4006	1	5189	0	4020	2	1536	0	1441	0
5	Chhattisgarh	144886	21	148220	61	140727	81	78717	39	60575	17
6	Goa	651	1	742	0	653	1	377	0	272	0
7	Gujarat	41566	7	44783	6	38588	7	22114	2	13431	1
8	Haryana	9308	3	7866	0	5696	0	3149	0	967	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	60	0	106	0	96	0	98	0	109	0
10	J & K	216	0	242	0	226	0	168	0	105	0
11	Jharkhand	104800	6	141414	15	94114	0	57095	4	36552	2
12	Karnataka	12445	0	11078	0	7381	0	5721	0	3333	0
13	Kerala	1549	4	1547	2	1192	2	908	0	655	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	100597	24	69106	3	47541	5	22279	1	13757	1
15	Maharashtra	56603	59	23983	26	17710	20	10757	13	8866	6
16	Manipur	216	0	122	0	80	0	12	0	15	0
17	Meghalaya	48603	79	35147	45	16454	12	6394	6	2615	4
18	Mizoram	28593	21	7583	9	5715	4	4296	3	8277	0
19	Nagaland	1527	3	828	0	394	1	113	0	19	0
20	Odisha	436850	80	444843	77	347860	24	66311	3	39557	7
21	Punjab	596	0	693	0	805	0	624	0	1143	0
22	Rajasthan	11796	3	12741	5	10607	0	5728	0	2060	1
23	Sikkim	27	0	15	0	14	0	6	0	6	0
24	Tamil Nadu	5587	0	4341	0	5444	0	3758	0	2088	0
25	Telangana	10951	4	3512	1	2688	0	1792	0	1711	0
26	Tripura	32525	21	10546	14	7051	6	13079	13	12437	1
27	Uttarakhand	1466	0	961	0	508	0	409	0	303	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	42767	0	40700	0	32345	0	86486	0	92732	0
29	West Bengal	24208	34	35236	59	31265	29	26440	8	25928	6
30	A&N Islands	409	0	485	0	505	0	259	0	196	0
31	Chandigarh	152	1	157	0	114	0	44	0	5	0
32	D & N Haveli	418	0	375	0	290	0	221	1	55	0
33	Daman & Diu	84	0	48	0	38	0	24	0	8	0
34	Delhi	54	0	31	0	577	0	473	0	713	0
35	Lakshadweep	4	0	2	0	1	0	5	0	8	0
36	Puducherry	54	1	76	0	60	0	54	1	23	0
	Total	1169261	384	1087285	331	844558	194	429928	96	334685	50

Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, DGHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Figure 3.3 : India's annual malaria cases & deaths



Source: Table 3.1.1

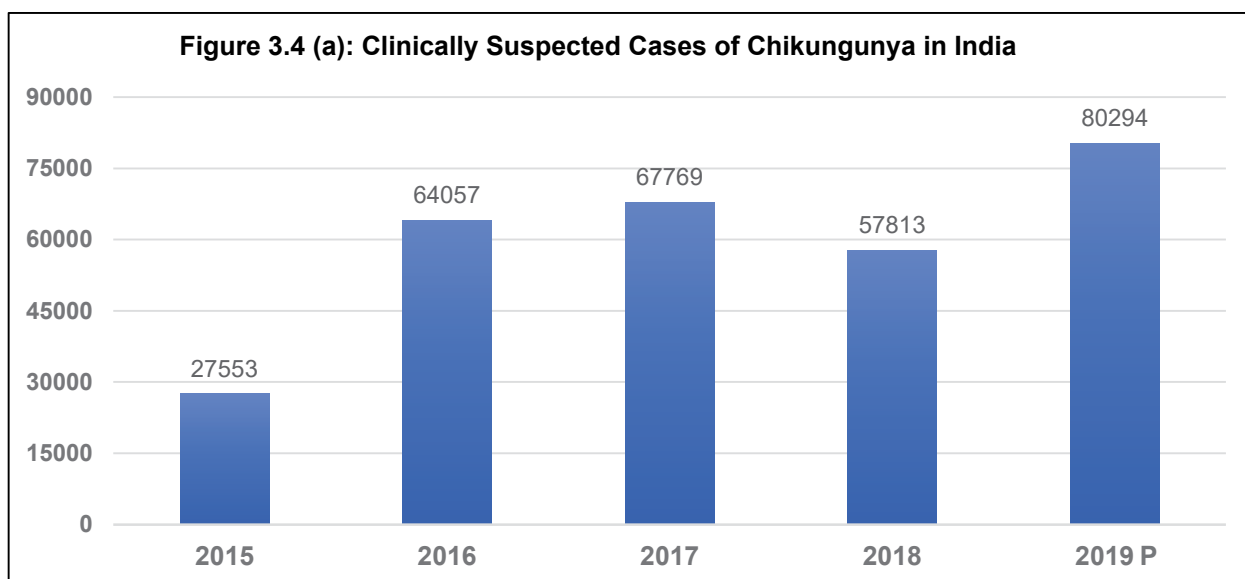
Malaria is an acute parasitic illness caused mainly by *Plasmodium falciparum* or *Plasmodium vivax*, in India. Malaria continues to pose a major public health threat in different parts of the country, particularly due to *Plasmodium falciparum*, due to which severity may develop resulting in death, if not treated early. In India during 2015 to 2019, there is definite decrease in burden of this morbidity and number of deaths associated with it, from 384 cases in 2015 to 50 in 2019 (Figure 3.3). In 2019, maximum number of malaria cases of 92,732 were reported from Uttar Pradesh (92,732) followed by Chhattisgarh (60,575), while maximum number of malaria-associated deaths were reported from Chhattisgarh (17).

3.1.2 State/UT wise Clinically Suspected Chikungunya Cases in India, 2015 - 2019 (ICD - 10 Code A92.0)

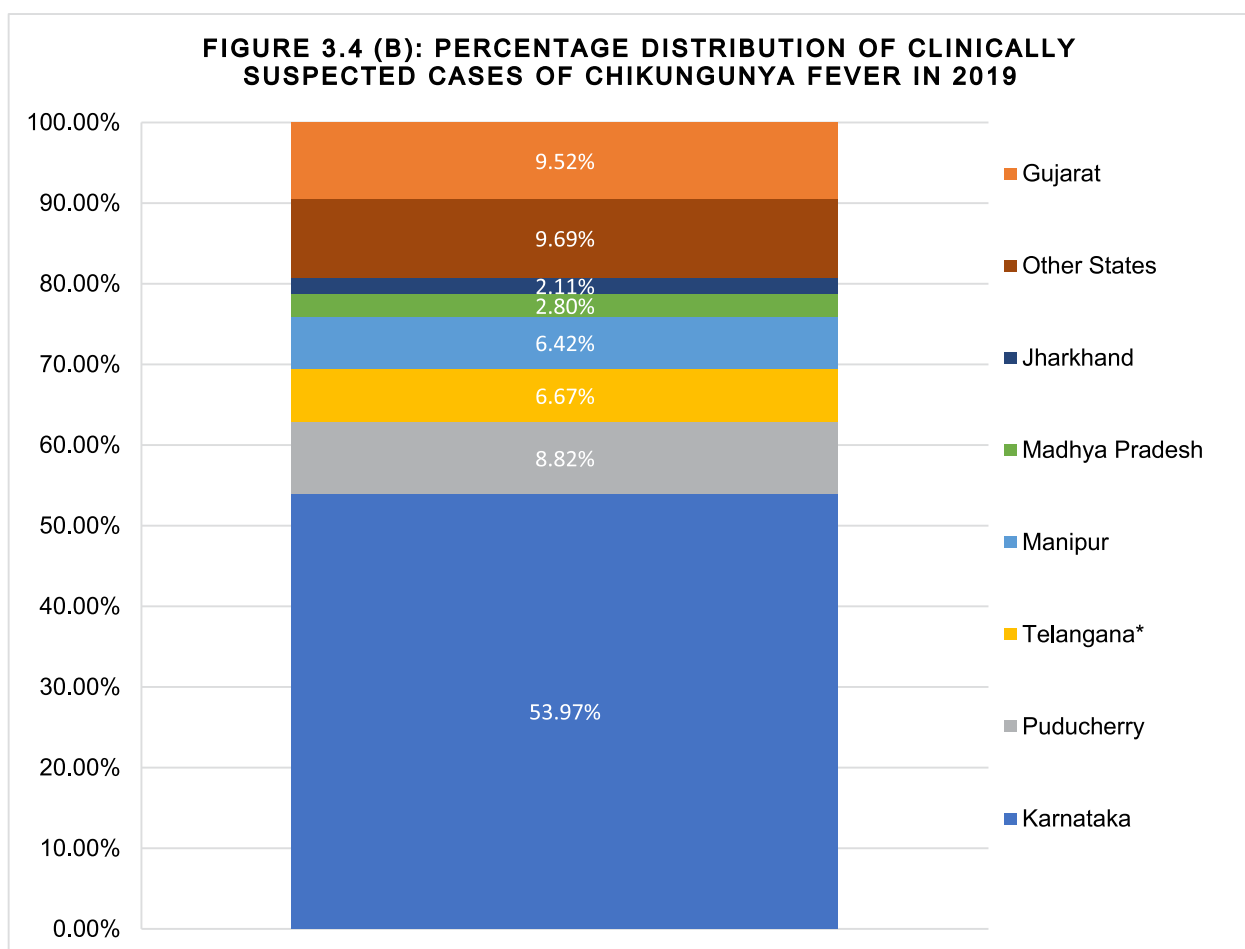
S. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (P)
1	Andhra Pradesh	817	960	1162	622	832
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35	239	133	507	332
3	Assam	0	40	41	3	0
4	Bihar	3	566	1251	156	587
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	561	337	509	455	867
7	Gujarat	406	3285	7953	10601	7647
8	Haryana	1	5394	220	62	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
10	J&K	0	1	0	1	0
11	Jharkhand	21	47	269	3405	1691
12	Karnataka	20763	15666	32831	20411	43331
13	Kerala	175	129	78	77	109
14	Madhya Pradesh	67	2280	2477	3211	2248
15	Maharashtra	78	360	236	44	9
16	Manipur	391	7570	8110	9884	5158
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	93	40
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	2	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	81	51	0	0	242
21	Punjab	180	4407	3251	736	372
22	Rajasthan	7	2506	1612	254	365
23	Sikkim	0	30	130	384	1055
24	Tamil Nadu	329	86	131	284	589
25	Telangana	2067	611	1277	1954	5352
26	Tripura	180	311	574	683	1007
27	Uttarakhand	0	2458	103	58	72
28	Uttar Pradesh	0	35	0	29	1
29	West Bengal	1013	1071	2103	52	0
30	A&N Islands	68	18	93	205	702
31	Chandigarh	1	2857	1810	357	82
32	D & N Haveli	64	12279	940	407	520
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	245	463	475	2876	7084
	All India Total	27553	64057	67769	57813	80294

Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, DGHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: Death due to Chikungunya not reported in India



Source: Table 3.1.2



Source: Table 3.1.2

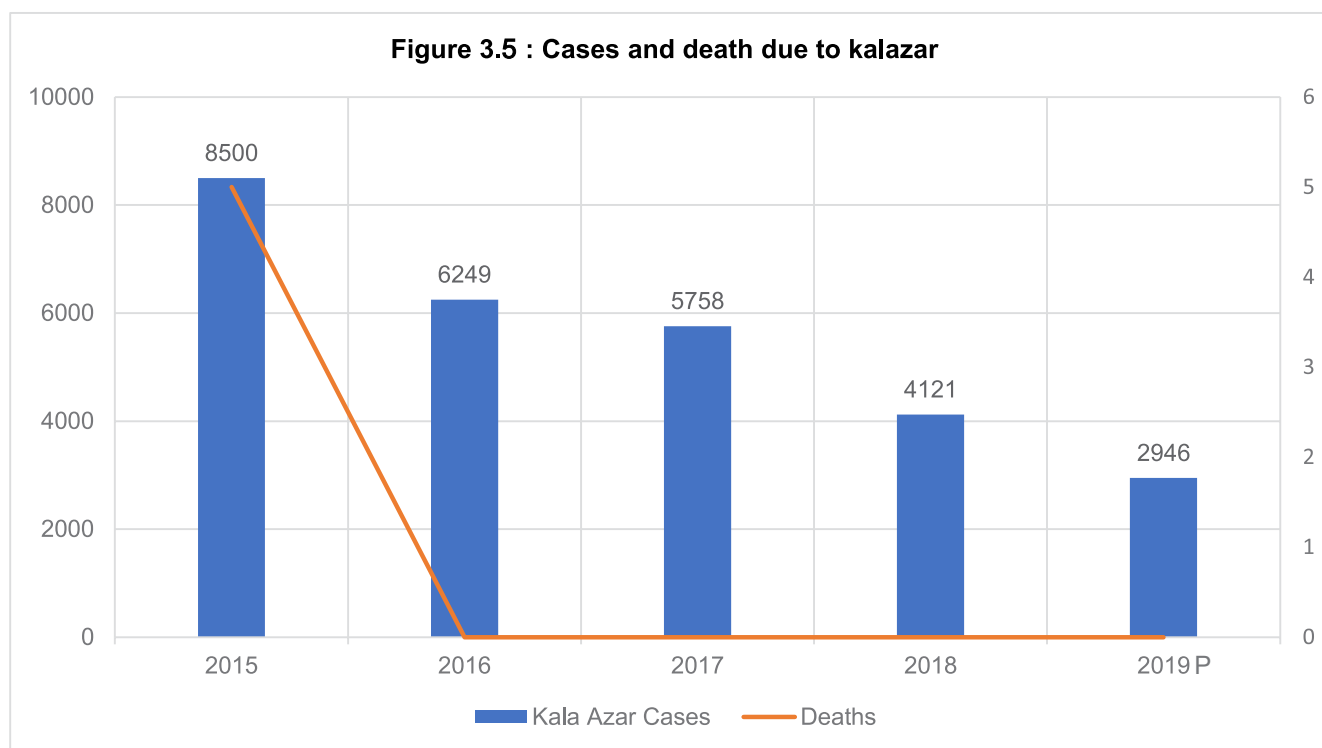
With annual fluctuations, burden of clinically suspected Chikungunya cases in India generally showed an upward trend during 2015-19, from a meagre 27,553 in 2015 to 80,294 by 2019 (Table 3.1.2). Mortality data for these cases is not available. In 2019, maximum number of Chikungunya cases of around 43,331 were reported from Karnataka followed by Gujarat with 7,647 cases. At least Eleven states & union territories of India reported zero Chikungunya cases in 2019.

3.1.3 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Kala-azar in India, 2015 - 2019 (ICD - 10 Code B55.0)

S. No.	State/UT	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019 (P)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	6517	5	4773	0	4127	0	3239	0	2293	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	J&K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	1262	0	1185	0	1358	0	703	0	501	0
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	131	0	107	0	115	0	101	0	86	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	576	0	179	0	156	0	78	0	66	0
30	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	All India Total	8500	5	6249	0	5758	0	4121	0	2946	0

Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, DGHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Figure 3.5 : Cases and death due to kalazar



Source: Table 3.1.3

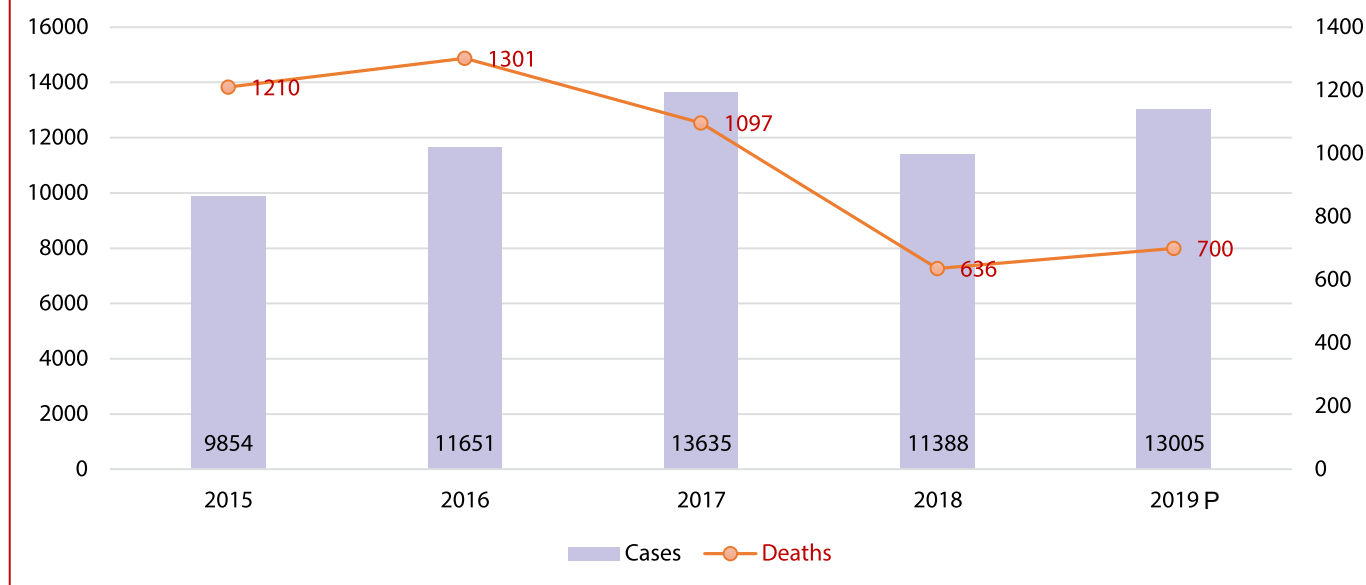
Kala-azar is the second largest parasitic killer in the world. In India *Leishmania donovani* is the only parasite that causes this morbidity. In India, only the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and West Bengal are reporting clinically suspected cases of Kala-azar and associated deaths during 2015 to 2019 (Table 3.1.3). In 2019, only 4 states namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and West Bengal reported Kala-azar cases; of which only Bihar accounted for (2,293/2,946=78%) most of the burden of Kala-azar in the country, with zero deaths.

3.1.4 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome, 2015 - 2019 (ICD - 10 Code A83.0)

S. No.	State/UT	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019 (P)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	50	0	4	0	37	0	16	0	2	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	73	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1409	260	1713	187	2077	178	1492	183	2652	353
4	Bihar	285	90	324	102	189	54	124	33	525	116
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	12	0	1	0	18	0	69	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	2	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	J&K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	217	8	296	5	272	1	544	0	912	3
12	Karnataka	335	1	406	0	295	2	380	5	329	0
13	Kerala	29	3	18	5	7	4	26	14	25	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	51	0	70	1	143	0	48	1	167	11
16	Manipur	34	0	475	1	1125	10	283	3	1177	6
17	Meghalaya	174	8	164	4	160	4	243	6	682	9
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	10	1	0	0	36	2	27	0	97	0
20	Odisha	660	2	1096	115	1228	15	1720	10	1837	6
21	Punjab	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	847	0	859	3	1358	2	1287	5	908	2
25	Telangana	157	1	72	0	136	0	27	0	96	0
26	Tripura	459	4	380	1	323	0	311	0	277	2
27	Uttarakhand	2894	479	3919	621	4724	654	3080	230	2032	109
28	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	2165	351	1839	256	1514	169	1762	146	1217	81
30	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	All India Total	9854	1210	11651	1301	13635	1097	11388	636	13005	700

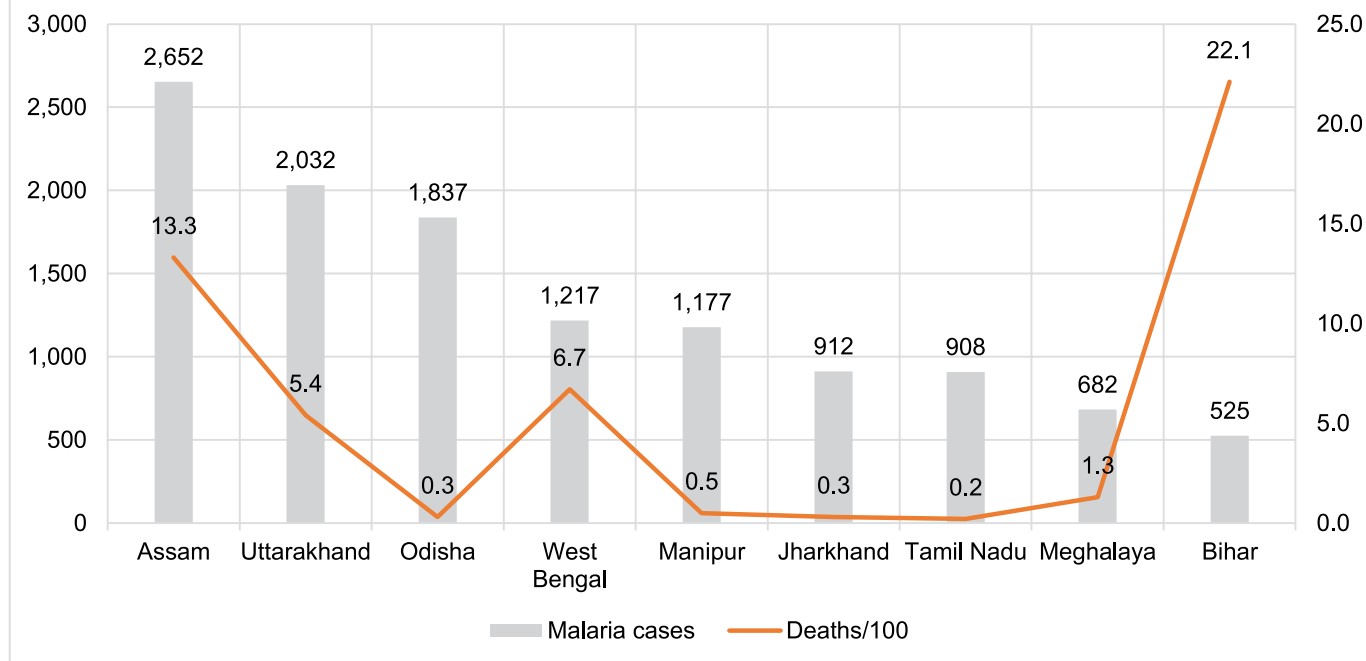
Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, DGHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Figure 3.6 (a) Cases and Deaths Due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome in India



Source: Table 3.1.4(a)

Figure 3.6 (b) : India's annual AES cases & deaths/100 cases



Source: Calculation based on Table 3.1.4(a) Data

Acute encephalitis syndrome (AES) is characterized by an acute onset of fever and clinical neurological manifestation that includes mental confusion, disorientation, delirium, or coma. Based on clinically suspected cases of AES, in India, during 2015-19, with annual fluctuations, its burden ranges between 9000-14000 cases (Table 3.1.4-a). However, AES is mainly confined to certain geographies (Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) with varying case fatality (per hundred cases), as shown in Figure 3.6 (b). In 2019, 18 states & union territories reported zero cases of AES.

3.1.4 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Japanese Encephalitis, 2015 - 2019 (ICD - 10 Code A83.0)

S. No.	State/UT	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019 (P)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	32	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	614	135	427	92	604	87	509	94	642	161
4	Bihar	66	12	100	25	74	11	74	11	16	1
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	2	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	J&K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	116	8	47	5	29	1	66	0	112	3
12	Karnataka	27	1	11	0	26	2	35	5	25	0
13	Kerala	2	1	2	0	1	0	5	2	3	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	7	0	12	1	27	0	6	1	35	10
16	Manipur	6	0	47	1	186	10	57	3	343	6
17	Meghalaya	41	8	47	4	48	4	90	6	186	9
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	10	2	1	0	10	0
20	Odisha	33	2	242	42	79	0	143	0	182	0
21	Punjab	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	53	0	51	0	127	2	147	0	199	1
25	Telangana	8	1	4	0	11	0	20	0	50	0
26	Tripura	28	4	98	1	90	0	59	0	56	2
27	Uttarakhand	351	42	410	73	693	93	323	25	229	18
28	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	342	75	174	39	165	40	140	35	48	9
30	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	All India Total	1730	291	1676	283	2181	254	1678	182	2137	220

Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, DGHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

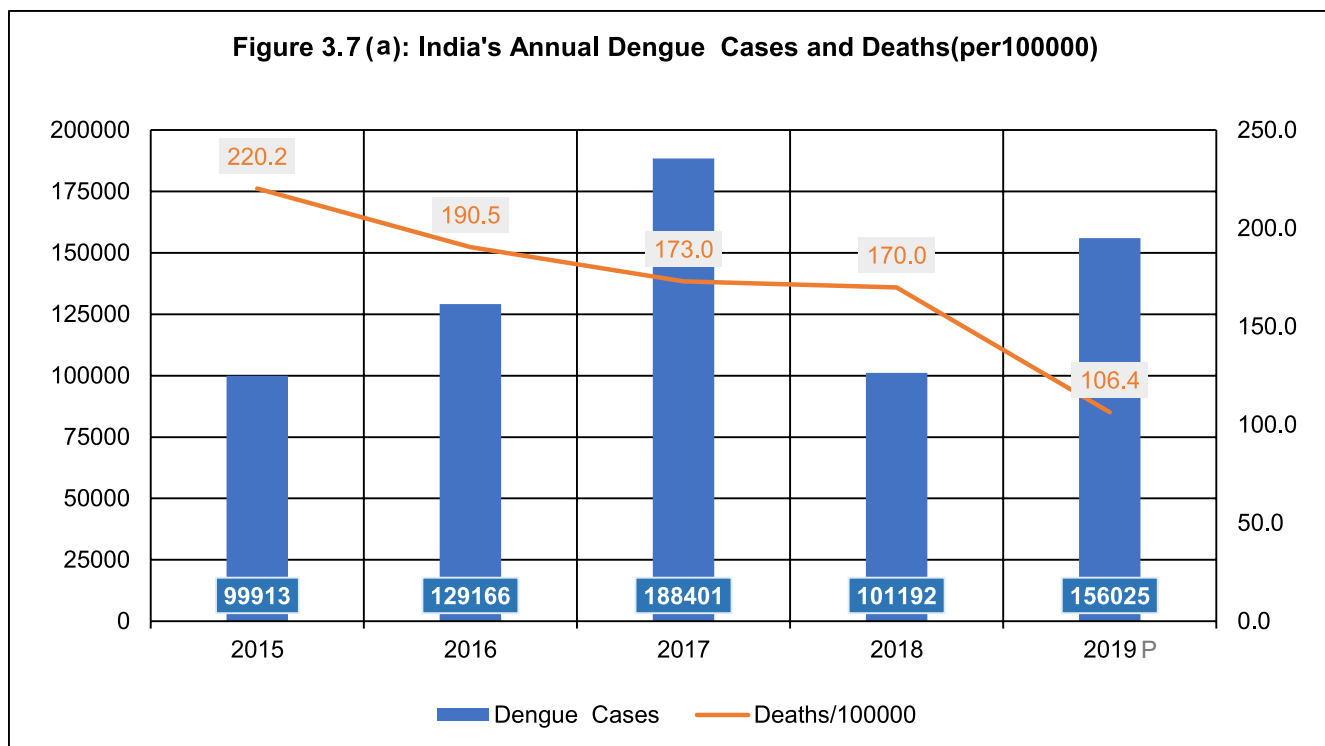
Japanese encephalitis (JE) cases have been reported only from certain States/UTs of the country. . Based on clinically suspected cases of JE, in India, during 2015-19, with minor annual fluctuations, its burden ranges around 2,000 cases and around 200 deaths (10% CF per 100 cases) (Table 3.1.4-b). However, in 2019, burden of JE is more than 100 cases in the following states/UTs, with respective percent CF in the parentheses: Assam (25.1%); Jharkhand (2.7%); Manipur (1.7%); Meghalaya (4.8%); Odisha (0.0%); Tamil Nadu (0.5%); and Uttarakhand (7.9%).

3.1.5 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Dengue in India, 2015 - 2019 (ICD - 10 Code A90 - A91)

S. No.	State/UT	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019 (P)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	3159	2	3417	2	4925	0	4011	0	5286	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1933	1	13	0	18	0	1	0	123	0
3	Assam	1076	1	6157	4	5024	1	166	0	196	0
4	Bihar	1771	0	1912	0	1854	0	2142	0	6561	0
5	Chhattisgarh	384	1	356	0	444	0	2674	10	722	0
6	Goa	293	0	150	0	235	0	335	1	992	0
7	Gujarat	5590	9	8028	14	4753	6	7579	5	17415	17
8	Haryana	9921	13	2493	0	4550	0	1898	0	1207	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	19	1	322	0	452	0	4672	7	344	2
10	J&K	153	0	79	1	488	0	214	0	439	0
11	Jharkhand	102	0	414	1	710	5	463	1	825	0
12	Karnataka	5077	9	6083	8	17844	10	4427	4	16879	13
13	Kerala	4075	25	7439	13	19994	37	4083	32	4652	16
14	Madhya Pradesh	2108	8	3150	12	2666	6	4506	5	4206	2
15	Maharashtra	13	0	172	0	52	0	44	0	66	0
16	Manipur	4936	23	6792	33	7829	65	11011	55	14907	29
17	Meghalaya	52	0	51	1	193	1	14	0	359	0
18	Mizoram	43	0	580	0	136	0	68	0	42	0
19	Nagaland	21	1	142	0	357	0	369	0	8	0
20	Odisha	2450	2	8380	11	4158	6	5198	5	3758	4
21	Punjab	14128	18	10439	15	15398	18	14980	9	10289	14
22	Rajasthan	4043	7	5292	16	8427	14	9587	10	13686	17
23	Sikkim	21	0	82	0	312	0	320	0	271	0
24	Tamil Nadu	4535	12	2531	5	23294	65	4486	13	8495	5
25	Telangana	40	0	102	0	127	0	100	0	110	0
26	Tripura	1831	2	4037	4	5369	0	4592	2	13331	7
27	Uttarakhand	2892	9	15033	42	3092	28	3829	4	10557	26
28	Uttar Pradesh	1655	1	2146	4	849	0	689	3	10622	8
29	West Bengal	8516	14	22865	45	37746	46	0	0	0	0
30	A&N Islands	153	0	92	0	18	0	49	0	168	0
31	Chandigarh	966	1	1246	0	1125	0	301	0	286	0
32	D & N Haveli	15867	60	4431	10	9271	10	7136	4	5077	0
33	Daman & Diu	1154	0	4161	2	2064	0	493	0	1491	2
34	Delhi	165	0	89	0	59	0	163	0	625	2
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	771	0	490	2	4568	7	592	2	2030	2
	All India Total	99913	220	129166	245	188401	325	101192	172	156025	166

Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, DGHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

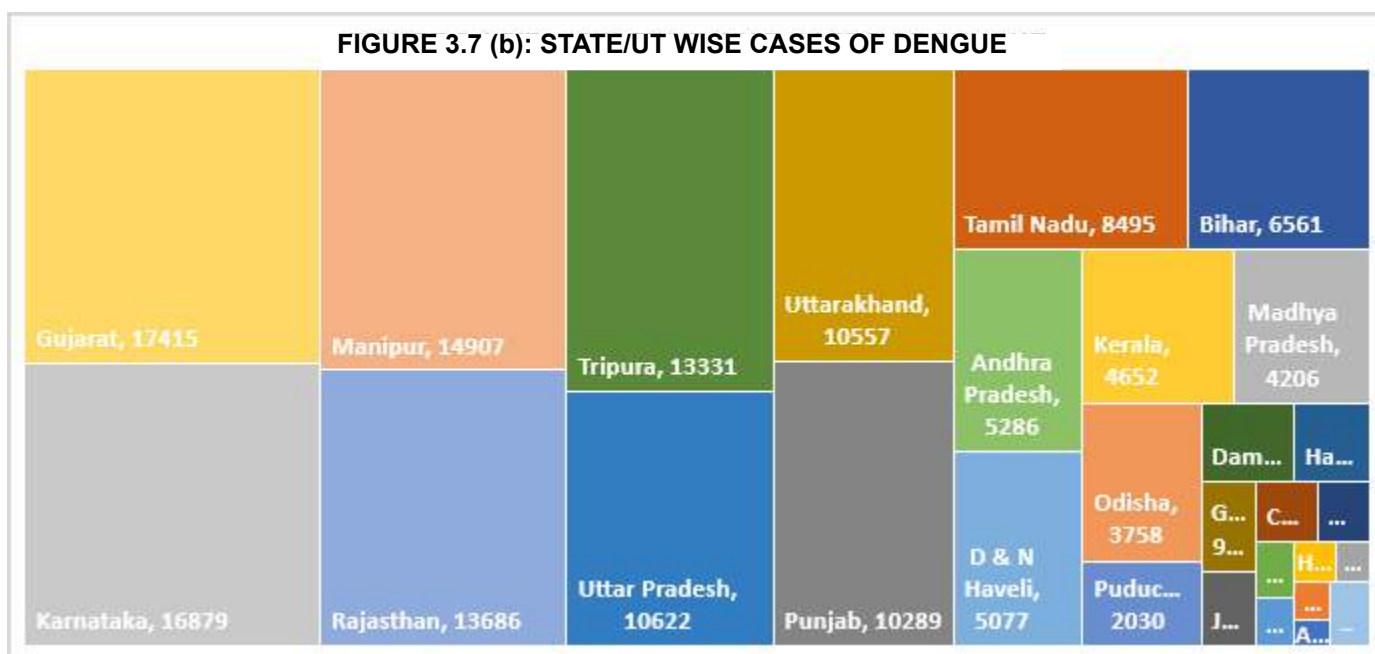
Figure 3.7 (a): India's Annual Dengue Cases and Deaths(per100000)



Source: Table 3.1.5

Dengue transmitted by Aedes Mosquito is a cause of great concern to public health in India. Every year, thousands of individuals are affected and contribute to the burden of health care. Dengue outbreaks have continued since 1950s but severity of disease has increased in the last two decades.

FIGURE 3.7 (b): STATE/UT WISE CASES OF DENGUE



Source: Table 3.1.5

In India during 2015 to 2019, although there is fluctuation in burden of this morbidity (Table 3.1.5), there is definite drop in CF associated with it, from 220 per one lakh cases in 2015 to 106 (per one lakh cases) in 2019 (Figure 3.7 (a)). In 2019, maximum number of dengue cases of around 17,000 were reported from Gujarat and Karnataka, while maximum number of dengue -associated deaths were reported from Manipur and Uttarakhand. A total of 1,56,025 cases and 166 Deaths due to Dengue were reported in 2019.

3.1.6 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Cholera in India, 2018 (January to December) (ICD – 10 Code A00)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	39	0	67	0	106	0
8	Haryana	9	0	12	2	21	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	1	0	0	0	1	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	6	0	6	0	12	0
13	Kerala	3	0	0	0	3	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	1	0	2	0
15	Maharashtra	11	4	11	0	22	4
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	2	0	13	0	15	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	3	0	0	0	3	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	88	0	65	0	153	0
29	West Bengal	85	0	41	0	126	0
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	15	0	9	0	24	0
32	D & N Haveli	1	0	1	0	2	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	75	0	59	0	134	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	339	4	285	2	624	6

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

3.1.6 (b) : State / UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Cholera in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional) (ICD – 10 Code A00)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	55	0	45	0	100	0
8	Haryana	9	0	9	0	18	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	12	0	10	0	22	0
12	Karnataka	893	0	897	0	1790	0
13	Kerala	29	0	43	0	72	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	2114	0	1697	0	3811	0
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	6	0	3	0	9	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	22	0	32	0	54	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	154	0	139	0	293	0
25	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	4518	0	4158	0	8676	0
29	West Bengal	33	0	11	0	44	0
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	3	0	1	0	4	0
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	26	0	32	0	58	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	46	0	27	0	73	0
	Total	7920	0	7104	0	15024	0

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

Cholera is one of the most common monsoon morbidities in India. It is a bacterial infection that is spread by contaminated food and water. Tables 3.1.6 (a) and (b), presents sex-wise distribution of cholera cases and deaths in 2018 and 2019. There is huge difference in number of reported cholera cases and deaths in these two years (624 cases & 6 deaths in 2018 and 15,024 cases and 0 deaths in 2019). This is mainly because Uttar Pradesh reported 8,676 cases in 2019 (when respective figure in 2018 was 153) and Madhya Pradesh with 3,811 cases (when respective figure in 2018 was 2).

**3.1.7 (a) : State/ UT wise Case and Deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases in India, 2018
(January to December) (ICD – 10 Code A09)**

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	593519	39	599954	33	1193473	72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12789	1	10357	0	23146	1
3	Assam	135233	241	99345	154	234578	395
4	Bihar	164726	9	147501	5	312227	14
5	Chhattisgarh	77324	14	71438	6	148762	20
6	Goa	12633	0	10913	0	23546	0
7	Gujarat	373731	0	355401	0	729132	0
8	Haryana	113479	37	105936	18	219415	55
9	Himachal Pradesh	141914	9	158145	5	300059	14
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	157164	1	147009	1	304173	2
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	99892	0	84941	0	184833	0
11	Jharkhand	47414	4	38640	4	86054	8
12	Karnataka	467354	2	455682	2	923036	4
13	Kerala	267986	1	282673	2	550659	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	276875	21	241886	13	518761	34
15	Maharashtra	324154	14	288176	23	612330	37
16	Manipur	14053	10	15006	5	29059	15
17	Meghalaya	55732	3	67336	3	123068	6
18	Mizoram	7207	2	7471	2	14678	4
19	Nagaland	7166	0	7220	0	14386	0
20	Odisha	398360	39	349170	37	747530	76
21	Punjab	85245	30	86282	13	171527	43
22	Rajasthan	539485	0	396925	1	936410	1
23	Sikkim	21494	4	22564	1	44058	5
24	Tamil Nadu	191847	2	183018	6	374865	8
25	Telangana	235496	0	252598	1	488094	1
26	Tripura	39833	2	39728	5	79561	7
27	Uttarakhand	46059	4	44302	1	90361	5
28	Uttar Pradesh	742763	115	572192	114	1314955	229
29	West Bengal	1147888	95	1103264	72	2251152	167
30	A & N Islands	6827	0	5833	0	12660	0
31	Chandigarh	31476	21	25004	26	56480	47
32	D & N Haveli	26043	3	24533	1	50576	4
33	Daman & Diu	7901	0	5931	0	13832	0
34	Delhi	82500	76	73882	51	156382	127
35	Lakshadweep	3492	0	2716	0	6208	0
36	Puducherry	48363	8	45679	0	94042	8
	Total	7005417	807	6428651	605	13434068	1412

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

3.1.7 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	564695	61	573742	57	1138437	118
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8291	0	7612	0	15903	0
3	Assam	399171	207	113267	130	512438	337
4	Bihar	123271	0	117839	0	241110	0
5	Chhattisgarh	85621	23	78661	18	164282	41
6	Goa	13322	0	11801	0	25123	0
7	Gujarat	388306	3	352899	2	741205	5
8	Haryana	97218	60	89589	10	186807	70
9	Himachal Pradesh	170916	13	188405	8	359321	21
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	136827	0	127136	0	263963	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	119173	0	104979	0	224152	0
11	Jharkhand	45422	0	39033	0	84455	0
12	Karnataka	515219	1	501112	1	1016331	2
13	Kerala	285020	5	302215	2	587235	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	203395	4	164726	6	368121	10
15	Maharashtra	316060	80	291727	83	607787	163
16	Manipur	15423	12	16871	7	32294	19
17	Meghalaya	56778	68	71626	66	128404	134
18	Mizoram	6924	0	6782	0	13706	0
19	Nagaland	4548	0	4636	0	9184	0
20	Odisha	269701	37	216708	36	486409	73
21	Punjab	71500	15	75645	9	147145	24
22	Rajasthan	573398	0	464049	0	1037447	0
23	Sikkim	19566	0	20315	0	39881	0
24	Tamil Nadu	216512	4	224559	6	441071	10
25	Telangana	239662	1	253554	3	493216	4
26	Tripura	36582	1	37414	0	73996	1
27	Uttarakhand	42630	2	39094	0	81724	2
28	Uttar Pradesh	647301	1287	518031	921	1165332	2208
29	West Bengal	1139541	91	1070887	50	2210428	141
30	A & N Islands	6371	0	5911	0	12282	0
31	Chandigarh	35774	44	28831	34	64605	78
32	D & N Haveli	22448	1	20871	0	43319	1
33	Daman & Diu	5273	0	4351	0	9624	0
34	Delhi	74575	77	57586	71	132161	148
35	Lakshadweep	2927	0	2356	0	5283	0
36	Puducherry	41419	0	37307	1	78726	1
	Total	7000780	2097	6242127	1521	13242907	3618

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

There has been a decrease in the reported Acute Diarrhoeal Morbidity cases between 2018 and 2019 [Refer Table No. 3.1.7(a)&(b)] with respective case load of 1,34,34,068 and 1,32,42,907, although deaths due to this morbidity have increased from 1,412 in 2018 to 3618 in 2019, with higher deaths reported for males as compared to females. In 2019, West Bengal (with 22,10,428 cases), Uttar Pradesh (with 11,65,332 cases) and Andhra Pradesh (with 11,38,437 cases) are the three major contributors of this morbidity, while Uttar Pradesh (with 2,208 deaths), Assam (with 337 deaths) and Delhi (with 148 deaths) were major contributors of deaths associated with Acute Diarrhoeal Morbidity

**3.1.8 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid) in India, 2018
(January to December) (ICD – 10 Code A01)**

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	75790	4	72700	3	148490	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1293	0	1172	0	2465	0
3	Assam	10663	18	5863	12	16473	30
4	Bihar	78349	1	66934	0	145283	1
5	Chhattisgarh	33411	3	29715	2	63126	5
6	Goa	286	0	244	0	530	0
7	Gujarat	28024	1	28366	0	56390	1
8	Haryana	29213	4	26485	3	55698	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	11894	2	13927	3	25821	5
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	14139	0	13216	0	27355	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	7000	0	5645	0	12645	0
11	Jharkhand	20665	0	18021	0	38686	0
12	Karnataka	66809	0	60341	0	127150	0
13	Kerala	1182	0	1052	0	2234	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	40015	1	32847	2	72862	3
15	Maharashtra	59796	4	56407	5	116203	9
16	Manipur	1781	0	1702	0	3483	0
17	Meghalaya	3335	0	4131	0	7466	0
18	Mizoram	1526	0	1861	0	3387	0
19	Nagaland	4579	0	4510	0	9089	0
20	Odisha	36981	2	27314	3	64295	5
21	Punjab	27914	1	27346	1	55260	2
22	Rajasthan	48451	0	39316	0	87767	0
23	Sikkim	56	0	107	0	163	0
24	Tamil Nadu	22954	1	20822	0	43776	1
25	Telangana	25813	0	25332	0	51145	0
26	Tripura	1845	2	1819	0	3664	2
27	Uttarakhand	17602	2	16083	2	33685	4
28	Uttar Pradesh	429098	126	336905	98	766003	224
29	West Bengal	131377	15	119919	2	251296	17
30	A & N Islands	343	0	297	0	640	0
31	Chandigarh	7129	0	7270	0	14399	0
32	D & N Haveli	4867	0	4379	0	9246	0
33	Daman & Diu	326	0	289	0	615	0
34	Delhi	14335	12	12813	8	27148	20
35	Lakshadweep	38	0	19	0	57	0
36	Puducherry	690	0	617	2	1307	2
	Total	1259569	199	1085786	146	2345302	345

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

3.1.8 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid) in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional) (ICD – 10 Code A01)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	81440	1	77975	2	159415	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1022	0	958	0	1980	0
3	Assam	7882	0	3288	0	11170	0
4	Bihar	61141	0	54168	0	115309	0
5	Chhattisgarh	39545	3	37795	1	77340	4
6	Goa	248	0	203	0	451	0
7	Gujarat	26899	0	27969	0	54868	0
8	Haryana	19296	1	18096	0	37392	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	15101	4	15971	2	31072	6
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	10847	0	9449	0	20296	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	6433	0	5561	0	11994	0
11	Jharkhand	26327	0	24011	0	50338	0
12	Karnataka	72416	0	65894	0	138310	0
13	Kerala	2188	0	1954	0	4142	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	26945	3	20717	1	47662	4
15	Maharashtra	70025	5	63926	2	133951	7
16	Manipur	1563	0	1602	0	3165	0
17	Meghalaya	3454	0	4265	0	7719	0
18	Mizoram	1430	0	1466	0	2896	0
19	Nagaland	3225	0	3307	0	6532	0
20	Odisha	28632	1	21914	0	50546	1
21	Punjab	28693	1	27856	0	56549	1
22	Rajasthan	55119	0	45203	3	100322	3
23	Sikkim	309	0	319	0	628	0
24	Tamil Nadu	15302	0	13811	0	29113	0
25	Telangana	52246	1	54210	0	106456	1
26	Tripura	2043	1	2131	1	4174	2
27	Uttarakhand	19568	1	17254	0	36822	1
28	Uttar Pradesh	477347	118	376984	107	854331	225
29	West Bengal	134551	10	118750	4	253301	14
30	A & N Islands	471	0	554	0	1025	0
31	Chandigarh	7956	16	7301	15	15257	31
32	D & N Haveli	802	0	698	0	1500	0
33	Daman & Diu	411	0	354	0	765	0
34	Delhi	9137	10	8068	10	17205	20
35	Lakshadweep	68	0	47	0	115	0
36	Puducherry	771	2	729	2	1500	4
	Total	1310853	178	1134758	150	2445611	328

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

There is no much difference in number of reported cases of Enteric Fever (Typhoid) and associated deaths between 2018 and 2019 (2345302 cases & 345 deaths in 2018 and 2445611 cases & 328 deaths in 2019) [Refer Table No. 3.1.8(a)&(b)]. In 2019, Uttar Pradesh (with 854,331 cases) and West Bengal (with 253,301 cases) are the two major contributors of this morbidity, while Uttar Pradesh (with 225 deaths) and Chandigarh (with 31 deaths) were two major contributors of deaths associated with this morbidity.

**3.1.9 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Acute Respiratory Infection in India, 2018
(January to December) (ICD – 10 Code J00-J06, J10, J11 & J20-J22)**

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	1577483	380	1572414	207	3149897	587
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17863	0	16015	0	33878	0
3	Assam	13634	174	10466	76	24100	250
4	Bihar	532658	0	540604	2	1073262	2
5	Chhattisgarh	246949	13	237469	3	484418	16
6	Goa	44701	43	43863	10	88564	53
7	Gujarat	1134474	3	1073736	0	2208210	3
8	Haryana	535459	28	523757	10	1059216	38
9	Himachal Pradesh	752234	97	842509	48	1594743	145
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	140821	0	130026	0	270847	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	333415	0	303495	0	636910	0
11	Jharkhand	152894	9	126547	1	279441	10
12	Karnataka	1226672	67	1196606	42	2423278	109
13	Kerala	2859654	27	2998166	8	5857820	35
14	Madhya Pradesh	611270	61	554829	26	1166099	87
15	Maharashtra	987734	6	817548	4	1805282	10
16	Manipur	26818	18	27290	10	54108	28
17	Meghalaya	152917	6	199526	0	352443	6
18	Mizoram	17105	32	18726	13	35831	45
19	Nagaland	17615	3	18417	3	36032	6
20	Odisha	1305015	37	1056524	21	2361539	58
21	Punjab	280114	19	284414	5	564528	24
22	Rajasthan	2683699	12	2081106	13	4764805	25
23	Sikkim	48623	4	51125	12	99748	16
24	Tamil Nadu	1051813	36	1027777	29	2079590	65
25	Telangana	360895	0	379114	0	740009	0
26	Tripura	116230	10	119695	8	235925	18
27	Uttarakhand	94578	56	96127	30	190705	86
28	Uttar Pradesh	1688773	454	1310241	245	2999014	699
29	West Bengal	2279282	378	2097811	324	4377093	702
30	A & N Islands	19113	4	17592	3	36705	7
31	Chandigarh	85105	25	71727	10	156832	35
32	D & N Haveli	41529	5	32956	3	74485	8
33	Daman & Diu	44561	0	34356	0	78917	0
34	Delhi	219169	296	204191	196	423360	492
35	Lakshadweep	17920	0	15454	0	33374	0
36	Puducherry	505022	19	480941	14	985963	33
	Total	22223811	2322	20613160	1376	42836971	3698

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

3.1.9 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Acute Respiratory Infection in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional) (ICD – 10 Code J00-J06, J10, J11 & J20-J22)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	1507251	295	1479244	181	2986495	476
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11652	0	10588	0	22240	0
3	Assam	12144	53	9489	33	21633	86
4	Bihar	398714	4	385074	10	783788	14
5	Chhattisgarh	275486	14	259206	10	534692	24
6	Goa	49103	21	48262	11	97365	32
7	Gujarat	1194551	0	1120529	0	2315080	0
8	Haryana	481989	65	464880	27	946869	92
9	Himachal Pradesh	820007	73	910776	50	1730783	123
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	127784	0	119711	0	247495	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	390770	0	349898	0	740668	0
11	Jharkhand	189616	0	159465	0	349081	0
12	Karnataka	1243529	65	1209497	39	2453026	104
13	Kerala	2740367	33	2876936	35	5617303	68
14	Madhya Pradesh	394922	29	369428	25	764350	54
15	Maharashtra	952956	21	749510	20	1702466	41
16	Manipur	27188	14	27795	7	54983	21
17	Meghalaya	177817	98	236292	77	414109	175
18	Mizoram	15521	2	16511	3	32032	5
19	Nagaland	11127	0	11527	0	22654	0
20	Odisha	1014746	42	835669	23	1850415	65
21	Punjab	236710	12	246258	4	482968	16
22	Rajasthan	3020384	19	2325676	29	5346060	48
23	Sikkim	46487	2	46841	6	93328	8
24	Tamil Nadu	1002591	42	975373	19	1977964	61
25	Telangana	339151	3	341862	2	681013	5
26	Tripura	121869	44	120240	26	242109	70
27	Uttarakhand	102669	37	100713	26	203382	63
28	Uttar Pradesh	1507193	342	1193356	226	2700549	568
29	West Bengal	2183259	555	1966118	329	4149377	884
30	A & N Islands	26101	3	23665	0	49766	3
31	Chandigarh	101663	39	88223	31	189886	70
32	D & N Haveli	42984	3	35493	4	78477	7
33	Daman & Diu	23496	0	15660	0	39156	0
34	Delhi	146518	216	132905	143	279423	359
35	Lakshadweep	18097	0	16693	0	34790	0
36	Puducherry	379436	97	364774	42	744210	139
	Total	21335848	2243	19644137	1438	40979985	3681

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

Acute Respiratory Infection is an infection that may interfere with normal breathing process has two types “upper” and “lower” infection. This infection is particularly dangerous to children, older adults, and people with immune system disorders. It is the topmost leading cause of morbidity in India with an annual case load of around 4 crores in 2018 and 2019 (Tables 3.1.9-a&b). The burden of this morbidity is slightly higher among males as compared to females. The CF associated with this morbidity is 9/100,000 cases in India during 2018-19. In 2019, burden of this morbidity is above 50 lakh cases in Kerala and Rajasthan, while CF associated with it is highest in Assam (398/100,000 cases) and Delhi (129/100,000 cases).

3.1.10 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Tetanus Neonatal in India, 2018 (January to December) (ICD – 10 Code A33)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	0	2	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	5	0	5	0
5	Chhattisgarh	6	0	2	0	8	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	2	0	0	0	2	0
12	Karnataka	1	0	1	0	2	0
13	Kerala	0	0	1	0	1	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	0	3	0	14	0
15	Maharashtra	3	0	3	0	6	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	1	59	2	59	3
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	1	0	0	0	1	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	20	0	12	0	32	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Telangana	17	0	8	0	25	0
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0	0	2	0
29	West Bengal	6	0	12	0	18	0
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	1	0
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	71	2	107	2	178	4

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

3.1.10 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Tetanus Neonatal in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional) (ICD – 10 Code A33)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	2	9	0	18	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	2	0	1	0	3	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2	0	0	0	2	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	0
15	Maharashtra	2	0	3	0	5	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	8	1	16	1	24	2
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	10	0	7	0	17	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	2	0	1	0	3	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	36	3	37	1	73	4

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

Tables 3.1.10(a)&(b) presents sex-wise distribution of cases and deaths due to Tetanus-Neonatal in 2018 and 2019. There is huge difference in number of reported cases due to this morbidity in these two years (178 cases & 4 deaths in 2018 and 73 cases & 4 deaths in 2019). A lot of cases have come down in 2019 from 2018. In 2019 out of the total four deaths, two deaths each were reported from Meghalaya and Andhra Pradesh.

**3.1.11 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Tetanus Other than Neonatal in India, 2018
(January to December) (ICD – 10 Code A35)**

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	43	3	16	2	59	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	4933	0	2791	0	7724	0
4	Bihar	23	0	14	1	37	1
5	Chhattisgarh	4	0	6	0	10	0
6	Goa	23	0	10	0	33	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	1	0	1	0
8	Haryana	3	0	5	0	8	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	18	0	17	0	35	0
12	Karnataka	63	8	27	3	90	11
13	Kerala	2	1	0	0	2	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	93	3	69	3	162	6
15	Maharashtra	142	2	88	2	230	4
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	33	0	19	0	52	0
18	Mizoram	1	0	1	0	2	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	10	2	5	1	15	3
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	17	1	17	0	34	1
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Telangana	155	0	77	0	232	0
26	Tripura	1	1	0	0	1	1
27	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	1	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	160	4	96	8	256	12
29	West Bengal	24	3	19	5	43	8
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	14	1	10	0	24	1
32	D & N Haveli	3	2	1	0	4	2
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	37	13	9	2	46	15
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	5803	44	3298	27	9101	71

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

3.1.11 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Tetanus Other than Neonatal in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional) (ICD – 10 Code A35)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	25	3	15	0	40	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	4740	0	3328	0	8068	0
4	Bihar	19	1	11	1	30	2
5	Chhattisgarh	3	0	2	0	5	0
6	Goa	36	0	12	0	48	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	179	0	111	0	290	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	501	0	361	0	862	0
12	Karnataka	48	8	43	3	91	11
13	Kerala	2	0	0	0	2	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	197	0	154	0	351	0
15	Maharashtra	272	0	144	0	416	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	37	0	20	0	57	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	8	3	1	0	9	3
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	3	0	2	0	5	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	11	2	12	0	23	2
25	Telangana	39	0	10	0	49	0
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	70	0	39	0	109	0
29	West Bengal	10	4	15	1	25	5
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	30	0	8	1	38	1
32	D & N Haveli	4	0	2	1	6	1
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	2	1	0	0	2	1
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6236	22	4290	7	10526	29

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

Tetanus other than Neonatal morbidity has affected around 10,000 people in India in 2018 and 2019 (Tables 3.1.11-a&b), although number of deaths associated with this morbidity have dropped from 71 in 2018 to 29 in 2019. The burden and associated case fatality rate are high among males as compared to females. In 2019, burden of this morbidity is 8,068 in Assam followed by 862 in Jharkhand. Eighteen states & UTs reported zero case load. With a single digit case load, case fatality is highest in Delhi and Odisha.

3.1.12 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Diphtheria in India, 2018 (January to December) (ICD – 10 Code A36)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	39	2	28	3	67	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	6431	0	2652	0	9083	0
4	Bihar	20	1	12	1	32	2
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2	0	3	0	5	0
8	Haryana	54	0	46	0	100	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	1	0	2	0	3	0
12	Karnataka	33	1	30	0	63	1
13	Kerala	31	1	16	0	47	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	5	0	9	0	14	0
15	Maharashtra	16	0	6	0	22	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	2	0
18	Mizoram	1	0	1	0	2	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	1	0	1	0
21	Punjab	44	0	40	0	84	0
22	Rajasthan	312	3	269	3	581	6
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	4	2	0	0	4	2
25	Telangana	43	0	46	0	89	0
26	Tripura	9	0	7	0	16	0
27	Uttarakhand	16	0	12	0	28	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	24	1	35	0	59	1
29	West Bengal	165	0	186	2	351	2
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	18	4	10	2	28	6
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	515	83	442	73	957	156
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	7785	98	3853	84	11638	182

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT

3.1.12 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Diphtheria in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional) (ICD – 10 Code A36)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	61	1	50	0	111	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	7071	0	2953	0	10024	0
4	Bihar	9	0	5	0	14	0
5	Chhattisgarh	2	0	2	0	4	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	219	0	223	0	442	0
8	Haryana	139	0	134	0	273	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	41	0	14	0	55	0
12	Karnataka	38	0	31	0	69	0
13	Kerala	60	5	63	0	123	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	126	0	104	0	230	0
15	Maharashtra	10	0	5	0	15	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	2	0	3	0	5	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	41	0	37	2	78	2
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	100	3	59	2	159	5
25	Telangana	55	0	62	0	117	0
26	Tripura	1	0	0	0	1	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	44	0	22	0	66	0
29	West Bengal	13	1	42	2	55	3
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	7	0	3	0	10	0
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	232	25	170	16	402	41
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	1	0	4	0	5	0
	Total	8272	35	3986	22	12258	57

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

Note: NA - Not available

There is slight increase in number of reported Diphtheria cases between 2018 and 2019 [Refer Table No 3.1.12-(a)&(b) with respective case load of 11,638 and 12,258 cases, although deaths due to this morbidity have declined by three-fold from 182 in 2018 to 57 in 2019. Both mortality and morbidity are higher among males as compared to females. In 2019, more than 82% of this morbidity is confined to Assam (with 10,024 cases. However, with fewer cases, the case fatality is highest in Delhi (102/1000 cases) and Kerala (41/1000 cases).

3.1.13 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Whooping Cough in India, 2018 (January to December) (ICD – 10 Code A37)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	113	0	74	0	187	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18	0	16	0	34	0
3	Assam	3116	0	1573	0	4689	0
4	Bihar	80	0	48	0	128	0
5	Chhattisgarh	857	0	834	0	1691	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2	0	2	0	4	0
8	Haryana	95	0	69	2	164	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	60	0	42	0	102	0
11	Jharkhand	1892	0	1480	0	3372	0
12	Karnataka	721	0	647	0	1368	0
13	Kerala	42	0	31	0	73	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	948	0	699	0	1647	0
15	Maharashtra	193	0	183	0	376	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	390	0	389	0	779	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	9	0	4	0	13	0
20	Odisha	336	0	230	0	566	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	401	0	344	0	745	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Telangana	332	0	262	0	594	0
26	Tripura	2	0	1	0	3	0
27	Uttarakhand	139	0	156	0	295	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	573	0	409	0	982	0
29	West Bengal	520	0	361	0	881	0
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	37	2	17	2	54	4
32	D & N Haveli	49	0	27	0	76	0
33	Daman & Diu	9	0	9	0	18	0
34	Delhi	23	1	19	1	42	2
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	10957	3	7926	5	18883	8

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

3.1.13 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Whooping Cough in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional) (ICD – 10 Code A37)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	233	0	209	0	442	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0	17	0	32	0
3	Assam	3661	15	2032	9	5693	24
4	Bihar	54	0	29	0	83	0
5	Chhattisgarh	902	0	805	0	1707	0
6	Goa	1	0	0	0	1	0
7	Gujarat	7	0	9	0	16	0
8	Haryana	50	0	33	0	83	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	27	0	18	0	45	0
11	Jharkhand	705	0	663	0	1368	0
12	Karnataka	378	0	397	0	775	0
13	Kerala	19	0	23	0	42	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	471	0	281	0	752	0
15	Maharashtra	139	0	131	0	270	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	412	0	511	0	923	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	47	0	34	0	81	0
20	Odisha	209	0	185	0	394	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	231	0	144	0	375	0
23	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1	0	2	0	3	0
25	Telangana	839	0	644	0	1483	0
26	Tripura	1	0	0	0	1	0
27	Uttarakhand	111	0	145	0	256	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	172	0	135	0	307	0
29	West Bengal	59	0	45	0	104	0
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	10	0	7	0	17	0
32	D & N Haveli	36	0	27	0	63	0
33	Daman & Diu	123	0	62	0	185	0
34	Delhi	3	0	0	0	3	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		8917	15	6588	9	15505	24

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

Tables 3.1.13(a)&(b), presents sex-wise distribution of cases and deaths due to Whooping Cough in India, in 2018 and 2019, with a case load of around 18,883 cases in 2018 and 15,505 cases in 2019. Overall, there is slight reduction in the total cases within the country. Case load is slightly higher in males as compared to females. However, there is almost a three-fold increase of CF (42/100,000 cases in 2018 to 160/100000 cases in 2019). In 2019, all the 24 deaths due to this morbidity was reported from Assam when there were zero deaths despite 4,689 cases in the state in 2018.

3.1.14 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Measles in India, 2018 (January to December) (ICD – 10 Code B05)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	114	0	70	0	184	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25	0	10	0	35	0
3	Assam	1464	0	897	0	2361	0
4	Bihar	357	1	249	0	606	1
5	Chhattisgarh	10	0	2	0	12	0
6	Goa	8	0	7	0	15	0
7	Gujarat	479	0	390	0	869	0
8	Haryana	203	0	149	0	352	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	0	12	0	24	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	63	0	47	0	110	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	1088	0	952	0	2040	0
11	Jharkhand	300	0	159	0	459	0
12	Karnataka	128	0	118	0	246	0
13	Kerala	165	0	141	0	306	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	256	1	177	1	433	2
15	Maharashtra	1209	0	762	2	1971	2
16	Manipur	232	0	251	0	483	0
17	Meghalaya	106	0	113	0	219	0
18	Mizoram	98	1	99	0	197	1
19	Nagaland	287	0	310	0	597	0
20	Odisha	123	0	94	0	217	0
21	Punjab	1	0	2	0	3	0
22	Rajasthan	678	2	390	1	1068	3
23	Sikkim	45	0	27	0	72	0
24	Tamil Nadu	21	0	13	0	34	0
25	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	135	0	150	0	285	0
27	Uttarakhand	66	0	90	0	156	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	799	0	550	0	1349	0
29	West Bengal	2528	6	2358	2	4886	8
30	A & N Islands	11	0	4	0	15	0
31	Chandigarh	29	0	19	1	48	1
32	D & N Haveli	7	0	3	1	10	1
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	1	0	1	0
34	Delhi	806	8	567	4	1373	12
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Total	11853	19	9184	12	21037	31

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

3.1.14 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Measles in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional) (ICD – 10 Code B05)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	41	0	37	0	78	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17	0	20	0	37	0
3	Assam	1155	4	560	1	1715	5
4	Bihar	329	4	269	2	598	6
5	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1	0	2	0
6	Goa	43	0	45	0	88	0
7	Gujarat	316	0	209	0	525	0
8	Haryana	62	0	35	0	97	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	24	0	10	0	34	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	301	0	254	0	555	0
11	Jharkhand	255	0	157	0	412	0
12	Karnataka	184	0	122	0	306	0
13	Kerala	257	1	176	0	433	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	818	0	498	0	1316	0
15	Maharashtra	242	0	165	0	407	0
16	Manipur	55	0	54	0	109	0
17	Meghalaya	26	0	36	0	62	0
18	Mizoram	64	0	58	0	122	0
19	Nagaland	8	0	14	0	22	0
20	Odisha	49	0	41	0	90	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	163	0	66	0	229	0
23	Sikkim	9	0	9	0	18	0
24	Tamil Nadu	21	0	20	0	41	0
25	Telangana	6	0	3	0	9	0
26	Tripura	24	0	12	0	36	0
27	Uttarakhand	30	0	10	0	40	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	83	0	61	0	144	0
29	West Bengal	2827	1	2166	3	4993	4
30	A & N Islands	2	0	1	0	3	0
31	Chandigarh	26	0	28	0	54	0
32	D & N Haveli	1	0	3	0	4	0
33	Daman & Diu	14	0	0	0	14	0
34	Delhi	155	0	86	0	241	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	2	0
	Total	7610	10	5226	6	12836	16

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

There is almost 39% decrease in number of reported Measles cases between 2018 (21037 cases) and 2019 (12836 cases) [Refer Tables 3.1.14(a)&(b)] in India. Both mortality and morbidity are higher among males as compared to females.

**3.1.15 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Viral Hepatitis (All Causes) in India, 2018
(January to December) (ICD – 10 Code B15-B19)**

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	5132	92	3685	49	8817	141
2	Arunachal Pradesh	41	0	29	0	70	0
3	Assam	3260	3	1670	0	4930	3
4	Bihar	1977	1	3633	0	5610	1
5	Chhattisgarh	357	7	256	0	613	7
6	Goa	176	1	37	0	213	1
7	Gujarat	4071	0	3254	0	7325	0
8	Haryana	5183	9	4287	5	9470	14
9	Himachal Pradesh	563	2	472	2	1035	4
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	924	0	816	0	1740	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	1322	0	1137	0	2459	0
11	Jharkhand	108	0	82	1	190	1
12	Karnataka	2829	7	2188	1	5017	8
13	Kerala	3414	7	2169	0	5583	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	4578	2	2817	1	7395	3
15	Maharashtra	5507	1	3722	1	9229	2
16	Manipur	147	0	151	0	298	0
17	Meghalaya	277	4	217	0	494	4
18	Mizoram	182	2	117	0	299	2
19	Nagaland	185	0	138	0	323	0
20	Odisha	1334	8	789	2	2123	10
21	Punjab	10887	18	6022	7	16909	25
22	Rajasthan	853	0	620	0	1473	0
23	Sikkim	105	0	101	0	206	0
24	Tamil Nadu	861	0	528	0	1389	0
25	Telangana	12	0	12	0	24	0
26	Tripura	46	0	32	0	78	0
27	Uttarakhand	4706	15	4068	8	8774	23
28	Uttar Pradesh	14796	24	10077	18	24873	42
29	West Bengal	2284	70	1420	11	3704	81
30	A & N Islands	56	1	55	0	111	1
31	Chandigarh	1176	7	500	3	1676	10
32	D & N Haveli	28	5	19	0	47	5
33	Daman & Diu	91	0	69	0	160	0
34	Delhi	7231	111	5152	69	12383	180
35	Lakshadweep	4	0	3	0	7	0
36	Puducherry	151	5	88	1	239	6
	Total	84854	402	60432	179	145286	581

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

3.1.15 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Viral Hepatitis (All Causes) in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional) (ICD – 10 Code B15-B19)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	8431	232	7360	158	15791	141
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24	0	22	0	46	0
3	Assam	1861	28	764	5	2625	3
4	Bihar	1281	0	4233	0	5514	1
5	Chhattisgarh	1137	14	1024	0	2161	7
6	Goa	56	0	45	0	101	1
7	Gujarat	3433	0	2593	0	6026	0
8	Haryana	8938	6	8585	4	17523	14
9	Himachal Pradesh	894	5	769	1	1663	4
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	431	0	275	0	706	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	1308	0	1252	0	2560	0
11	Jharkhand	192	0	83	0	275	1
12	Karnataka	2755	0	2189	0	4944	8
13	Kerala	4928	3	3534	2	8462	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	3389	1	2367	0	5756	3
15	Maharashtra	4191	2	2777	0	6968	2
16	Manipur	254	0	235	1	489	0
17	Meghalaya	128	0	81	0	209	4
18	Mizoram	148	0	133	0	281	2
19	Nagaland	180	0	144	0	324	0
20	Odisha	666	5	417	1	1083	6
21	Punjab	10650	1	5043	0	15693	25
22	Rajasthan	1305	5	1104	3	2409	0
23	Sikkim	26	0	15	1	41	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1136	3	674	0	1810	0
25	Telangana	121	0	112	0	233	0
26	Tripura	56	0	60	0	116	0
27	Uttarakhand	4897	16	4123	5	9020	23
28	Uttar Pradesh	14749	33	10866	17	25615	42
29	West Bengal	2693	67	2608	15	5301	81
30	A & N Islands	62	0	33	1	95	1
31	Chandigarh	1124	21	639	11	1763	32
32	D & N Haveli	44	2	42	0	86	5
33	Daman & Diu	53	0	72	0	125	0
34	Delhi	4703	51	2097	19	6800	180
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	371	0	235	1	606	6
	Total	86615	495	66605	245	153220	599

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

During 2018 and 2019 India reported around 1.5 lakh Viral Hepatitis (All Causes) cases (Tables 3.1.15-a&b). Both mortality and morbidity is higher among males as compared to females. In 2019, Uttar Pradesh (with 25,615 cases), Haryana (with 17,523 cases), Andhra Pradesh (with 15,791 cases) and Punjab (with 15,693 cases) were major contributors to nation's Viral Hepatitis burden. In terms of deaths, Dadra & Nagar Haveli (with 86 cases and 58/1000 CF) and Meghalaya (with 209 cases and 19/1000 CF) recorded highest.

**3.1.16 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Rabies in India, 2018 (January to December)
(ICD – 10 Code A82)**

S. No.	State/UT	Male	Female	Total
		Cases/Deaths	Cases/Deaths	Cases/Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	1	13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	3	0	3
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	19	4	23
13	Kerala	2	3	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	2
15	Maharashtra	0	2	2
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	1	0	1
20	Odisha	1	0	1
21	Punjab	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	6	0	6
25	Telangana	0	0	0
26	Tripura	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	33	13	46
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
34	Delhi	11	2	13
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0
	Total	89	27	116

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

Note: Number of deaths are equal to number of cases.

3.1.16 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Rabies in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional) (ICD – 10 Code A82)

S. No.	State/UT	Male	Female	Total
		Cases/Deaths	Cases/Deaths	Cases/Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	4	15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	3	0	3
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	4
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	24	4	28
13	Kerala	1	1	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	1
15	Maharashtra	1	0	1
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Odisha	3	1	4
21	Punjab	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	4	2	6
25	Telangana	0	0	0
26	Tripura	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	1	0	1
28	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	25	16	41
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	2	3	5
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
34	Delhi	5	2	7
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0
	Total	84	34	118

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

Note: Number of Deaths equals to Number of cases

Rabies which has 100 % case fatality rate has accounted for 116 and 118 deaths in 2018 and 2019 respectively with male predominance. [Refer Table 3.1.6 (a)&(b)]

**3.1.17 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Pneumonia (All Causes) in India, 2018
(January to December) (ICD – 10 Code J12-J18)**

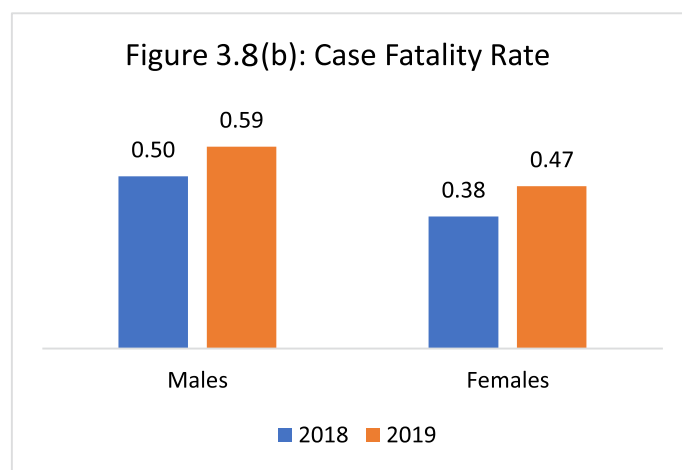
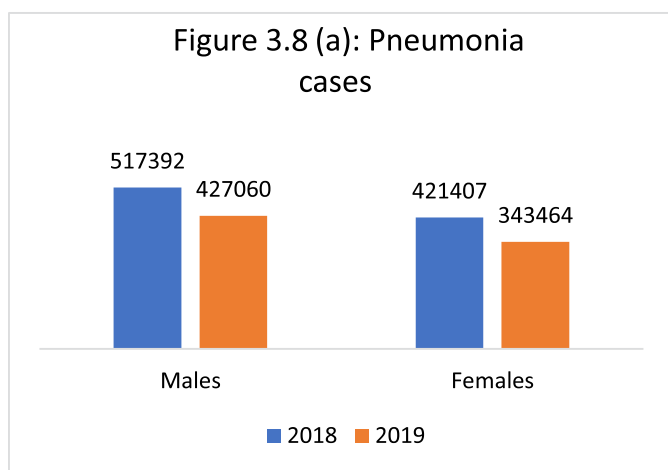
S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	20203	224	17546	141	37749	365
2	Arunachal Pradesh	403	0	304	0	707	0
3	Assam	10117	92	6458	43	16575	135
4	Bihar	13868	16	10270	9	24138	25
5	Chhattisgarh	3936	26	3421	21	7357	47
6	Goa	1511	50	1287	24	2798	74
7	Gujarat	2847	2	2312	1	5159	3
8	Haryana	7843	23	6200	11	14043	34
9	Himachal Pradesh	6535	62	6250	45	12785	107
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	4432	3	4046	6	8478	9
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	2530	0	2310	0	4840	0
11	Jharkhand	1564	2	1249	2	2813	4
12	Karnataka	11539	88	9372	54	20911	142
13	Kerala	3323	24	3084	20	6407	44
14	Madhya Pradesh	31077	64	22902	40	53979	104
15	Maharashtra	5649	15	4953	12	10602	27
16	Manipur	608	0	478	0	1086	0
17	Meghalaya	1914	23	1874	16	3788	39
18	Mizoram	1392	23	1182	9	2574	32
19	Nagaland	763	0	685	1	1448	1
20	Odisha	13089	172	9826	109	22915	281
21	Punjab	4988	15	4104	7	9092	22
22	Rajasthan	88024	59	63379	39	151403	98
23	Sikkim	160	0	127	0	287	0
24	Tamil Nadu	6276	489	5487	268	11763	757
25	Telangana	3343	2	3222	0	6565	2
26	Tripura	721	10	596	7	1317	17
27	Uttarakhand	6406	0	5959	0	12365	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	89890	71	68526	55	158416	126
29	West Bengal	139080	405	127465	255	266545	660
30	A & N Islands	81	21	60	2	141	23
31	Chandigarh	12704	132	9792	83	22496	215
32	D & N Haveli	73	10	65	13	138	23
33	Daman & Diu	54	1	37	1	91	2
34	Delhi	19794	424	16065	299	35859	723
35	Lakshadweep	24	0	32	0	56	0
36	Puducherry	631	47	482	27	1113	74
	Total	517392	2595	421407	1620	938799	4215

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

**3.1.17 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Pneumonia (All Causes) in India, 2019
(January to December) (Provisional) (ICD – 10 Code J12-J18)**

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	21978	255	17795	196	39773	451
2	Arunachal Pradesh	208	0	179	0	387	0
3	Assam	6556	40	3694	19	10250	59
4	Bihar	5760	7	4535	3	10295	10
5	Chhattisgarh	2931	41	2404	15	5335	56
6	Goa	2268	54	2012	33	4280	87
7	Gujarat	2214	1	1690	1	3904	2
8	Haryana	5569	37	4482	15	10051	52
9	Himachal Pradesh	6332	65	5806	39	12138	104
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	4239	2	3568	1	7807	3
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	2948	0	2822	0	5770	0
11	Jharkhand	6624	0	3551	0	10175	0
12	Karnataka	15243	203	11217	104	26460	307
13	Kerala	2479	24	2386	30	4865	54
14	Madhya Pradesh	26834	20	23106	14	49940	34
15	Maharashtra	13279	4	9721	4	23000	8
16	Manipur	238	0	198	0	436	0
17	Meghalaya	1737	22	1732	14	3469	36
18	Mizoram	1579	3	1342	1	2921	4
19	Nagaland	378	0	328	0	706	0
20	Odisha	11158	121	8039	87	19197	208
21	Punjab	3934	9	3489	4	7423	13
22	Rajasthan	74288	77	54687	55	128975	132
23	Sikkim	116	0	145	0	261	0
24	Tamil Nadu	5366	418	4634	244	10000	662
25	Telangana	3101	1	3344	1	6445	2
26	Tripura	817	13	743	10	1560	23
27	Uttarakhand	6987	3	6042	5	13029	8
28	Uttar Pradesh	86945	44	72293	30	159238	74
29	West Bengal	75690	503	64760	318	140450	821
30	A & N Islands	119	17	136	14	255	31
31	Chandigarh	13341	134	10187	97	23528	231
32	D & N Haveli	153	6	116	9	269	15
33	Daman & Diu	26	0	15	0	41	0
34	Delhi	10579	340	8169	226	18748	566
35	Lakshadweep	51	0	22	0	73	0
36	Puducherry	4995	48	4075	35	9070	83
	Total	427060	2512	343464	1624	770524	4136

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.



Source: Table 3.1.17 (b)

Pneumonia is an inflammatory condition of the lung primarily affecting the small air sacs known as alveoli. Symptoms include: productive or dry cough, chest pain, fever and difficulty breathing. Children and older adults are affected mostly by this morbidity. Figure 3.8 (a),(b) presents gender- wise distribution of pneumonia cases and deaths in India, in 2018 and 2019. Cases are slightly more in males as compared to females both in 2018 and 2019 Figure 3.8 (a). While the overall number of cases reduced for both males and females from 2018 to 2019, however the case fatality rate (Figure 3.8 (b)) increased from 0.5 (50%) in 2018 to 0.59 (59%) in 2019 for males and 0.38 (38%) to 0.47 (47%) for females. State-wise distribution of cases [Refer Tables 3.1.17 (a)]&(b) indicate that : Uttar Pradesh (with 158,416 cases in 2018 and 159,238 in 2019); West Bengal (with 266,545 cases in 2018 and 140,450 in 2019); and Rajasthan (with 151,403 cases in 2018 and 128,975 in 2019) are the biggest contributors of morbidity.

**3.1.18 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Meningococcal Meningitis in India, 2018
(January to December) (ICD – 10 Code A39.0+ (G 01*))**

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	465	29	293	16	758	45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	326	0	173	0	499	0
5	Chhattisgarh	16	0	9	0	25	0
6	Goa	5	0	2	0	7	0
7	Gujarat	1	0	0	0	1	0
8	Haryana	208	2	127	0	335	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	1	0
12	Karnataka	83	0	70	0	153	0
13	Kerala	3	0	2	1	5	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	6	0	38	0	44	0
15	Maharashtra	36	0	30	0	66	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1	0	6	0	7	0
18	Mizoram	4	0	10	2	14	2
19	Nagaland	13	0	7	0	20	0
20	Odisha	110	1	51	0	161	1
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	24	1	22	2	46	3
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	6	0	3	1	9	1
25	Telangana	1	0	2	0	3	0
26	Tripura	2	0	0	0	2	0
27	Uttarakhand	2	0	10	0	12	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	153	1	130	2	283	3
29	West Bengal	551	44	416	36	967	80
30	A & N Islands	14	1	7	0	21	1
31	Chandigarh	21	5	16	5	37	10
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	16	2	30	1	46	3
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	2	0	2	0
	Total	2068	86	1456	66	3524	152

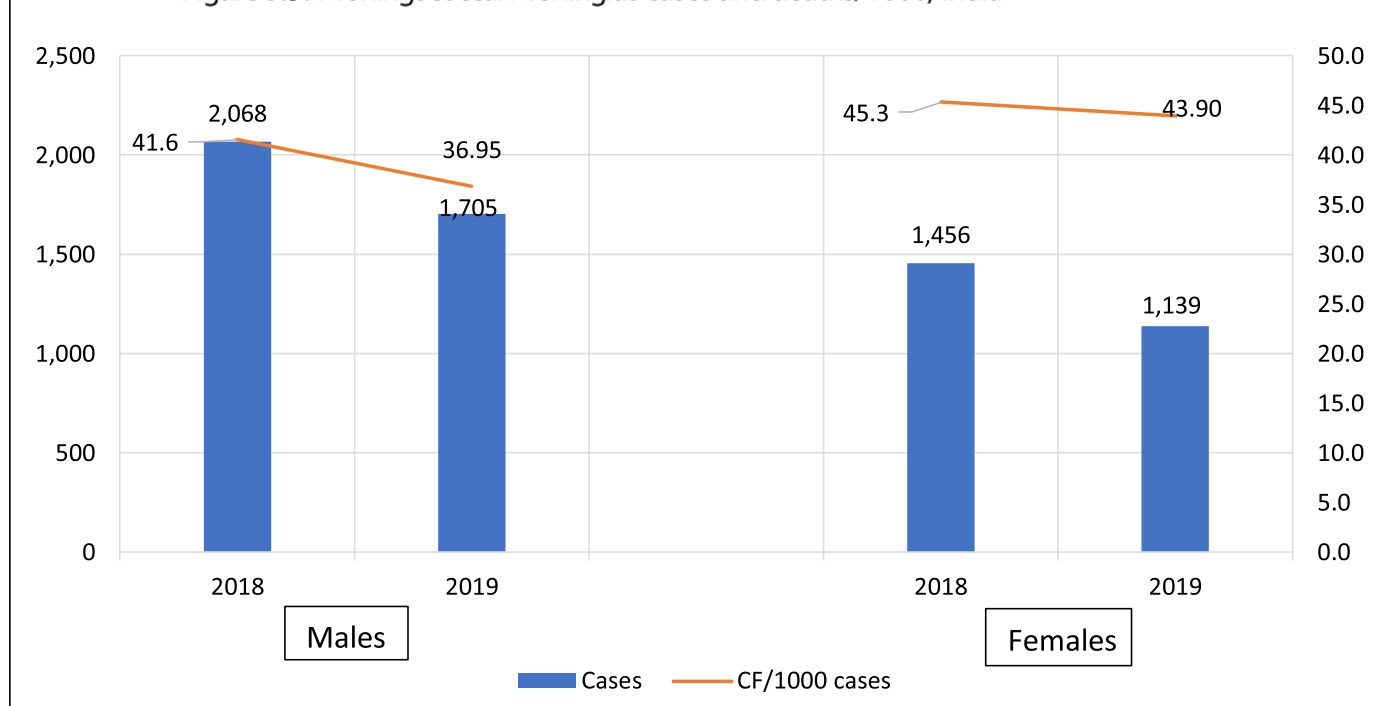
Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

**3.1.18 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Meningococcal Meningitis in India, 2019
(January to December) (Provisional), (ICD – 10 Code A39.0 + (G 01*))**

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	750	18	410	12	1160	30
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	74	0	26	0	100	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1	0	2	0
6	Goa	1	0	1	0	2	0
7	Gujarat	3	0	1	0	4	0
8	Haryana	161	2	147	0	308	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	46	0	36	0	82	0
11	Jharkhand	1	0	1	0	2	0
12	Karnataka	26	0	22	0	48	0
13	Kerala	23	0	26	0	49	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	98	0	42	0	140	0
15	Maharashtra	42	0	35	0	77	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1	1	2	0	3	1
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	6	0	4	0	10	0
20	Odisha	14	0	10	0	24	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	14	1	14	0	28	1
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	11	0	9	0	20	0
25	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	10	2	4	1	14	3
28	Uttar Pradesh	47	2	32	3	79	5
29	West Bengal	281	23	257	27	538	50
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	68	16	45	13	113	29
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	5	0	1	0	6	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	22	0	13	0	35	0
	Total	1705	65	1139	56	2844	121

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

Figure 3.9: Meningococcal Meningitis cases and deaths/1000, India



Source : Tables 3.1.18(a)&(b).

Meningococcal Meningitis is a bacterial infection caused by *Neisseria meningitidis*. It is commonly seen as an infection of the brain (meningitis) and/or infection of the blood (septicaemia or blood poisoning), may kill diseased in a matter of hours or cause severe long-term sequelae with devastating effects. Figure 3.9 presents gender-wise distribution of **Meningococcal Meningitis** cases and deaths in India, in 2018 and 2019. Case load is substantially higher in males as compared to females. CF associated with this morbidity has dropped in males while it has marginally increased in females. In 2019, Andhra Pradesh contributed 41% of the national burden with 26/1000 cases succumbing to this disease followed by West Bengal contributing 19% caseload with 93/1000 CF [Refer Tables 3.1.18(a)&(b)].

3.1.19 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Syphilis in India, 2018 (January to December) (ICD – 10 Code A50-A53)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	1676	0	2393	0	4069	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	2	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	104	0	12	0	116	0
5	Chhattisgarh	122	0	370	0	492	0
6	Goa	1	0	2	0	3	0
7	Gujarat	80	0	64	0	144	0
8	Haryana	20	0	12	0	32	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	1	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	4	0	3	0	7	0
11	Jharkhand	16	0	21	0	37	0
12	Karnataka	997	0	917	0	1914	0
13	Kerala	38	0	11	0	49	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	697	0	1690	0	2387	0
15	Maharashtra	73	0	53	0	126	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	88	0	207	0	295	0
18	Mizoram	31	0	53	0	84	0
19	Nagaland	2	0	8	0	10	0
20	Odisha	32	0	36	0	68	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	984	0	2916	0	3900	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	2	0	2	0
24	Tamil Nadu	94	0	66	0	160	0
25	Telangana	721	0	733	0	1454	0
26	Tripura	1	0	3	0	4	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	88	0	112	0	200	0
29	West Bengal	40	0	32	0	72	0
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	59	0	42	0	101	0
32	D & N Haveli	11	0	3	0	14	0
33	Daman & Diu	1	0	1	0	2	0
34	Delhi	75	0	69	0	144	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	72	0	38	0	110	0
	Total	6129	0	9870	0	15999	0

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

3.1.19 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Syphilis in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional), (ICD – 10 Code A50-A53)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	4169	0	6084	0	10253	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	176	0	176	0
5	Chhattisgarh	152	0	1023	0	1175	0
6	Goa	0	0	1	0	1	0
7	Gujarat	77	0	68	0	145	0
8	Haryana	14	0	11	0	25	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	65	0	36	0	101	0
12	Karnataka	797	0	901	0	1698	0
13	Kerala	81	0	20	0	101	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	283	0	1171	0	1454	0
15	Maharashtra	22	0	14	0	36	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	65	0	166	0	231	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	50	0	37	0	87	0
20	Odisha	63	0	57	0	120	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	972	0	3940	0	4912	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	236	0	206	0	442	0
25	Telangana	2111	0	2698	0	4809	0
26	Tripura	1	0	0	0	1	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	72	0	49	0	121	0
29	West Bengal	58	0	47	0	105	0
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	198	30	63	5	261	35
32	D & N Haveli	3	0	2	0	5	0
33	Daman & Diu	1	0	3	0	4	0
34	Delhi	171	0	24	0	195	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	111	0	91	0	202	0
	Total	9772	30	16888	5	26660	35

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

During 2018 and 2019, India's Syphilis cases rose from around 16,000 in 2018 to 26660 by 2019. There was not just the increase in the number of cases but also mortality where in 2018 no deaths were reported, in 2019, 35 deaths were reported [Refer Tables 3.1.19(a)]&(b)]. In 2019, just three states of Andhra Pradesh (with 10,253 cases), Rajasthan (with 4,912 cases) and Telangana (with 4,809 cases) contributed three-fourth of the national Syphilis burden.

**3.1.20 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Gonococcal Infection in India, 2018
(January to December) (ICD – 10 Code A54)**

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	3197	0	9287	0	12484	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	2	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	38	0	1182	0	1220	0
5	Chhattisgarh	96	0	28	0	124	0
6	Goa	4	0	7	0	11	0
7	Gujarat	260	0	718	0	978	0
8	Haryana	879	0	2478	0	3357	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	400	0	2054	0	2454	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	3	0	336	0	339	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	0	0	2	0	2	0
11	Jharkhand	54	0	74	0	128	0
12	Karnataka	1226	0	2459	0	3685	0
13	Kerala	32	0	16	0	48	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	2042	0	6098	0	8140	0
15	Maharashtra	18	0	97	0	115	0
16	Manipur	14	0	17	0	31	0
17	Meghalaya	3	0	14	0	17	0
18	Mizoram	46	0	65	0	111	0
19	Nagaland	3	0	4	0	7	0
20	Odisha	623	0	812	0	1435	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	1161	0	1708	0	2869	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	17	0	79	0	96	0
25	Telangana	4824	0	10116	0	14940	0
26	Tripura	1	0	0	0	1	0
27	Uttarakhand	2	0	80	0	82	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	915	0	2147	0	3062	0
29	West Bengal	40	0	64	0	104	0
30	A & N Islands	115	0	168	0	283	0
31	Chandigarh	12	0	11	0	23	0
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	51	0	148	0	199	0
34	Delhi	10	0	1	0	11	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	4	0	7	0	11	0
	Total	16091	0	40278	0	56369	0

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

3.1.20 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Gonococcal Infection in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional), (ICD – 10 Code A54)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	2714	0	7390	0	10104	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	1320	0	1320	0
5	Chhattisgarh	86	0	91	0	177	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	264	0	631	0	895	0
8	Haryana	2247	0	2804	0	5051	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	293	0	1920	0	2213	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	246	0	246	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	0	0	3	0	3	0
11	Jharkhand	350	0	333	0	683	0
12	Karnataka	1186	0	2003	0	3189	0
13	Kerala	44	0	235	0	279	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	829	0	1594	0	2423	0
15	Maharashtra	7	0	87	0	94	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	3	0	3	0	6	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	17	0	20	0	37	0
20	Odisha	872	0	1346	0	2218	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	1935	0	2424	0	4359	0
23	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	27	0	47	0	74	0
25	Telangana	2754	0	4342	0	7096	0
26	Tripura	2	0	3	0	5	0
27	Uttarakhand	2	0	6	0	8	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	208	0	1855	0	2063	0
29	West Bengal	54	0	143	0	197	0
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	59	0	100	0	159	0
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	0	2	0	2	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	40	0	20	0	60	0
	Total	13994	0	28968	0	42962	0

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

Gonococcal Infection – During 2018 and 2019, India's Gonococcal Infection cases declined from around 56,369 cases in 2018 to 42,962 by 2019, with no mortality associated with it [Refer Tables 3.1.20(a)&(b)] in both the years. In 2019, Andhra Pradesh (with 10,104 cases), Telangana (with 7,096 cases) and Haryana (with 5,051 cases) are the three states with highest Gonococcal Infection burden.

3.1.21: State/UT wise TB Notification from public and private sector and Treatment Outcome During 2018 and 2019 (ICD-10 Code) A15-A19

S. No.	State/UT	Population covered (in Lakh)- 2018	2018 (January - December)				2019 (January - December)			
			Total patients notified for treatment	Microbio- logically confirmed	Microbio- logically confirmed treatment success rate	No. of patients notified by private sector	Total patients notified for treatment	Microbiological-ly confirmed	Microbio- logically confirmed treatment success rate	No. of patients notified by private sector
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.9	575	294	84%	19	587	325	90%	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	521.9	91811	46552	89%	26083	98869	56252	88%	22383
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16.2	3041	1281	61%	5	2938	1485	81%	37
4	Assam	346.2	42058	19412	77%	5043	48669	23189	82%	8023
5	Bihar	1224.3	106505	44339	73%	40245	122671	53692	77%	44716
6	Chandigarh	11.6	5372	2400	81%	188	7026	3075	85%	543
7	Chhattisgarh	295.4	40778	16111	85%	10857	43718	17890	85%	11972
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.6	840	368	90%	54	937	410	93%	44
9	Daman & Diu	3.3	494	148	80%	37	560	220	69%	86
10	Delhi	187.9	80742	34906	70%	10369	107982	50676	64%	28123
11	Goa	15.4	2360	1193	77%	508	2410	1278	75%	473
12	Gujarat	687.2	153445	62223	76%	47045	159158	64731	80%	54462
13	Haryana	289.7	62743	34473	83%	14529	73997	41858	81%	22526
14	Himachal Pradesh	74.3	16708	10325	85%	1423	17446	11701	88%	1612
15	Jammu & Kashmir	146	12019	6164	70%	1039	11860	6010	81%	946
16	Jharkhand	387.6	48915	22273	78%	10445	56632	26820	86%	13006
17	Karnataka	676.9	82641	48376	74%	14699	91703	53957	76%	19591
18	Kerala	343.3	24687	13315	86%	3750	25617	15164	87%	4886
19	Lakshadweep	0.7	19	6	NA	0	15	8	50%	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	830.6	154886	59522	82%	33882	187407	74408	82%	48296
21	Maharashtra	1241.4	201959	88801	70%	62144	227348	107022	77%	83228
22	Manipur	30.8	2871	1349	67%	701	2553	1410	78%	560
23	Meghalaya	35.9	4843	2495	62%	658	5528	3114	74%	725

S. No.	State/UT	Popu-lation covered (in Lakh)-2018	2018 (January - December)				2019 (January - December)			
			Total patients notified for treatment	Microbio-logically confirmed	Microbio-logically Con-firmed treatment success rate	No. of patients notified by private sector	Total patients noti-fied for treat-ment	Microbi-ological-ly con-firmed	Microbio-logically Con-firmed treatment success rate	No. of patients notified by private sector
24	Mizoram	12.5	2607	1079	59%	38	2944	1558	81%	39
25	Nagaland	20.7	4392	1717	66%	711	4794	2313	85%	694
26	Odisha	458.4	48974	27662	86%	3057	53612	30113	88%	4603
27	Puducherry	14.7	3510	2211	81%	31	4606	3293	82%	72
28	Punjab	296.3	52286	26391	77%	9846	58204	31784	80%	14196
29	Rajasthan	786.6	155720	76998	79%	43456	175218	88674	76%	52366
30	Sikkim	6.6	1517	901	66%	18	1432	845	76%	23
31	Tamil Nadu	803.7	102377	58362	79%	26178	110845	66246	82%	28177
32	Telangana	372.2	52729	30545	85%	10692	71655	39814	87%	20596
33	Tripura	39.3	2648	1815	75%	19	2761	1942	86%	45
34	Uttar Pradesh	2287.8	410728	192460	67%	105405	486385	208408	78%	160080
35	Uttarakhand	114.7	21353	9649	80%	4241	26060	11825	80%	6277
36	West Bengal	989.6	103675	66220	82%	16168	110668	72265	84%	25482
	India	13576.6	2102828	1012336	77%	503583	2404815	1173775	80%	678895

Source: Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, DGHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note:

1. "Total patients notified for treatment" is given in place of the term Total patients registered for treatment. Total patients include patients both from the Public and the Private sector.
2. Microbiologically Confirmed is the new nomenclature which includes erstwhile Smear Positive patients.
3. The treatment outcome of Microbiologically confirmed cases given in columns 6 and 10 pertains to the cases notified in the previous year and are not related to the columns 5 and 9. The treatment outcome of only DSTB microbiologically confirmed notified TB patients of both Public and Private sector are given.
4. The data source is Nikshay.
5. Date of data extraction for TB Notification (including microbiological confirmed and private sector notification) for 2018 & 2019 is February 2020 (2018 figure has been updated).
6. Date of data extraction for TB Treatment outcome for 2018 Microbiologically confirmed TB patients is July 2019.
7. Date of data extraction for TB Treatment outcome for 2019 Microbiologically confirmed TB patients is February 2020.
8. The notification data of the year 2018 submitted now in NHP 2020 is different than the data submitted earlier for NHP 2019 due to the process of data validation including deduplication of the program data.
9. NA - Not Available

Out of entire population covered in India during 2018 to 2019, there is increase in patients notified for treatment, confirmed cases, treatment success rate, and No. of patients notified by public and private sector. In the year 2019, a total of 24,04,815 patients were notified with TB out of which, 11,73,775 (49%) patients were found to be microbiologically confirmed. Among the states Uttar Pradesh had the highest number of notified patients (4,86,385 cases), followed by Maharashtra (2,27,348 cases), Madhya Pradesh (1,87,407 cases), Rajasthan (1,75,218 cases), and Gujarat (1,59,158 cases) (Table 3.1.21).

3.1.22 State/UT wise Observed HIV Prevalence Levels in India among ANC clinic attendees, HSS, 2004 – 2017 (ICD – 10 Code B20 – B24)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of ANC Sites in 2016-17	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	2016-17
	India	829	0.95	0.90	0.60	0.49	0.49	0.40	0.35	0.29	0.28
1	Andhra Pradesh	38	1.70	1.67	1.41	1.07	1.22	0.76	0.59	0.33	0.41
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8	0.20	0.46	0.27	0.00	0.46	0.21	0.26	0.06	0.00
3	Assam	27	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.16	0.18	0.16
4	Bihar	31	0.22	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.30	0.17	0.33	0.37	0.38
5	Chhattisgarh	26	0.00	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.41	0.43	0.51	0.41	0.35
6	Goa	3	1.13	0.00	0.50	0.18	0.68	0.33	0.25	0.08	0.08
7	Gujarat	35	0.19	0.38	0.55	0.34	0.44	0.46	0.50	0.56	0.44
8	Haryana	19	0.00	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.25	0.14
9	Himachal Pradesh	8	0.25	0.22	0.06	0.13	0.51	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.09
10	Jammu & Kashmir	15	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.02
11	Jharkhand	25	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.38	0.45	0.19	0.18	0.18
12	Karnataka	62	1.52	1.49	1.12	0.86	0.89	0.69	0.53	0.36	0.38
13	Kerala	14	0.42	0.32	0.21	0.46	0.21	0.13	0.03	0.05	0.05
14	Madhya Pradesh	51	0.38	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.32	0.14	0.13	0.11
15	Maharashtra	76	0.97	1.07	0.87	0.76	0.61	0.42	0.40	0.32	0.26
16	Manipur	15	1.66	1.30	1.39	1.31	0.54	0.78	0.64	0.60	0.47
17	Meghalaya	9	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.26	0.16	0.73
18	Mizoram	9	1.50	0.81	0.94	0.85	0.72	0.40	0.68	0.81	1.19
19	Nagaland	13	1.85	1.97	1.36	1.10	1.14	0.66	0.88	1.29	0.82
20	Odisha	32	0.50	0.60	0.55	0.23	0.73	0.43	0.31	0.24	0.28
21	Punjab	22	0.44	0.25	0.20	0.12	0.31	0.26	0.37	0.32	0.11
22	Rajasthan	35	0.23	0.50	0.29	0.19	0.19	0.38	0.32	0.32	0.29
23	Sikkim	5	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.19	0.13	0.05
24	Tamil Nadu	71	0.81	0.54	0.54	0.58	0.35	0.38	0.36	0.27	0.27
25	Telangana	32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.39	0.28
26	Tripura	4	0.25	0.00	0.42	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.56
27	Uttarakhand	16	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.22	0.25	0.27	0.12	0.13
28	Uttar Pradesh	85	0.44	0.15	0.25	0.08	0.18	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.22
29	West Bengal	23	0.43	0.89	0.38	0.40	0.17	0.13	0.19	0.11	0.13
30	A & N Islands	4	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.25	0.06	0.13	0.00	0.06	0.06
31	Chandigarh	1	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
32	D & N Haveli	1	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
33	Daman & Diu	2	0.38	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.38	0.13	0.13	0.25	0.00
34	Delhi	10	0.31	0.31	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.25	0.38
35	Puducherry	2	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.00

Source: National AIDS Control Organisation

Note:

1. Based on valid sites (75% of target achieved)
 2. No HSS site in Lakshadweep during HSS 2010-11, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2016-17
 3. All figures in percentage
- NA - Not Applicable

Table 3.1.22 presents, state/UT wise observed HIV prevalence levels in India among ANC clinic attendees, using data from HSS, 2004 – 2017. With state-wise fluctuations, India has made significant progress in tackling HIV epidemic, from a prevalence of 0.95% in 2004 to 0.28% by 2016-17. As per the most recent (2016-17) data: Mizoram (with 1.19% prevalence), Nagaland (with 0.82%), and Meghalaya (with 0.73% prevalence) – are high prevalence states and UTs, while states like Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu and Puducherry recorded zero prevalence rate by 2016-17.

3.1.23 State/UT wise People living with HIV/AIDS currently alive & on ART in India till December 2019 (ICD – 10 Code B20 – B24)

S. No	State/UT	No. of ART Centers	PLHIV currently alive & on ART
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	125
2	Andhra Pradesh	40	1,97,025
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	172
4	Assam	7	7,979
5	Bihar	20	59,980
6	Chandigarh	2	6,425
7	Chhattisgarh	5	15,735
8	Delhi	12	36,077
9	Goa	2	3,044
10	Gujarat	30	74,937
11	Haryana	7	16,301
12	Himachal Pradesh	6	4,504
13	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2,693
14	Jharkhand	8	11,903
15	Karnataka	65	1,79,197
16	Kerala	10	15,573
17	Madhya Pradesh	18	29,170
18	Maharashtra	91	2,90,379
19	Manipur	13	13,720
20	Meghalaya	4	2,878
21	Mizoram	6	10,015
22	Nagaland	9	10,015
23	Odisha	15	20,684
24	Puducherry	1	1,255
25	Punjab	13	40,715
26	Rajasthan	24	46,090
27	Sikkim	1	210
28	Tamil Nadu	55	1,24,592
29	Telangana	22	1,12,453
30	Tripura	3	1,733
31	Uttar Pradesh	38	86,216
32	Uttarakhand	3	4,457
33	West Bengal	19	45,559
	India	553	14,71,811

Source: National AIDS Control Organisation

Note:

1. PLHIV Alive and on ART includes private sector
2. No ART centres in Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep

In December 2019, based on data from 553 ART centres from across India, 14,71,811 individuals are living with HIV/AIDS [Refer Table 3.1.23]. In 2019 among the states, Maharashtra (2,90,379 cases), Andhra Pradesh (1,97,025 cases), Karnataka (1,79,197 cases), Tamil Nadu (1,24,592 cases), and Telangana (1,12,453 cases) had the highest number of people living on ART (Table 3.1.23)

3.1.24: State/UT wise number of General Clients counselled and tested for HIV and sero-positivity detected during 2019-20 (till December, 2019) (ICD – 10 Code B20 – B24)

S. No	State/UT	No. of General Clients Tested for HIV	No. of General Clients detected sero- positive for HIV	Percentage of se-ro-positive for HIV among General Clients
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	17,733	7	0.04
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10,39,983	14656	1.41
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21,614	42	0.19
4.	Assam	2,19,164	1344	0.61
5.	Bihar	6,04,858	7562	1.25
6.	Chandigarh	90,006	420	0.47
7.	Chattisgarh	4,15,069	2219	0.53
8.	Dadar & Nagar Havelli	27,168	75	0.28
9.	Daman & Diu	6,022	17	0.28
10.	Delhi	5,30,660	4544	0.86
11.	Goa	47,905	207	0.43
12.	Gujarat	13,06,596	6459	0.49
13.	Haryana	5,47,453	3450	0.63
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,64,581	369	0.22
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,29,066	267	0.21
16.	Jharkhand	2,71,021	1343	0.50
17.	Karnataka	19,61,706	12009	0.61
18.	Kerala	5,43,724	888	0.16
19.	Madhya Pradesh	7,84,550	4232	0.54
20.	Maharashtra	33,89,118	17112	0.50
21.	Manipur	73,072	778	1.06
22.	Meghalaya	49,274	615	1.25
23.	Mizoram	52,614	1815	3.45
24.	Nagaland	82,057	1451	1.77
25.	Odisha	5,13,229	2304	0.45
26.	Puducherry	1,02,348	181	0.18
27.	Punjab	6,18,557	7200	1.16
28.	Rajasthan	11,87,751	5179	0.44
29.	Sikkim	18,774	30	0.16
30.	Tamil Nadu	31,88,814	7011	0.22
31.	Telangana	6,13,830	8328	1.36
32.	Tripura	80,485	306	0.38
33.	Uttar Pradesh	13,41,600	11875	0.89
34.	Uttarakhand	1,15,226	775	0.67
35.	West Bengal	16,35,588	4395	0.27
	India	2,17,91,216	1,29,465	0.59

Source: National AIDS Control Organisation

In 2019, in India, a total of 2.17 lakh general clients were counselled and tested for HIV and sero-positivity detection and 0.59% were detected to be sero-positive for HIV among general clients [Refer Table 3.1.24]. In 2019, among the states, Mizoram had the highest proportion of people being detected positive for HIV (3.45% positive) out of total tests followed by Nagaland (1.77% positive), Andhra Pradesh (1.41% positive), and Telangana (1.36% positive).

3.1.25 State/UT wise performance of the Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV/ AIDS (PPTCT) Programme during 2019-20 (till December, 2019) (ICD – 10 Code B20 – B24)

S. No	State/UTs	No. of Pregnant Women Tested for HIV	No. of Pregnant women detected sero- positive for HIV	No. of HIV positive pregnant women & mothers new initiated on lifelong ART	No. babies initiated on ARV prophylaxis
1	Andaman & Nicobar	3,743	NA	0	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,58,504	530	521	712
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11,868	6	2	3
4	Assam	5,82,599	168	152	143
5	Bihar	16,13,136	520	356	471
6	Chandigarh	25,041	28	36	46
7	Chhattisgarh	4,51,575	201	190	181
8	Dadar & Nagar Havelli	13,683	2	NA	3
9	Daman & Diu	4,523	1	NA	NA
10	Delhi	2,47,847	188	192	257
11	Goa	17,642	24	10	10
12	Gujarat	11,86,188	523	423	664
13	Haryana	4,64,729	264	94	206
14	Himachal Pradesh	85,754	67	8	10
15	Jammu & Kashmir	93,975	15	7	12
16	Jharkhand	6,96,928	159	88	97
17	Karnataka	11,01,925	475	411	606
18	Kerala	3,99,260	23	19	30
19	Madhya Pradesh	11,59,808	347	331	387
20	Maharashtra	20,15,297	879	675	1,244
21	Manipur	38,048	49	23	65
22	Meghalaya	64,237	130	116	112
23	Mizoram	18,626	122	103	150
24	Nagaland	19,208	118	90	160
25	Odisha	5,22,433	227	176	140
26	Puducherry	32,262	12	5	4
27	Punjab	3,57,013	339	218	226
28	Rajasthan	11,63,276	357	319	459
29	Sikkim	7,732	4	2	2
30	Tamil Nadu	9,96,154	291	249	354
31	Telangana	7,11,881	457	378	395
32	Tripura	40,470	26	13	16
33	Uttar Pradesh	38,49,177	848	778	591
34	Uttarakhand	1,29,737	58	44	22
35	West Bengal	11,66,789	292	237	367
	India	2,00,51,068	7,750	6,266	8,146

Source: National AIDS Control Organisation

Note: No ART centres in Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu

NA - Not Applicable

In 2019, in India, two crore pregnant women were tested for HIV, out of whom 7,750 (38.7/100,000 tests) were detected sero- positive for HIV; 6,266 HIV positive pregnant women were initiated lifelong ART; and 8,146 babies were put on ARV prophylaxis (Table 3.1.25).

3.1.26 State/UT wise Leprosy Case Detection, Treatment and Discharge in India, 2019 (ICD - 10 Code A30)

S. No.	State/UT	Census Population as on Dec-19	New Cases Detected (Jan.19 to Dec. 19)	Cases Discharged as cured (Jan.19 to Dec. 19)	Deletion of other cases RFT (Jan.19 to Dec. 19)	Cases on record under treatment (Jan.19 to Dec. 19)	Prevalance Rate
1	Andhra Pradesh	53724786	4653	5118	153	3239	0.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1663705	35	28	3	35	0.21
3	Assam	35333961	846	861	112	865	0.24
4	Bihar	124126088	18744	16868	942	12052	0.97
5	Chhattisgarh	29425672	8763	8311	247	6017	2.04
6	Goa	1552439	90	80	28	92	0.59
7	Gujarat	69482815	4651	5196	76	2554	0.37
8	Haryana	29311409	434	446	20	859	0.29
9	Himachal Pradesh	7549017	140	179	6	285	0.38
10	Jharkhand	38746546	6352	4798	274	4679	1.21
11	Jammu & Kashmir	14592326	141	123	0	226	0.15
12	Karnataka	74055602	2801	2756	150	2219	0.3
13	Kerala	34691513	709	523	48	853	0.25
14	Madhya Pradesh	83232593	8807	5959	114	7235	0.87
15	Maharashtra	126487580	16699	15150	772	10526	0.83
16	Manipur	3119608	22	30	2	12	0.04
17	Meghalaya	3608537	16	12	2	15	0.04
18	Mizoram	1285334	6	0	0	5	0.04
19	Nagaland	1973680	36	18	5	29	0.15
20	Odisha	46587141	10369	9733	314	8301	1.78
21	Punjab	30516635	481	470	0	467	0.15
22	Rajasthan	79463288	1151	906	36	1086	0.14
23	Sikkim	666952	19	16	7	19	0.28
24	Tamil Nadu	81008154	3971	4313	349	2626	0.32
25	Telangana	38392477	4065	3574	44	3201	0.83
26	Tripura	5636376	83	17	7	87	0.15
27	Uttar Pradesh	231031653	16606	18959	1594	9313	0.4
28	Uttarakhand	11641241	330	293	83	275	0.24
29	West Bengal	101371602	7499	7257	1054	6974	0.69
30	A & N Islands	400155	16	16	9	17	0.42
31	Chandigarh	1196550	137	131	71	231	1.93
32	D & N Haveli	435430	195	268	18	76	1.75
33	Daman & Diu	357106	33	21	7	17	0.48
34	Delhi	19506261	3139	2340	391	3850	1.97
35	Lakshadweep	67641	5	0	0	2	0.3
36	Puducherry	1513894	44	29	5	33	0
	Total	1383755767	122088	114799	6943	88372	0.64

Source: National Leprosy Eradication Programme, DGHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note:

1. All detected cases are initiated treatment with MDT (Multidrug Therapy)
2. The data is strictly provisional and subject to updation.

India is currently running one of the largest leprosy eradication programs, the National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP). Despite such a program, during Jan-Dec., 2019, India detected 1,22,088 new leprosy cases, out of them 1,14,799 (94%) cases were discharged as they got cured from the morbidity and 6,943 (5.7%) were under deletion of other cases RFT [Refer Table 3.1.26]. During this one year, Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha recorded more than ten thousand new cases.

3.1.27 State / Disease wise number of Outbreaks reported under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) during 2019

S. NO.	State	Acute Diarrheal Dis- eases	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)	Anthrax	Chickenpox	Chikungunya	Cholera	Crimean Congo Haem- orrhagic Fever (CCHF)	Dengue	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Influenza B	Jaundice	Kala azar (Leishma- niasis)	Kyasanur Forest Disease	Leptospirosis	Malaria	Measles	Meningitis	Mumps	Pertussis	Scrub Typhus	Viral Fever	Viral Hepatitis	Viral Hepatitis A	Viral Hepatitis A & E	Viral Hepatitis B	Viral Hepatitis E	West Nile Virus	Others	Grand Total	
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	
2	Andhra Pradesh	12	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6	7	NA	8	1	NA	NA	1	NA	1	3	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36	
4	Assam	19	10	NA	12	NA	1	NA	2	2	NA	4	28	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	5	3	1	NA	NA	3	9	NA	2	NA	1	NA	2	4	110	
5	Bihar	14	4	NA	31	NA	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	27	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	97	
6	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0		
7	Chhattisgarh	39	5	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	2	NA	NA	67	
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	6	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	
9	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	
10	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	1	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	5	
11	Goa	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	
12	Gujarat	13	NA	NA	2	1	4	18	NA	2	NA	NA	15	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	2	NA	5	74	
13	Haryana	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	13	
14	Himachal Pradesh	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	3	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	13	
15	Jammu & Kashmir	9	NA	NA	12	NA	1	NA	3	NA	NA	3	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	1	NA	8	NA	1	50
16	Jharkhand	17	4	NA	19	1	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	NA	14	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	8	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	80	
17	Karnataka	27	NA	NA	21	41	1	NA	36	4	3	4	39	1	NA	NA	1	1	2	2	NA	14	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	212
18	Kerala	5	NA	NA	12	2	1	NA	14	4	NA	1	31	NA	NA	3	1	3	4	NA	NA	5	NA	1	NA	4	28	NA	NA	NA	9	3	134	
19	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
20	Madhya Pradesh	21	1	NA	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	49
21	Maharashtra	19	11	NA	1	4	3	NA	51	NA	1	NA	15	NA	NA	NA	1	3	7	NA	NA	1	NA	3	1	NA	5	1	NA	NA	NA	4	131	
22	Manipur	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	
23	Meghalaya	6	2	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	19
24	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	
25	Nagaland	NA	1	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6
26	Odisha	37	NA	6	6	1	3	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	50	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4	1	NA	2	NA	1	123
27	Puducherry	1	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	
28	Punjab	12	NA	NA	9	NA	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	3	1	1	NA	3	NA	NA	70
29	Rajasthan	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	NA	NA	1	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	3	31	
30	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	
31	Tamil Nadu	13	NA	NA	9	18	1	NA	10	2	NA	5	20	NA	NA	NA	1	7	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	5	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	102	
32	Telangana	2	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	NA	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	38	
33	Tripura	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	3	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	8	
34	Uttar Pradesh	22	NA	NA	25	NA	NA	NA	12	5	NA	NA	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	92
35	Uttarakhand	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	
36	West Bengal	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41
	Grand Total	341	46	7	187	72	27	19	181	21	8	22	345	3	15	4	4	15	27	66	2	59	3	15	31	14	7	2	24	11	38	1677		

Source: IDSP Data collection Portal, 2019 – Data Collected from all States

Note: NA – Not Available

Others*:- Brucellosis, Chandidpura, Dengue & Chikungunya, Dengue & Leptospirosis, Fever With Rash, Filariasis, Hand Foot & Mouth Disease, Jatropha Seed Poisoning, Leptospirosis, Scrub Typhus, Melioidosis, Mixed Fever, Mushroom Poisoning, Nipah, Salmonellosis, Trypanosomiasis, Typhoid and Chikungunya, Viral Hepatitis A&E & Leptospirosis

Using Disease Outbreaks data from Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) on 30 diseases during 2019, Table 3.1.27 provides Sstate & UT wise disease outbreaks. In 2019, the country had 1677 disease outbreaks. The following were the top five outbreaks in the country: Food Poisoning (345 outbreaks), Acute Diarrheal Diseases (341 outbreaks), Chickengpox (187 outbreaks), Dengue (181 outbreaks), and Chikungunya (72 outbreaks). In 2019, the following six states had more than 100 outbreaks: Karnataka (212), Kerala (134), Maharashtra (131), Odisha (123), Assam (110), and Tamil Nadu (102).

3.1.28 Lab Confirmed Cases and Deaths of Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu)- State/UT wise, Year-wise for 2013 to 2019

S.No.	State/UT	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
1	Andhra Pradesh	71	8	10	5	258	36	12	5	476	14	402	17	333	15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	31	4	0	0	199	5	0	0	57	2
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	352	6	0	0	26	0	1	0	52	1
5	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	0	239	53	6	4	305	64	12	4	169	28
6	Goa	0	0	1	1	193	19	6	0	260	12	55	4	108	3
7	Gujarat	989	196	157	55	7180	517	411	55	7709	431	2164	97	4844	151
8	Haryana	450	41	5	0	433	58	68	5	252	9	61	7	1041	16
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	123	27	14	5	77	15	7	2	335	41
10	Jammu & Kashmir	76	2	0	0	495	20	2	0	140	26	77	14	447	27
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	16	6	1	1	35	2	4	1	80	5
12	Karnataka	122	19	303	33	3565	94	110	0	3260	15	1733	87	2030	96
13	Kerala	10	1	62	15	928	76	23	1	1414	76	879	53	845	44
14	Madhya Pradesh	113	32	17	9	2445	367	38	12	802	146	100	34	720	165
15	Maharashtra	643	149	115	43	8583	905	82	26	6144	778	2593	461	2287	246
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	8	1	0	0	3	1
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0
18	Mizoram	20	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0	0	76	13	1	0	414	54	33	7	206	5
21	Punjab	183	42	27	6	300	61	177	64	295	86	47	11	541	31
22	Rajasthan	865	165	64	34	6858	472	197	43	3619	279	2375	221	5092	208
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
24	Tamil Nadu	37	6	58	8	898	29	122	2	3315	17	2812	43	1038	4
25	Telangana	NA	NA	78	8	2956	100	166	12	2165	21	1007	28	1388	22
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	1	0	31	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	98	8	2	0	1578	50	122	16	184	22	9	2	246	6
28	Uttarakhand	24	7	0	0	105	15	20	5	3858	132	65	8	2096	37
29	West Bengal	3	0	0	0	544	30	7	2	716	26	295	10	1073	26
30	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	37	5	0	0	23	7	6	0	63	6	4	2	54	3
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	26	6	1	0	15	4	4	2	7	3
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	9	1
34	Delhi	1511	16	38	1	4307	12	193	7	2835	16	205	2	3627	31
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	57	4	1	0	168	9	319	10	29	0
Total		5253	699	937	218	42592	2990	1786	265	38811	2270	15266	1128	28798	1218

Abbreviations: C - Cases, D- Deaths

Disclaimer: The reported number of cases and deaths of seasonal influenza (H1N1) is based on the reports received from states / UT's to Central Surveillance Unit, Integrated Diseases Surveillance Programme, NCDC, Delhi

Source: National Centre for Disease Control, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: NA - Not Available

Table 3.1.28 presents, State/UT wise Lab Confirmed Cases and Deaths due to Influenza-AH1N1 (Swine Flu) during 2013 to 2019. With huge state-wise fluctuations, Swine Flu cases during 2013-19 range between 937 and 42,592, lowest in 2014 and highest in 2015. On the other hand, CF associated with this disease is highest in 2014 (23/100 cases) and lowest in 2019 (4/100 cases) in 2019. Out of the 28,978 swine flu cases in 2019, only three states of Rajasthan (with 5,092 cases and CF 4/100 cases); Gujarat (with 4,844 cases and CF 3/100 cases); and Delhi (with 3,627 cases and CF 0.9/100 cases) – contributed to 47% of the national burden, when national CF was 4.2/100 swine flu cases.

3.1.29 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Chicken Pox in India, 2018 (January to December) (ICD – 10 Code B01)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	456	0	356	0	812	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	168	0	141	0	309	0
3	Assam	478	0	277	0	755	0
4	Bihar	608	1	525	0	1133	1
5	Chhattisgarh	118	0	96	0	214	0
6	Goa	210	0	133	0	343	0
7	Gujarat	1005	0	849	0	1854	0
8	Haryana	390	0	246	0	636	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	789	0	793	0	1582	0
10 a	Jammu Div.	19	0	13	0	32	0
10 b	Kashmir Div.	1325	0	1237	0	2562	0
11	Jharkhand	126	0	118	0	244	0
12	Karnataka	670	0	539	0	1209	0
13	Kerala	17907	8	16878	2	34785	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	392	1	267	0	659	1
15	Maharashtra	2687	1	1408	1	4095	2
16	Manipur	328	0	269	0	597	0
17	Meghalaya	176	0	184	0	360	0
18	Mizoram	229	0	233	0	462	0
19	Nagaland	130	0	99	0	229	0
20	Odisha	805	1	460	0	1265	1
21	Punjab	46	0	41	0	87	0
22	Rajasthan	591	0	375	0	966	0
23	Sikkim	145	0	120	0	265	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1456	0	1266	0	2722	0
25	Telangana	2	0	4	0	6	0
26	Tripura	218	1	150	0	368	1
27	Uttarakhand	327	0	308	0	635	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	447	1	295	0	742	1
29	West Bengal	3599	24	2527	7	6126	31
30	A & N Islands	138	0	80	0	218	0
31	Chandigarh	290	1	220	0	510	1
32	D & N Haveli	107	0	60	0	167	0
33	Daman & Diu	80	0	76	0	156	0
34	Delhi	192	1	116	0	308	1
35	Lakshadweep	69	0	80	0	149	0
36	Puducherry	210	0	155	0	365	0
	Total	36933	40	30994	10	67927	50

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

3.1.29 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Chicken Pox in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional) (ICD – 10 Code B01)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	546	0	829	0	1375	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	76	0	73	0	149	0
3	Assam	354	0	509	0	863	0
4	Bihar	962	1	778	0	1740	1
5	Chhattisgarh	115	0	66	0	181	0
6	Goa	260	0	168	0	428	0
7	Gujarat	1134	0	1092	0	2226	0
8	Haryana	263	0	205	0	468	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	1230	0	1128	0	2358	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	29	0	20	0	49	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	649	0	607	0	1256	0
11	Jharkhand	102	0	99	0	201	0
12	Karnataka	865	0	824	0	1689	0
13	Kerala	17704	7	16100	3	33804	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	458	0	296	0	754	0
15	Maharashtra	2725	0	1538	0	4263	0
16	Manipur	310	0	272	0	582	0
17	Meghalaya	273	0	312	0	585	0
18	Mizoram	195	0	211	0	406	0
19	Nagaland	69	0	54	0	123	0
20	Odisha	626	0	351	0	977	0
21	Punjab	24	0	27	0	51	0
22	Rajasthan	487	0	351	0	838	0
23	Sikkim	73	0	72	0	145	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1421	0	1299	0	2720	0
25	Telangana	58	0	41	0	99	0
26	Tripura	266	0	226	0	492	0
27	Uttarakhand	282	0	221	0	503	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	353	0	234	0	587	0
29	West Bengal	3894	29	3839	12	7733	41
30	A & N Islands	377	0	338	0	715	0
31	Chandigarh	186	0	145	0	331	0
32	D & N Haveli	161	0	120	0	281	0
33	Daman & Diu	68	0	47	0	115	0
34	Delhi	208	1	94	1	302	2
35	Lakshadweep	207	0	185	0	392	0
36	Puducherry	253	0	192	0	445	0
	Total	37263	38	32963	16	70226	54

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

Tables 3.1.29 - (a)&(b) provides State/UT wise cases and deaths due to Chicken Pox in India by gender, in 2018 and 2019. There is marginal increase (from 67,927 in 2018 to 70,226 in 2019) in number of chicken pox cases in the country. Total number of deaths in the country have also marginally increased from 50 in 2018 to 54 in 2019. During these two years, although male morbidity is slightly higher in males as compared to females, the CF is substantially high among males as compared to females (in 2019, male CF was 102/100,000 cases vs 49/100,000 cases in females). In 2019, just two states Kerala (with 33,804 cases and 30/100,000 CF) and West Bengal (with 7,743 cases and 530/100,000 CF) – contributed almost 60% of the national case load and 94% of the death load associated with this morbidity.

3.1.30 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Encephalitis in India, 2018 (January to December) (ICD – 10 Code G04.9)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	499	66	269	46	768	112
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	3499	91	1610	48	5109	139
4	Bihar	360	16	258	16	618	32
5	Chhattisgarh	15	2	10	2	25	4
6	Goa	11	0	4	0	15	0
7	Gujarat	2	0	2	1	4	1
8	Haryana	36	2	21	0	57	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	14	0	4	0	18	0
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	16	0	11	0	27	0
11	Jharkhand	115	1	98	0	213	1
12	Karnataka	62	1	49	0	111	1
13	Kerala	6	0	14	0	20	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	239	12	164	5	403	17
15	Maharashtra	76	0	58	0	134	0
16	Manipur	10	0	2	0	12	0
17	Meghalaya	29	1	20	0	49	1
18	Mizoram	9	1	7	2	16	3
19	Nagaland	55	0	30	0	85	0
20	Odisha	104	21	56	7	160	28
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	11	0	7	0	18	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	1	0	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	82	6	48	2	130	8
25	Telangana	2	0	2	0	4	0
26	Tripura	0	0	3	0	3	0
27	Uttarakhand	9	1	4	1	13	2
28	Uttar Pradesh	754	29	724	52	1478	81
29	West Bengal	61	10	36	3	97	13
30	A & N Islands	2	0	3	0	5	0
31	Chandigarh	125	15	107	13	232	28
32	D & N Haveli	7	7	2	2	9	9
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	302	17	183	12	485	29
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	40	5	43	6	83	11
	Total	6552	304	3850	218	10402	522

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

3.1.30 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Encephalitis in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional) (ICD – 10 Code G04.9)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	733	19	470	16	1203	35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1091	26	532	11	1623	37
4	Bihar	170	3	137	3	307	6
5	Chhattisgarh	67	2	67	3	134	5
6	Goa	9	0	9	0	18	0
7	Gujarat	1	0	2	1	3	1
8	Haryana	27	1	11	1	38	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	28	1	18	0	46	1
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	5	0	4	0	9	0
11	Jharkhand	285	0	249	0	534	0
12	Karnataka	79	1	58	1	137	2
13	Kerala	27	0	15	0	42	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	111	4	96	6	207	10
15	Maharashtra	41	0	32	0	73	0
16	Manipur	0	0	2	0	2	0
17	Meghalaya	41	0	29	0	70	0
18	Mizoram	7	0	0	0	7	0
19	Nagaland	2	0	1	0	3	0
20	Odisha	3	1	3	0	6	1
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	9	1	6	0	15	1
23	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	155	7	81	1	236	8
25	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	2	0	1	0	3	0
27	Uttarakhand	7	1	5	2	12	3
28	Uttar Pradesh	510	6	478	15	988	21
29	West Bengal	586	9	493	9	1079	18
30	A & N Islands	6	3	5	3	11	6
31	Chandigarh	99	21	81	15	180	36
32	D & N Haveli	1	1	3	2	4	3
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	130	33	89	3	219	36
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	230	80	167	44	397	124
	Total	4463	220	3144	136	7607	356

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

Tables 3.1.30-(a)&(b) provides State/UT wise cases and deaths due to Encephalitis in India by gender, in 2018 and 2019. There is marginal decrease (from 10,402 in 2018 to 7,607 in 2019) in number of encephalitis cases in the country. Total number of deaths in the country have also declined in the same pattern from 522 in 2018 to 356 in 2019. During these two years, morbidity was substantially high in males as compared to female, while CF was marginally high in males as compared to females (in 2019, male CF was 4.9/100 cases vs 4.3/100 cases in females). In 2019, just three states Assam (with 1,623 cases and 2.3/100 CF), Andhra Pradesh (with 1,203 cases and 2.9/100 CF) and West Bengal (with 1,079 cases and 1.7/100 CF) – contributed more than half of the national case load and a quarter of the death load.

3.1.31 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Viral Meningitis in India, 2018 (January to December) (ICD – 10 Code A 87)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	376	14	308	16	684	30
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1318	0	696	0	2014	0
4	Bihar	732	1	536	1	1268	2
5	Chhattisgarh	71	0	49	0	120	0
6	Goa	17	0	26	0	43	0
7	Gujarat	15	0	21	0	36	0
8	Haryana	416	1	238	1	654	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	62	4	55	1	117	5
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	157	0	123	0	280	0
11	Jharkhand	35	0	38	0	73	0
12	Karnataka	128	1	103	3	231	4
13	Kerala	3	0	4	0	7	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	211	1	140	0	351	1
15	Maharashtra	51	0	29	0	80	0
16	Manipur	4	0	2	0	6	0
17	Meghalaya	24	0	14	0	38	0
18	Mizoram	22	3	26	1	48	4
19	Nagaland	69	0	43	0	112	0
20	Odisha	46	8	26	2	72	10
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	59	0	32	0	91	0
23	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	18	3	15	7	33	10
25	Telangana	345	0	375	0	720	0
26	Tripura	1	0	0	0	1	0
27	Uttarakhand	16	0	20	1	36	1
28	Uttar Pradesh	3219	4	2832	6	6051	10
29	West Bengal	139	5	274	6	413	11
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	99	9	62	7	161	16
32	D & N Haveli	16	9	7	3	23	12
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	188	18	110	4	298	22
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	13	0	0	0	13	0
	Total	7871	81	6204	59	14075	140

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

3.1.31 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Viral Meningitis in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional) (ICD – 10 Code A 87)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	696	17	556	9	1252	26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	2511	37	1461	17	3972	54
4	Bihar	434	0	348	0	782	0
5	Chhattisgarh	116	1	103	0	219	1
6	Goa	11	0	3	0	14	0
7	Gujarat	9	0	8	0	17	0
8	Haryana	116	0	46	0	162	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	91	2	65	1	156	3
10 (a)	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 (b)	Kashmir Div.	3	0	0	0	3	0
11	Jharkhand	18	0	11	0	29	0
12	Karnataka	776	0	1027	0	1803	0
13	Kerala	20	1	11	0	31	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	576	0	767	0	1343	0
15	Maharashtra	39	0	21	0	60	0
16	Manipur	52	0	46	0	98	0
17	Meghalaya	6	0	11	0	17	0
18	Mizoram	44	0	53	1	97	1
19	Nagaland	2	0	1	0	3	0
20	Odisha	44	4	28	3	72	7
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	64	0	41	1	105	1
23	Sikkim	1	0	2	0	3	0
24	Tamil Nadu	94	1	75	2	169	3
25	Telangana	98	0	86	0	184	0
26	Tripura	0	0	2	0	2	0
27	Uttarakhand	2	1	9	1	11	2
28	Uttar Pradesh	24	0	381	0	405	0
29	West Bengal	402	20	586	1	988	21
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	122	14	81	11	203	25
32	D & N Haveli	6	0	1	0	7	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	149	5	77	3	226	8
35	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	62	0	41	0	103	0
	Total	6588	103	5948	50	12536	153

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

Tables 3.1.31-(a)&(b) provides State/UT wise cases and deaths due to Viral Meningitis in India by gender, in 2018 and 2019. There is marginal decrease (from 14,075 in 2018 to 12,536 in 2019) in number of meningitis cases in the country. On the other hand, total number of deaths in the country have slightly increased from 140 in 2018 to 153 in 2019. During these two years, morbidity was substantially high in males as compared to females, while CF was almost double in males as compared to females (in 2019, male CF was 1.6/100 cases vs 0.8/100 cases in females). In 2019, just four states Assam (with 3,972 cases and 1.4/100 CF), Karnataka (with 1803 cases and zero CF), Madhya Pradesh (with 1434 cases and zero CF) and Andhra Pradesh (with 1252 cases and 2.1/100 CF) – contributed two-thirds of the national case load and a slightly more than half of the death load.

3.2 Non - Communicable Diseases

3.2.1 National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) From 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019

S. No.	State/UT	No. of persons attended NCD Clinics	Out of those screened at NCD Clinics, no. of persons diagnosed with					
			Diabetes	Hypertension	HTN & DM (Both)	CVDs	Stroke	Common Cancers*
1	Andhra Pradesh	12,76,142	2,94,812	2,92,005	66,649	9,697	3,732	609
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2,08,578	6,535	13,179	1,009	171	427	670
3	Assam	2,92,605	38,631	73,420	12,979	1,454	1,210	898
4	Bihar	3,75,091	1,22,668	72,841	22,151	990	202	4,184
5	Chhattisgarh	15,93,416	1,66,411	1,63,401	48,886	3,133	1,516	210
6	Goa	6,15,682	10,360	9,991	9,335	2,210	2,675	60
7	Gujarat	41,84,181	1,36,789	1,41,197	48,638	8,806	5,689	3,611
8	Haryana	16,68,928	1,47,607	1,58,181	85,897	8,345	2,324	1,729
9	Himachal Pradesh	3,08,602	31,310	51,060	6,812	627	110	4,503
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2,03,204	21,709	30,993	7,400	2,640	747	2,452
11	Jharkhand	5,13,749	54,629	58,814	12,239	1,369	941	1,774
12	Karnataka	35,78,010	1,07,309	1,09,588	35,498	6,943	3,080	4,823
13	Kerala	57,34,369	83,380	1,44,988	72,192	4,434	1,385	2,791
14	Madhya Pradesh	8,81,901	83,660	1,18,063	74,173	12,162	2,868	4,119
15	Maharashtra	64,84,934	1,81,310	2,50,514	61,650	12,639	4,123	6,682
16	Manipur	46,831	3,835	4,184	823	217	88	249
17	Meghalaya	77,559	3,695	5,917	1,330	203	109	622
18	Mizoram	1,36,608	14,008	11,615	2,610	34	47	104
19	Nagaland	51,430	2,364	6,530	1,070	646	272	278
20	Odisha	7,54,849	1,33,549	1,67,293	45,582	10,777	1,932	3,071
21	Punjab	11,24,050	1,34,537	1,76,790	68,191	10,176	1,549	1,873
22	Rajasthan	1,10,45,414	3,12,007	5,98,540	1,01,451	23,087	1,878	3,989
23	Sikkim	73,010	1,280	3,715	848	34	8	3
24	Tamil Nadu	1,80,99,337	2,64,941	4,91,649	92,216	11,924	11,613	2,621
25	Telangana	14,29,718	95,690	2,21,959	56,865	1,326	11,856	4,074
26	Tripura	2,95,377	13,973	45,338	9,358	357	644	132
27	Uttar Pradesh	37,64,979	4,45,066	3,64,288	1,87,460	17,787	6,491	1,555
28	Uttarakhand	1,24,343	18,093	21,761	6,238	309	167	97
29	West Bengal	26,31,889	4,04,214	4,55,305	1,70,091	44,387	29,665	9,032
30	Andaman & Nicobar	18,882	1,164	724	219	NA	NA	3
31	Chandigarh	14,470	2,016	1,978	891	66	NA	NA
32	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
33	Daman & Diu	56,230	776	1,187	293	411	27	250
34	Lakshadweep	5,02,549	1,739	2,880	NA	269	343	26
35	Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
36	Puducherry	95,755	2,190	996	506	7,036	1,400	647
	Total	6,82,62,672	33,42,257	42,70,884	13,11,550	2,04,666	99,118	67,741

*Data as reported by the states | NR - Not Reported

Source: National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), Dte. GHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Note: NA - Not Available

Using screening data of 6,82,62,672 individuals, screened at NCD centres from across India, during 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019, by National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) Table 3.2.1 provides number of persons diagnosed with diabetes, hypertension, HTN & DM, CVDs, Stroke and common cancers – according to State/UT. Out of 6.8 crore people screened: 6.25% were diagnosed with hypertension, 4.9% with diabetes, 1.9% with HTN & DM, 0.3% with CVDs, 0.15% with stroke and 0.01% with common cancers. Among the States/UTs, prevalence of diabetes was highest in Bihar (32.7%), Andhra Pradesh (23.1%), and Odisha (17.7%) while prevalence is lowest with <1.5% in Daman & Diu and Delhi. Prevalence of hypertension was highest in Assam (25.1%), Andhra Pradesh (22.9%) and Odisha (22.2%), while it is lowest in Puducherry (0.023%) and Lakshadweep (0.06%). Prevalence of both HTN & DM was highest in Madhya Pradesh (8.4%), West Bengal (6.4%) and Chandigarh (6.1%), while it is lowest with 0.5% in Puducherry, Daman & Diu, Tamil Nadu and Arunachal Pradesh. However, prevalence of CVD was found to be highest in Puducherry (7.4%) and lowest in Mizoram (0.02%). Prevalence of stroke was highest in Puducherry (1.45%) and lowest in Sikkim (0.01%). Prevalence of common cancers was highest in Himachal Pradesh (1.46%) and lowest in Sikkim (0.00%).

3.2.2 State wise targets & Achievement for various eye diseases during 2018-19

S. No.	State/UT	Cataract Operations		Free Spectacles to school children		Collection of donated eyes		Other Eye Diseases (Diabetic Retinopathy, Glaucoma, Squint, ROP etc.)	
		Target*	Achievement	Target*	Achievement	Target*	Achievement	Target*	Achievement
1	Andhra Pradesh	327688	365934	70000	44951	5000	4961	2963	15,768
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9125	2342	1037	17	30	0	83	1,822
3	Assam	205717	66392	23377	12185	400	334	1870	205
4	Bihar	421309	397624	50000	4204	300	0	6228	28,398
5	Chhattisgarh	168565	118605	25000	30897	300	360	1532	7,182
6	Goa	9621	11448	1081	895	30	4	87	1,207
7	Gujarat	399632	802720	75000	98206	6500	7921	3623	1,12,959
8	Haryana	167330	141156	15000	6855	1500	1424	1521	8,614
9	Himachal Pradesh	27769	32090	5000	910	200	20	411	19,195
10	Jammu & Kashmir	82331	25841	2000	9897	200	64	753	31,133
11	Jharkhand	217577	91248	2000	6479	200	25	1978	896
12	Karnataka	404563	390630	40000	56487	3500	5561	3668	36,693
13	Kerala	136120	174849	20000	8561	1700	2022	2003	25,164
14	Madhya Pradesh	480244	618200	54448	107709	1000	2315	4356	5,278
15	Maharashtra	456011	728017	84280	31724	7000	7323	6742	30,498
16	Manipur	17964	2826	2041	112	100	0	163	2,734
17	Meghalaya	12004	3087	2223	2543	30	0	178	999
18	Mizoram	4419	3008	1000	2599	100	105	65	1,469
19	Nagaland	13072	1314	1485	2140	30	0	119	124
20	Odisha	276853	148982	31261	60243	700	1563	2517	10,881
21	Punjab	183948	242192	20778	23440	700	1104	1662	39,360
22	Rajasthan	453999	275131	51466	4323	1200	1151	4117	27,490
23	Sikkim	2461	603	456	0	30	0	36	683
24	Tamil Nadu	293063	333203	54104	75340	7000	10504	4328	44,775
25	Telangana	231105	236290	26465	6090	3400	8058	2117	2,783
26	Tripura	14868	9534	2000	3105	30	2	220	484
27	Uttar Pradesh	808305	987758	150000	156456	1000	2541	11363	0
28	Uttarakhand	40973	50633	8000	4943	500	128	607	1,095
29	West Bengal	603995	313694	70000	108756	3000	4281	5481	1,28,279
30	A & N Islands	2508	975	285	221	30	0	23	2,210
31	Chandigarh	6961	12474	791	0	500	1150	63	0
32	D & N Haveli	2263	1829	257	248	30	0	21	428
33	Daman & Diu	1603	317	182	75	30	0	15	250
34	Delhi	110571	83174	8000	7944	3500	4313	1005	24,606
35	Lakshadweep	425	109	48	548	30	0	4	771
36	Puducherry	5040	16594	933	2826	200	1175	75	0
	Grand Total	6600000	6690823	900000	881929	50000	68409	72000	614433

Source: National Programme for Control of Blindness, DGHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Table 3.2.2 presents State/UT wise targets & achievement of various eye diseases during 2018-19, using data from National Programme for Control of Blindness. Against various targets proposed for different blindness control measures, India's story was a success. India has achieved 101% of cataract operations target, achieved 98% of free spectacles to school children's target, achieved 137% of collection of donated eyes target, and achieved 853% of Other Eye Diseases (Diabetic Retinopathy, Glaucoma, Squint, ROP etc). Against the targets set for cataract operations the following were states/UTs were the three toppers: Puducherry achieved 329% of set target; Gujarat achieved 201% of set target; and Chandigarh achieved 179% of set target. On the other hand, Nagaland achieved 10% of set target, Manipur (17%) and Daman & Diu 20%.

3.2.3: Number of Deaths due to Accidents in India for year, 2005-2018 (ICD-10 Code -S00-99 &T00-40)

Causes	Year						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
A. Natural Calamity	22415	21502	25153	23993	22255	25066	23690
B. Un-Natural Causes							
a. Air-crash	6	2	11	19	12	23	18
b. Collapse of Structures	2718	2399	2623	2833	2847	2682	3161
c. Drowning	23571	25571	27064	27206	25911	28001	29708
d. Electrocution	6987	7619	8076	8067	8539	9059	8945
e. Explosions	643	824	669	792	668	493	532
f. Falls	9132	9821	10497	10637	10622	11571	11867
g. Factory/Machine accidents	671	869	836	858	1044	1043	1091
h. Fire	19093	19222	20772	22454	23268	24414	24576
i. Fire Arms	2254	2161	2046	1639	1504	1688	1250
j. Sudden Deaths	18519	19450	21311	22738	24836	27364	26649
k. Killed by Animals	847	864	1007	827	962	981	1233
l. Mines or quarry disaster	456	409	435	371	423	355	385
m. Poisoning	20800	23434	25447	24261	26634	28012	29478
n. Stampede	346	18	75	434	110	113	489
o. Suffocation	1549	1696	1313	1496	1257	1400	2013
p. Traffic accidents	118265	131652	140560	144587	152689	161736	165072
q. Other Causes	31389	32478	35992	35135	35906	40057	39473
r. Causes Not Known	14514	14713	16907	13962	17534	20591	21254
Total (B)	271760	293202	315641	318316	334766	359583	367194
Total (A+B)	294175	314704	340794	342309	357021	384649	390884

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India - 2018' data as received from States/UTs; National Crime Records Bureau(NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs.

3.2.3: Number of Deaths due to Accidents in India for year, 2005-2018 (ICD-10 Code -S00-99 &T00-40) (Continued)

Causes	Year						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
A. Natural Calamity	22960	22759	20201	10510	8684	7143	6891
B. Un-Natural Causes							
a. Air-crash	14	45	15	23	2	16	15
b. Collapse of Structures	2682	2832	1821	1885	1984	1997	2017
c. Drowning	27558	30041	29903	29822	29721	30279	30187
d. Electrocuting	8750	10218	9606	9986	11126	12004	12154
e. Explosions	403	449	1194	831	852	729	696
f. Falls	12319	12803	15399	16759	17278	19092	20201
g. Factory/Machine accidents	1007	955	797	695	685	582	694
h. Fire	23281	22177	19513	17700	16900	13159	12748
i. Fire Arms	1217	1203	633	736	614	540	528
j. Sudden Deaths	28961	31278	26526	35023	41628	42999	46003
k. Killed by Animals	959	998	886	951	1063	1207	1130
l. Mines or quarry disaster	359	387	210	118	130	93	125
m. Poisoning	30748	29249	20587	26173	23094	20809	21646
n. Stampede	70	400	178	480	45	49	6
o. Suffocation	2075	2187	1255	1437	1399	1725	1921
p. Traffic accidents	168301	166506	169107	177423	177904	175586	178832
q. Other Causes	41611	45917	112375	67740	61170	53047	58010
r. Causes Not Known	21707	20113	21551	15165	20979	12179	14634
Total (B)	372022	377758	431556	402947	406574	386092	401547
Total (A+B)	394982	400517	451757	413457	415258	393235	408438

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India - 2018' data as received from States/UTs; National Crime Records Bureau(NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs

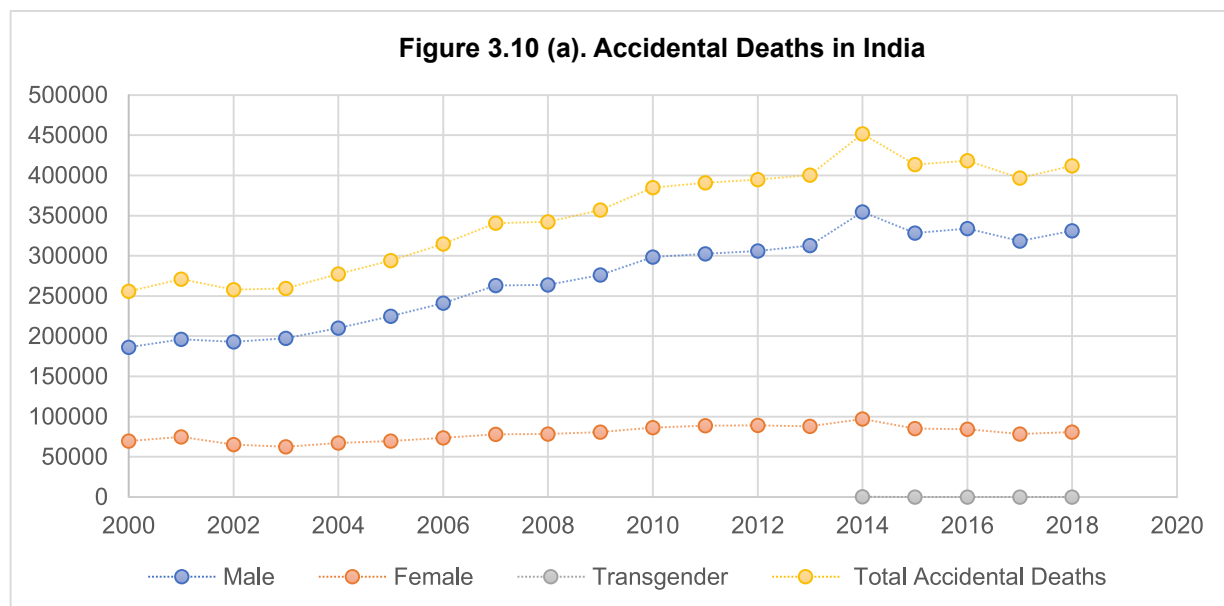
Note: For 2014, 'Un-Natural Causes' include the causes other than un-natural accidents as published in Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India 2014

3.2.4 Number of Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India During 2000 to 2018 (ICD-10 Code -S00-99 &T00-40)

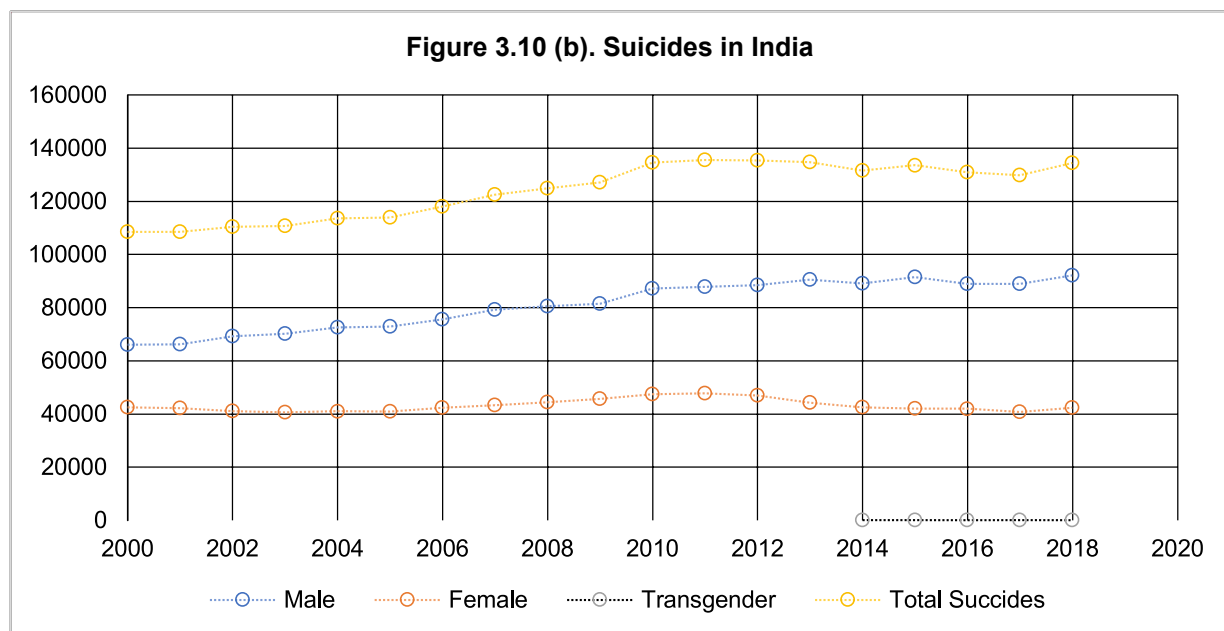
S.No.	Year	Accidental Deaths				Suicides			
		Male	Female	Transgender	Total	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
1	2000	186324	69559	NA	255883	66032	42561	NA	108593
2	2001	196129	74890	NA	271019	66314	42192	NA	108506
3	2002	192943	64993	NA	257936	69332	41085	NA	110417
4	2003	197285	62340	NA	259625	70221	40630	NA	110851
5	2004	210190	67073	NA	277263	72651	41046	NA	113697
6	2005	224806	69369	NA	294175	72916	40998	NA	113914
7	2006	241210	73494	NA	314704	75702	42410	NA	118112
8	2007	262918	77876	NA	340794	79295	43342	NA	122637
9	2008	263809	78500	NA	342309	80544	44473	NA	125017
10	2009	276333	80688	NA	357021	81471	45680	NA	127151
11	2010	298262	86387	NA	384649	87180	47419	NA	134599
12	2011	302420	88464	NA	390884	87839	47746	NA	135585
13	2012	306061	88921	NA	394982	88453	46992	NA	135445
14	2013	312670	87847	NA	400517	90543	44256	NA	134799
15	2014	354573	97078	106	451757	89129	42521	16	131666
16	2015	328241	85169	47	413457	91528	42088	7	133623
17	2016	333804	84372	45	418221	88997	41997	14	131008
18	2017	318316	78234	34	396584	89019	40852	16	129887
19	2018	330925	80864	35	411824	92114	42391	11	134516

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India', National Crime Records Bureau(NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs

Note: NA - Not Available



Source: Table 3.2.4



Source: Table 3.2.4

Table 3.2.4 provides number of accidental deaths & suicides in India during 2000 to 2018 by gender. Over the years, number of accidental deaths have increased from around 2.6 lakh in 2000-03 to around 4.1 lakh by 2017-19 (an increase of 70%), while during the same period number of suicides rose from 1.1 lakh to 1.3 lakh (an increase of 21%).

3.2.5 Number, Share & Rate of Accidental Deaths by Causes Attributable to Nature, Un-natural and Other Causes of Accidents during 2017 & 2018 (ICD-10 Code -S00-99 &T00-40)

S. No.	Cause	2017		2018		%
		Number	% share (w.r.t. All India)	Number	% share (w.r.t. All India)	Variation of incidence in 2018 over 2017
A. FORCES OF NATURE						
1	Avalanche	38	0.5	5	0.1	-86.8
2	Exposure to Cold	738	10.3	757	11	2.6
3	Cyclone	133	1.9	125	1.8	-6
4	Tornado	14	0.2	36	0.5	157.1
5	Tsunami	0	0	0	0	-
6	Earthquake	2	0	0	0	-100
7	Epidemic	3	0	0	0	-100
8	Flood	496	6.9	500	7.3	0.8
9	Heat/Sun Stroke	1127	15.8	890	12.9	-21
10	Landslide	231	3.2	404	5.9	74.9
11	Lightning	2885	40.4	2357	34.2	-18.3
12	Torrential Rain	259	3.6	101	1.5	-61
13	Forest Fire	19	0.3	10	0.1	-47.4
14	Causes other than above	1198	16.8	1706	24.8	42.4
15	Total (A)	7143	100	6891	100	-3.5
B. OTHER CAUSES						
1	Air-Crash	16	0	15	0	-6.3
2	Ship Accidents	8	0	0	0	-100
3	Collapse of Structure	1997	0.5	2017	0.5	1
4	Drowning	30279	7.8	30187	7.5	-0.3
5	Electrocution	12004	3.1	12154	3	1.2
6	Accidental Explosion	729	0.2	696	0.2	-4.5
7	Falls	19092	4.9	20201	5	5.8
8	Factory/Machine Accidents	582	0.1	694	0.2	19.2
9	Accidental Fire	13159	3.4	12748	3.1	-3.1
10	Firearm	540	0.1	528	0.1	-2.2
11	Mines or Quarry Disaster	93	0	125	0	34.4
12	Traffic Accidents	175586	45.1	178832	44.2	1.8
13	Stampede	49	0	6	0	-87.8
14	Sudden Deaths	42999	11	46003	11.4	7
15	Deaths of Women during Pregnancy	1086	0.3	1146	0.3	5.5
16	Deaths due to Consumption of Illicit/ Poisonous Liquor	1510	0.4	1365	0.3	-9.6
17	Killed by Animals	1207	0.3	1130	0.3	-6.4
18	Poisoning	20809	5.3	21646	5.3	4
19	Suffocation	1725	0.4	1921	0.5	11.4
20	Drug Overdose	745	0.2	875	0.2	17.4
21	Causes Not Known	12179	3.1	14634	3.6	20.2
22	Causes other than above	53047	13.6	58010	14.3	9.4
	Total (B)	389441	100	404933	100	4
	Grand Total (A+B)	396584	100	411824	100	3.8

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India-2018' data as received from States/UTs, National Crime Records Bureau(NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs

Among the natural causes of death 34-40% of people in India, in 2017-18 died because of lightning, 13-16% due to heat/sunstroke and 10-11% due to exposure to cold (Table 3.2.5). Among non-natural causes of death, in India, in 2017-18, around 44-45% people died due to traffic accidents and 10-11% due to sudden death.

**3.2.6 (a) : State/UT wise distribution of Suicidal deaths categorised by Sex & Age group, 2018
(ICD-10 Code -S00-99 & T00-40) - Male**

S. No	State/UT	Male						
		below 14 years	14 and above - below 18 years	18 and above - below 30 years	30 and above - below 45 years	45 and above - below 60 years	60 years & above	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	20	87	1181	1377	804	282	3751
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	9	33	38	9	5	96
3	Assam	29	121	566	564	314	82	1676
4	Bihar	2	58	124	60	13	1	258
5	Chhattisgarh	61	266	1739	1513	1016	384	4979
6	Goa	0	8	56	71	42	18	195
7	Gujarat	14	186	1939	1799	955	317	5210
8	Haryana	21	134	961	967	540	159	2782
9	Himachal Pradesh	15	27	157	162	85	47	493
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	6	82	47	17	3	155
11	Jharkhand	16	166	300	286	116	25	909
12	Karnataka	63	228	2233	3132	2009	750	8415
13	Kerala	15	112	937	1742	2040	1518	6364
14	Madhya Pradesh	85	373	2833	2342	1315	478	7426
15	Maharashtra	62	350	3930	4834	3035	1286	13497
16	Manipur	1	4	16	11	1	2	35
17	Meghalaya	1	10	54	51	25	10	151
18	Mizoram	0	1	29	25	7	5	67
19	Nagaland	2	2	9	13	3	1	30
20	Odisha	3	118	922	791	406	67	2307
21	Punjab	1	36	468	512	254	84	1355
22	Rajasthan	27	180	1120	1118	504	139	3088
23	Sikkim	2	6	56	42	28	9	143
24	Tamil Nadu	44	288	2568	3037	2145	1097	9179
25	Telangana	38	170	1599	1933	1405	467	5612
26	Tripura	6	23	131	148	112	73	493
27	Uttar Pradesh	31	188	1190	1071	346	65	2891
28	Uttarakhand	0	12	72	112	47	6	249
29	West Bengal	107	439	2634	2420	1663	567	7830
	Total (States)	668	3608	27939	30218	19256	7947	89636
30	A & N Island	0	5	25	35	28	17	110
31	Chandigarh	1	8	58	45	6	2	120
32	D & N Haveli	1	7	30	12	10	3	63
33	Daman & Diu	1	3	15	6	3	1	29
34	Delhi	16	103	737	591	294	38	1779
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
36	Puducherry	0	18	89	117	109	41	374
	Total (UTs)	19	144	955	806	452	102	2478
	Total (All India)	687	3752	28894	31024	19708	8049	92114

Source: National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs

**3.2.6 (b) : State/UT wise distribution of Suicidal deaths categorised by Sex & Age group, 2018
(ICD-10 Code -S00-99 & T00-40) - Female**

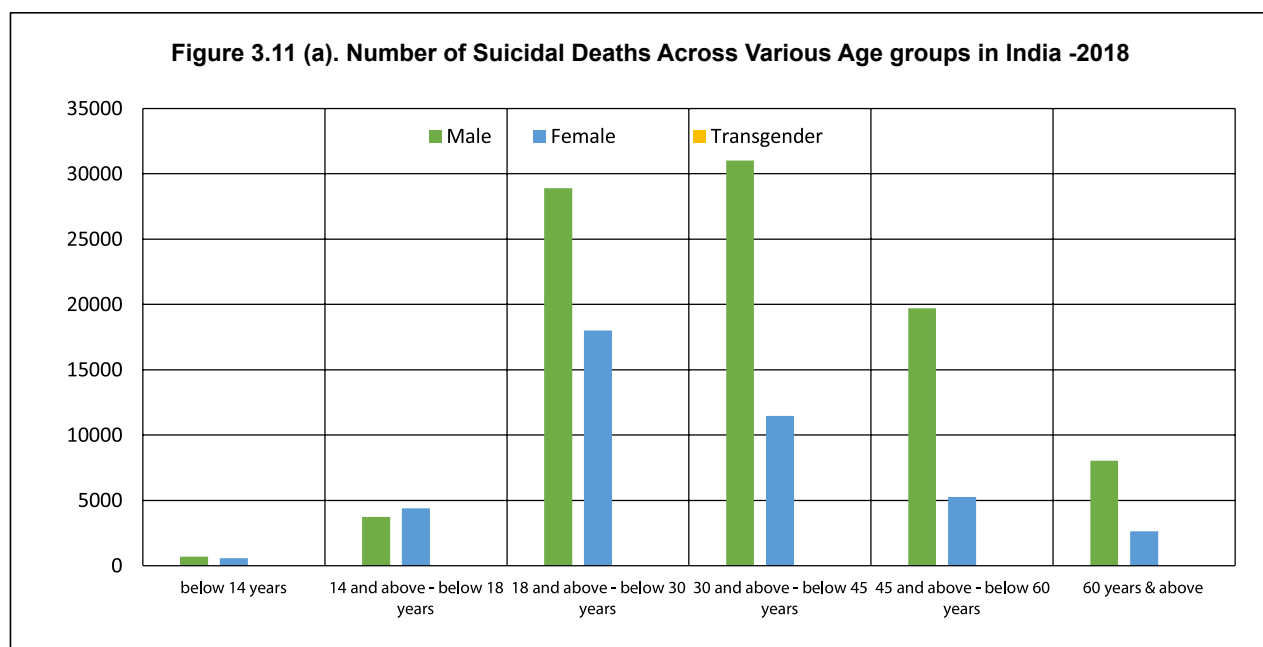
S. No	State/UT	Female						
		below 14 years	14 and above - below 18 years	18 and above - below 30 years	30 and above - below 45 years	45 and above - below 60 years	60 years & above	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	125	766	386	175	92	1566
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	5	19	7	3	0	36
3	Assam	7	77	318	236	53	12	703
4	Bihar	1	46	109	25	2	2	185
5	Chhattisgarh	44	284	856	490	259	134	2067
6	Goa	1	7	14	16	9	14	61
7	Gujarat	23	295	1068	698	325	174	2583
8	Haryana	14	73	327	230	87	34	765
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	35	105	66	30	8	247
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2	8	121	40	4	0	175
11	Jharkhand	12	93	185	86	30	2	408
12	Karnataka	33	250	1237	959	417	247	3143
13	Kerala	20	106	474	421	365	487	1873
14	Madhya Pradesh	64	617	1968	1069	477	153	4348
15	Maharashtra	72	466	1769	1286	568	313	4474
16	Manipur	0	6	2	6	2	1	17
17	Meghalaya	3	9	16	7	1	2	38
18	Mizoram	2	1	2	6	1	0	12
19	Nagaland	1	1	0	4	0	0	6
20	Odisha	4	184	1170	703	200	24	2285
21	Punjab	7	30	182	97	30	12	358
22	Rajasthan	15	138	565	368	127	31	1244
23	Sikkim	3	8	18	19	6	2	56
24	Tamil Nadu	32	382	1928	1332	670	371	4715
25	Telangana	38	221	753	619	421	181	2233
26	Tripura	6	24	80	52	35	30	227
27	Uttar Pradesh	21	204	1082	528	103	20	1958
28	Uttarakhand	0	21	81	49	16	5	172
29	West Bengal	94	535	2317	1423	788	268	5425
	Total (States)	546	4251	17532	11228	5204	2619	41380
30	A & N Island	4	5	18	13	9	5	54
31	Chandigarh	2	4	22	10	2	0	40
32	D & N Haveli	1	8	15	10	2	2	38
33	Daman & Diu	2	0	4	0	0	0	6
34	Delhi	22	127	366	181	42	9	747
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	5	15	52	27	15	12	126
	Total (UTs)	36	159	477	241	70	28	1011
	Total (All India)	582	4410	18009	11469	5274	2647	42391

Source: National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs

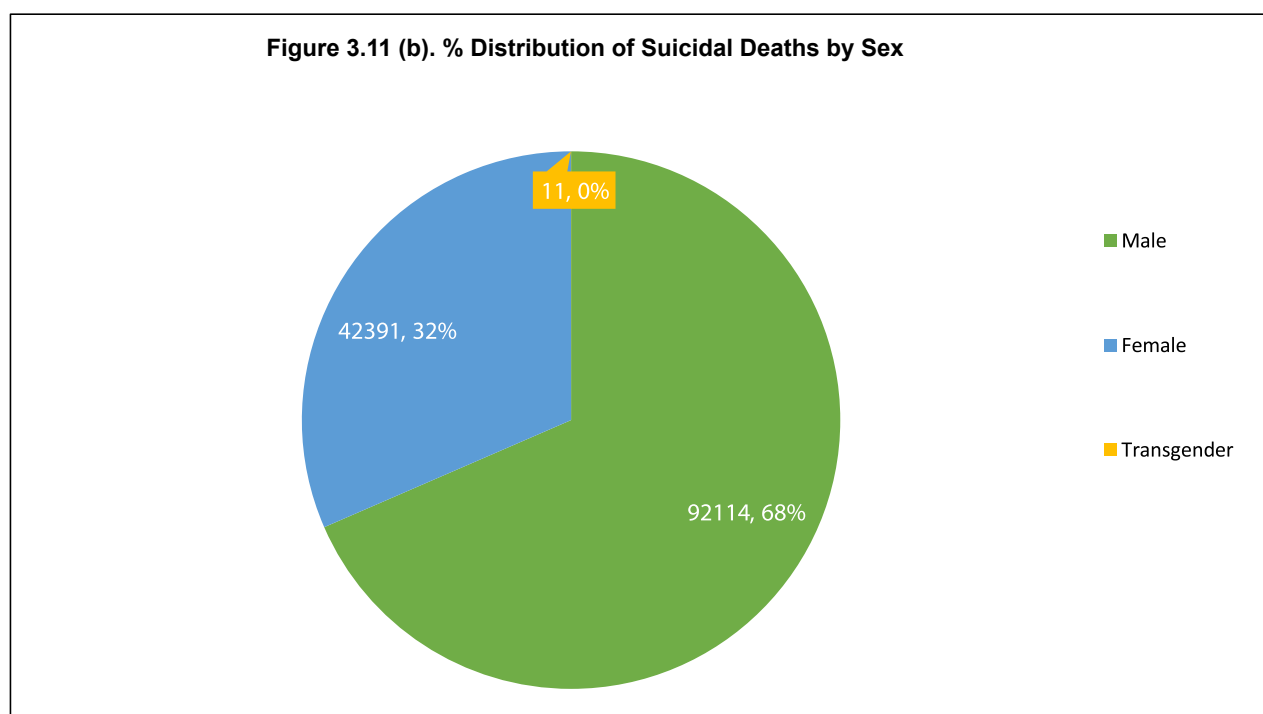
3.2.6 (c) : State/UT wise distribution of Suicidal deaths categorised by Sex & Age group, 2018 (ICD-10 Code -S00-99 & T00-40) – Transgender

S. No	State/UT	Transgender							Grand Total (Male+Female+Trans-gender)
		below 14 years	14 and above - below 18 years	18 and above - below 30 years	30 and above - below 45 years	45 and above - below 60 years	60 years & above	Total	
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5319
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2379
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	443
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7046
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7793
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3547
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	740
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	330
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1317
12	Karnataka	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	11561
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8237
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	11775
15	Maharashtra	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	17972
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
20	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4592
21	Punjab	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1714
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4333
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	13896
25	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7845
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	720
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4849
28	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	421
29	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13255
	Total (States)	0	0	9	2	0	0	11	131027
30	A & N Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2526
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3489
	Total (All India)	0	0	9	2	0	0	11	134516

Source: National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs



Source: Table 3.2.6 (a), (b), (c)



Source: Table 3.2.6 (a), (b), (c)

Tables 3.2.6-a to c provides male, female and transgender-wise suicidal deaths by States/UTs in 2018. Among the suicidal deaths in males, 65% deaths occurred in the age group of 18-45 years. In 2018, maximum suicidal deaths (15%) occurred in Maharashtra followed by around 9-10% each in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Among the suicidal deaths in females, 70% of deaths occurred in the age group of 18-45 years. In 2018, maximum suicidal deaths (13%) occurred in West Bengal followed by around 10-11% each in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Deaths in transgender table are not matching with table 3.2.4.

3.2.7 (a) : Distribution of Suicidal deaths in Major Cities, categorised by Sex & Age group, 2018 (ICD-10 Code -S00-99 & T00-40) - Male

S. No	City	Male						Total
		below 14 years	14 and above – below 18 years	18 and above – below 30 years	30 and above – below 45 years	45 and above – below 60 years	60 years & above	
1	Agra	0	3	33	25	8	4	73
2	Ahmedabad	0	12	186	149	88	29	464
3	Allahabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Amritsar	0	0	23	14	3	1	41
5	Asansol	2	7	89	89	71	24	282
6	Aurangabad	4	14	69	69	36	15	207
7	Bengaluru	7	49	557	501	205	73	1392
8	Bhopal	4	14	121	73	41	11	264
9	Chandigarh City	1	8	58	45	6	2	120
10	Chennai	7	33	344	511	368	106	1369
11	Coimbatore	0	1	63	98	57	18	237
12	Delhi (City)	14	95	692	543	275	37	1656
13	Dhanbad	8	23	69	43	10	0	153
14	Durg-Bhilainagar	0	9	94	88	51	19	261
15	Faridabad	1	1	70	19	10	0	101
16	Ghaziabad	0	4	54	56	11	4	129
17	Gwalior	3	14	63	56	19	4	159
18	Hyderabad	0	32	130	120	66	11	359
19	Indore	5	23	175	123	67	16	409
20	Jabalpur	0	10	59	52	40	14	175
21	Jaipur	2	12	148	131	46	6	345
22	Jamshedpur	0	10	22	17	12	5	66
23	Jodhpur	0	5	23	28	21	9	86
24	Kannur	0	0	10	41	27	29	107
25	Kanpur	1	20	103	101	27	0	252
26	Kochi	0	4	20	52	42	20	138
27	Kolkata	0	14	37	22	20	7	100
28	Kollam	0	6	57	75	96	75	309
29	Kota	1	11	34	30	13	5	94
30	Kozhikode	0	5	27	54	53	50	189
31	Lucknow	0	11	80	70	12	0	173
32	Ludhiana	1	4	55	53	21	3	137
33	Madurai	4	7	58	68	39	17	193
34	Malappuram	0	2	16	25	23	22	88
35	Meerut	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
36	Mumbai	6	36	257	257	155	58	769
37	Nagpur	2	11	147	199	122	54	535
38	Nasik	0	9	61	38	14	9	131
39	Patna	0	8	18	9	2	0	37
40	Pune	3	15	153	167	94	42	474
41	Raipur	2	11	94	74	41	11	233
42	Rajkot	0	0	107	104	50	6	267
43	Ranchi	0	3	36	49	75	5	168
44	Srinagar	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
45	Surat	3	13	219	182	97	37	551
46	Thiruvananthapuram	1	4	56	68	69	54	252
47	Thrissur	0	6	36	70	96	66	274
48	Tiruchirappalli	0	4	36	56	21	10	127
49	Vadodara	0	1	36	50	29	15	131
50	Varanasi	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
51	Vasai Virar	3	11	62	83	24	14	197
52	Vijayawada	0	9	85	89	18	10	211
53	Vishakhapatnam	3	5	74	84	50	7	223
	Total	88	611	5122	5030	2841	1034	14726

Source: National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs

3.2.7 (b) : Distribution of Suicidal deaths in Major Cities, categorised by Sex & Age group, 2018 (ICD-10 Code -S00-99 & T00-40) - Female

S. No.	City	Female						Total
		below 14 years	14 and above – below 18 years	18 and above – below 30 years	30 and above – below 45 years	45 and above – below 60 years	60 years & above	
1	Agra	0	5	21	11	3	0	40
2	Ahmedabad	0	41	94	71	21	15	242
3	Allahabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Amritsar	0	0	18	7	0	0	25
5	Asansol	1	11	50	19	20	8	109
6	Aurangabad	1	5	28	19	4	5	62
7	Bengaluru	6	89	336	163	49	45	688
8	Bhopal	5	28	62	25	8	0	128
9	Chandigarh City	2	4	22	10	2	0	40
10	Chennai	5	49	332	217	86	42	731
11	Coimbatore	1	3	42	27	10	20	103
12	Delhi (City)	20	119	347	176	42	9	713
13	Dhanbad	8	16	48	27	9	0	108
14	Durg-Bhilainagar	2	16	36	24	7	5	90
15	Faridabad	1	6	30	8	2	1	48
16	Ghaziabad	2	6	29	13	4	0	54
17	Gwalior	1	13	54	13	6	3	90
18	Hyderabad	0	24	73	54	25	1	177
19	Indore	3	18	88	44	15	4	172
20	Jabalpur	1	9	51	9	11	3	84
21	Jaipur	1	11	74	41	7	2	136
22	Jamshedpur	2	5	25	6	1	0	39
23	Jodhpur	0	1	12	7	8	4	32
24	Kannur	0	0	10	12	15	12	49
25	Kanpur	1	14	115	76	22	0	228
26	Kochi	0	0	12	14	8	7	41
27	Kolkata	1	11	25	14	8	3	62
28	Kollam	0	6	23	15	21	19	84
29	Kota	1	5	11	2	1	0	20
30	Kozhikode	0	6	23	7	8	20	64
31	Lucknow	0	12	59	14	5	0	90
32	Ludhiana	2	9	27	13	3	2	56
33	Madurai	1	12	33	28	13	15	102
34	Malappuram	3	6	11	5	7	5	37
35	Meerut	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
36	Mumbai	14	49	178	114	29	21	405
37	Nagpur	3	9	46	48	26	12	144
38	Nasik	3	11	27	16	5	5	67
39	Patna	0	15	21	4	0	0	40
40	Pune	4	15	84	36	16	10	165
41	Raipur	3	5	44	14	2	7	75
42	Rajkot	0	0	77	69	34	2	182
43	Ranchi	0	0	30	21	13	2	66
44	Srinagar	0	2	4	2	0	0	8
45	Surat	2	36	119	64	29	15	265
46	Thiruvananthapuram	0	1	20	17	10	19	67
47	Thrissur	0	4	18	20	17	26	85
48	Tiruchirappalli	0	9	27	13	14	3	66
49	Vadodara	1	4	21	16	7	3	52
50	Varanasi	0	1	11	5	0	0	17
51	Vasai Virar	3	6	39	27	6	3	84
52	Vijayawada	0	5	40	21	8	1	75
53	Vishakhapatnam	0	9	27	19	9	3	67
	Total	104	741	3056	1717	676	382	6676

Source: National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs

3.2.7 (c) : Distribution of Suicidal deaths in Major Cities, categorised by Sex & Age group, 2018 (ICD-10 Code -S00-99 & T00-40) - Transgender

S. No	City	Transgender							Grand Total (Male + Female + Transgender)
		below 14 years	14 and above – below 18 years	18 and above – below 30 years	30 and above – below 45 years	45 and above – below 60 years	60 years & above	Total	
1	Agra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113
2	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	706
3	Allahabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Amritsar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
5	Asansol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	391
6	Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269
7	Bengaluru	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2082
8	Bhopal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	392
9	Chandigarh City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
10	Chennai	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2102
11	Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	340
12	Delhi (City)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2369
13	Dhanbad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261
14	Durg-Bhilainagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351
15	Faridabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
16	Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183
17	Gwalior	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	249
18	Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	536
19	Indore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	581
20	Jabalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259
21	Jaipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	481
22	Jamshedpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
23	Jodhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118
24	Kannur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
25	Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480
26	Kochi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179
27	Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162
28	Kollam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	393
29	Kota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114
30	Kozhikode	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	253
31	Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263
32	Ludhiana	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	194
33	Madurai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295
34	Malappuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
35	Meerut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
36	Mumbai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1174
37	Nagpur	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	680
38	Nasik	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198
39	Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77

S. No	City	Transgender							Grand Total (Male + Female + Transgender)
		below 14 years	14 and above – below 18 years	18 and above – below 30 years	30 and above – below 45 years	45 and above – below 60 years	60 years & above	Total	
40	Pune	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	639
41	Raipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308
42	Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	449
43	Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234
44	Srinagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
45	Surat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	816
46	Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	319
47	Thrissur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	359
48	Tiruchirappalli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193
49	Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183
50	Varanasi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
51	Vasai Virar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281
52	Vijayawada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	286
53	Vishakhapatnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	290
	Total	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	21408

Source: National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs

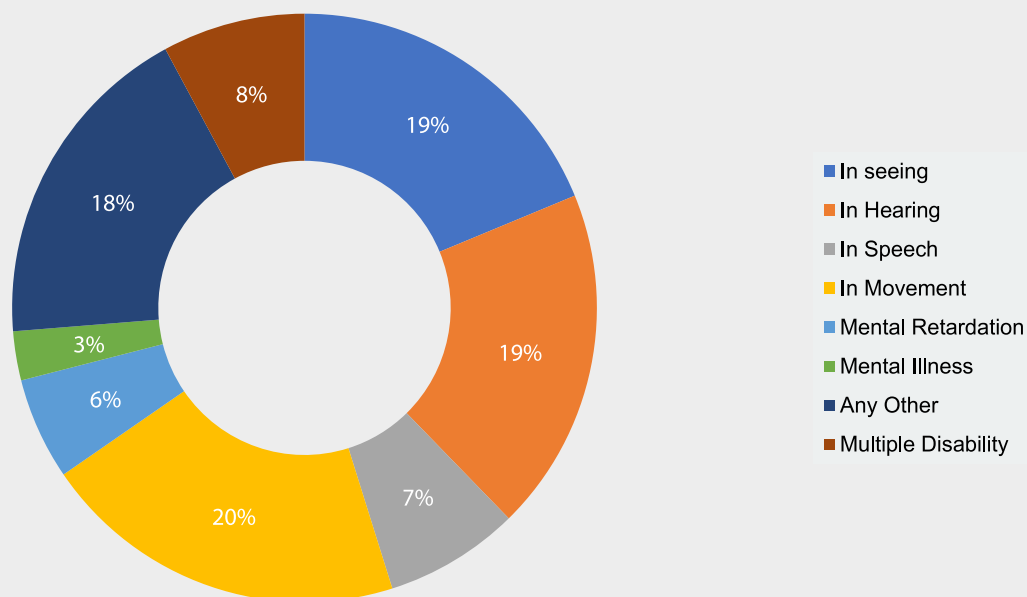
Tables 3.2.7 (a)-(c) provides male, female and transgender-wise suicidal deaths by major cities in 2018. Among the suicidal deaths in males, 69% deaths occurred in the age group of 18-45 years. In 2018, maximum suicidal deaths (11%) occurred in Delhi followed by around 9-10% each in Chennai and Bangalore. Among the suicidal deaths in females, 71% of deaths occurred in the age group of 18-45 years. In 2018, around 10% deaths, each have occurred in Delhi, Chennai and Bangalore.

3.2.8 States/UT Wise Proportion of Disabled Population by Type of Disability in India-2011(Census)

S. No.	State/UT	In seeing	In Hear- ing	In Speech	In Move- ment	Mental Retarda- tion	Mental Illness	Other	Multiple Disability	Total number of disabled persons
	India	50,33,431	50,72,914	19,98,692	54,36,826	15,05,964	7,22,880	49,27,589	21,16,698	2,68,14,994
1	Andhra Pradesh	398144	334292	219543	538934	132380	43169	409775	190370	22,66,607
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5652	8127	1538	3235	1264	631	3878	2409	26734
3	Assam	80553	101577	39750	76007	26374	18819	87461	49524	480065
4	Bihar	549080	572163	170845	369577	89251	37521	431728	110844	2331009
5	Chhattisgarh	111169	92315	28262	190328	33171	20832	76903	71957	624937
6	Goa	4964	5347	5272	5578	1817	1675	5784	2575	33012
7	Gujarat	214150	190675	60332	245879	66393	42037	197725	75111	1092302
8	Haryana	82702	115527	21787	116026	30070	16191	116821	47250	546374
9	Himachal Pradesh	26076	26700	8278	32550	8986	5166	29024	18536	155316
10	Jammu & Kashmir	66448	74096	18681	58137	16724	15669	66957	44441	361153
11	Jharkhand	180721	165861	46684	147892	37458	20157	112372	58835	769980
12	Karnataka	264170	235691	90741	271982	93974	20913	246721	100013	1324205
13	Kerala	115513	105366	41346	171630	65709	66915	96131	99233	761843
14	Madhya Pradesh	270751	267361	69324	404738	77803	39513	295035	127406	1551931
15	Maharashtra	574052	473271	473610	548418	160209	58753	510736	164343	2963392
16	Manipur	19194	12891	2661	5315	4846	1459	8628	3553	58547
17	Meghalaya	6980	12353	2707	5312	2332	2340	8717	3576	44317
18	Mizoram	2035	3354	1163	1976	1585	1050	1914	2083	15160
19	Nagaland	4150	8940	2294	3828	1250	995	4838	3336	29631
20	Odisha	263799	237858	68517	259899	72399	42837	172881	126212	1244402
21	Punjab	82199	146696	24549	130044	45070	21925	165607	37973	654063
22	Rajasthan	314618	218873	69484	427364	81389	41047	199696	211223	1563694
23	Sikkim	2772	5343	1577	2067	516	513	2459	2940	18187
24	Tamil Nadu	127405	220241	80077	287241	100847	32964	238392	92796	1179963
25	Tripura	10828	11695	4567	11707	4307	2909	11825	6508	64346
26	Uttar Pradesh	763988	1027835	266586	677713	181342	76603	946436	217011	4157514
27	Uttarakhand	29107	37681	12348	36996	11450	6443	30723	20524	185272
28	West Bengal	424473	315192	147336	322945	136523	71515	402921	196501	2017406
29	A&N Island	1084	1219	531	1593	294	364	838	737	6660
30	Chandigarh	1774	2475	961	3815	1090	756	2583	1342	14796
31	D & N Haveli	429	715	201	682	180	115	483	489	3294
32	Daman & Diu	382	309	149	620	176	89	264	207	2196
33	Delhi	30124	34499	15094	67383	16338	10046	37013	24385	234882
34	Lakshadweep	337	224	73	361	112	96	183	229	1615
35	Puducherry	3608	6152	1824	9054	2335	853	4137	2226	30189

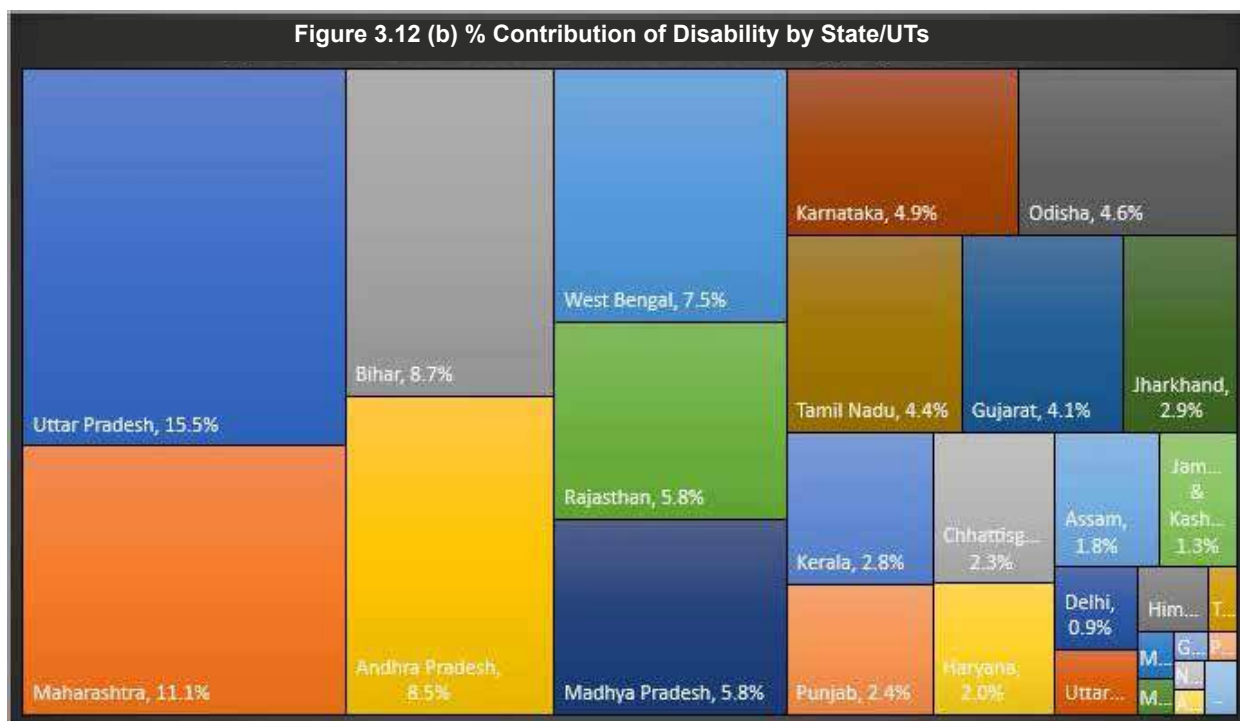
Source: Registrar General of India.

Figure 3.12 (a) Proportion of Disabled Population by Type of Disability Census 2011



Source: Table 3.2.8

Figure 3.12 (b) % Contribution of Disability by State/UTs



Source: Table 3.2.8

Table 3.2.8 presents State/UT wise distribution of disabled population by type of disability in India according to 2011 census. The country had 2.6 crore disabled people in 2011, and 54 lakhs cannot walk and around 50 lakh each had hearing and vision disability. Around 20 lakhs had in-speech disability. Around 15 lakhs were mentally retarded while 7.2 lakh people had mental illness, according to Registrar General of India. The most populous state of Uttar Pradesh had 41.5 lakh disabled followed by Maharashtra with around 30 lakhs disabled. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal had 20.0 - 23.5 lakh disabled population in 2011.

3.2.9 (a) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Snake Bite in India, 2018 (January to December) (ICD 10 Code T63.0)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	17774	70	9106	48	26880	118
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15	1	10	0	25	1
3	Assam	1610	0	708	0	2318	0
4	Bihar	1942	17	1384	14	3326	31
5	Chhattisgarh	2325	21	1805	12	4130	33
6	Goa	674	0	351	1	1025	1
7	Gujarat	4176	33	3096	17	7272	50
8	Haryana	635	3	272	2	907	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	1076	15	1029	15	2105	30
10 a	Jammu Div.	816	1	564	0	1380	1
10 b	Kashmir Div.	9	0	2	0	11	0
11	Jharkhand	283	1	211	1	494	2
12	Karnataka	4828	13	2732	17	7560	30
13	Kerala	3187	4	1837	4	5024	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	1599	21	1068	18	2667	39
15	Maharashtra	12482	26	7926	14	20408	40
16	Manipur	29	0	18	1	47	1
17	Meghalaya	275	0	116	0	391	0
18	Mizoram	266	0	102	0	368	0
19	Nagaland	158	0	87	0	245	0
20	Odisha	4300	54	3223	44	7523	98
21	Punjab	1110	2	311	2	1421	4
22	Rajasthan	3458	20	2352	10	5810	30
23	Sikkim	62	1	47	0	109	1
24	Tamil Nadu	5006	25	3380	25	8386	50
25	Telangana	1852	5	1452	4	3304	9
26	Tripura	418	1	289	1	707	2
27	Uttarakhand	104	2	104	0	208	2
28	Uttar Pradesh	4415	36	2556	37	6971	73
29	West Bengal	21370	108	14859	95	36229	203
30	A & N Islands	69	0	38	0	107	0
31	Chandigarh	450	10	379	4	829	14
32	D & N Haveli	397	3	336	1	733	4
33	Daman & Diu	91	0	39	0	130	0
34	Delhi	127	1	68	1	195	2
35	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	1	0
36	Puducherry	1291	3	666	0	1957	3
	Total	101431	500	64517	387	165948	887

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT

3.2.9 (b) : State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Snake Bite in India, 2019 (January to December) (Provisional) (ICD 10 Code T63.0)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	19534	293	10017	174	29551	467
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0	11	0	24	0
3	Assam	1113	0	556	0	1669	0
4	Bihar	1073	9	785	10	1858	19
5	Chhattisgarh	3064	22	2069	16	5133	38
6	Goa	708	5	340	3	1048	8
7	Gujarat	4277	34	3114	22	7391	56
8	Haryana	685	2	254	2	939	4
9	Himachal Pradesh	1016	3	898	4	1914	7
10 a	Jammu Div.	659	1	510	0	1169	1
10 b	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	321	9	215	1	536	10
12	Karnataka	6152	8	4042	6	10194	14
13	Kerala	2914	4	1765	5	4679	9
14	Madhya Pradesh	1174	13	900	10	2074	23
15	Maharashtra	8318	38	6191	26	14509	64
16	Manipur	41	2	21	0	62	2
17	Meghalaya	172	0	101	0	273	0
18	Mizoram	205	55	104	34	309	89
19	Nagaland	60	0	33	0	93	0
20	Odisha	3043	1145	2278	727	5321	1872
21	Punjab	683	3	261	2	944	5
22	Rajasthan	2540	29	2078	17	4618	46
23	Sikkim	30	0	37	0	67	0
24	Tamil Nadu	8325	37	5795	34	14120	71
25	Telangana	2118	1	1684	1	3802	2
26	Tripura	333	0	263	0	596	0
27	Uttarakhand	72	1	71	1	143	2
28	Uttar Pradesh	3171	31	2561	42	5732	73
29	West Bengal	23053	128	15972	111	39025	239
30	A & N Islands	165	2	62	0	227	2
31	Chandigarh	1916	20	323	12	2239	32
32	D & N Haveli	305	3	201	0	506	3
33	Daman & Diu	72	0	35	0	107	0
34	Delhi	66	0	43	1	109	1
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	1024	1	719	3	1743	4
	Total	98415	1899	64309	1264	162724	3163

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT

State/UT wise cases and deaths due to snake bite in India, in 2018 & 2019 were presented in Table 3.2.9-(a)&(b). In both the years the country had around 1.6 lakh snake bite cases. However, in 2019 a total of 3,163 died due to snake bite when this figure in 2018 was just 887. Snake bite cases and deaths were substantially more among males as compared to females. In 2019, Odisha reported 1872 deaths due to snake bite while this figure in 2018 was just 98. In 2019, Andhra Pradesh with 467 deaths, Uttar Pradesh with 73 deaths, and West Bengal with 239 deaths are the other three states contributing to this problem.

3.2.10 Statement showing the number of districts surveyed and found to be endemic for Goitre in State/UTs (As per data upto the year 2018-19).

S.No	State/UT	Total Districts	Districts surveyed	Endemic (TGR >5%) for goitre
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	7	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25	12	12
3	Assam	33	27	7
4	Bihar	38	14	14
5	Chhattisgarh	28	26	21
6	Goa	2	2	2
7	Gujarat	27	25	24
8	Haryana	22	11	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	10	10
10	Jammu & Kashmir	22	22	22
11	Jharkhand	24	9	8
12	Karnataka	30	27	21
13	Kerala	14	14	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	51	14	7
15	Maharashtra	36	30	22
16	Manipur	16	8	8
17	Meghalaya	11	4	4
18	Mizoram	11	4	4
19	Nagaland	11	7	7
20	Odisha	30	20	18
21	Punjab	23	22	14
22	Rajasthan	33	6	4
23	Sikkim	4	4	4
24	Tripura	8	3	3
25	Tamil Nadu	37	29	25
26	Telangana	33	10	6
27	Uttar Pradesh	75	29	28
28	Uttarakhand	13	11	7
29	West Bengal	19	8	8
30	A&N Islands	3	2	2
31	Chandigarh	1	1	0
32	Daman & Diu	2	1	1
33	D&N Haveli	1	1	1
34	Delhi	11	9	9
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
36	Puducherry	4	4	4
Total		724	434	351

Source: National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme, Nutrition & IDD Cell, DGHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: TGR: Total Goitre Rate

Table 3.2.10 shows State/UT wise number of districts surveyed and found to be endemic for goitre in 2018-19. Out of the 734 districts in the country 434 districts were surveyed for goitre and 351 (81% of surveyed) districts were found to be endemic with TGR >5% for goitre. Excluding 12 States/UTs, in the remaining 24 states/UTs 100% districts were found to be endemic with TGR >5% for goitre.

3.2.11 Physical achievement under National Iodine Deficiency Control Programme during 2018-19

S. No.	State/UT	No. of salt samples Tested for iodine level (Quantitative)	No. of samples confirmed to standard (iodine content >15ppm)	No. of Urine sampled tested	No. of samples having optimal iodine >100g/L (Urinary Iodine Excretion)	No. of salt samples tested (Qualitative)	No. of samples adequately iodate
1	Andhra Pradesh	2100	1370	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Arunachal Pradesh	910	903	NA	NA	7368	7317
3	Assam	3351	2886	1404	729	1554355	1478118
4	Bihar	2146	1646	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Chhattisgarh	4180	3983	1520	1217	19983	11556
6	Goa	523	506	NA	NA	49119	45112
7	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1050	1033	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Jharkhand	324	309	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Karnataka	11153	9511	4957	4905	3869203	3316002
13	Kerala	1155	1081	NA	NA	318	285
14	Madhya Pradesh	2461	2345	1476	903	NA	NA
15	Maharashtra	13872	13631	1070	757	NA	NA
16	Manipur	3300	2992	752	604	410343	408337
17	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA	105917	98674
18	Mizoram	350	343	NA	NA	43235	40085
19	Nagaland	1147	1106	2640	2612	135525	134909
20	Odisha	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21	Punjab	10118	9881	5774	5410	278845	278808
22	Rajasthan	150	132	NA	NA	273899	233634
23	Sikkim	2400	2394	1200	1185	92329	92204
24	Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Tamil Nadu	13302	9756	NA	NA	244261	198881
26	Telangana	812	683	NA	NA	19563	17839
27	Uttar Pradesh	2261	1933	NA	NA	451517	325116
28	Uttarakhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
29	West Bengal	4795	4398	1816	1443	5561235	5361024
30	A & N island	185	176	NA	NA	NA	NA
31	Chandigarh	1146	1146	2380	2380	1192	1192
32	D & N Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Daman & Diu	652	544	279	240	39750	39695
34	Delhi	6725	6512	3845	3435	228830	218773
35	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
36	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	12607	12599
	Grand Total	90568	81200	29113	25820	13399394	12320160

Source: Nutrition & IDD Cell, DGHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare; National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

Table 3.2.11 presents State/UT wise number of samples that: confirmed to standard iodine content >15ppm, having optimal iodine >100g/L (Urinary Iodine Excretion) and adequately iodate under National Iodine Deficiency Control Programme, during 2018-19. Out of the total salt samples tested for iodine level in the country 90% samples have confirmed to the standard iodine content >15ppm. Out of the total urine sampled tested in India, 89% are having optimal iodine >100g/L in urinary iodine excretion. Also, out of the total salt samples tested in India, 92% samples were adequately iodate. Salt sample testing for iodine level was highest in Maharashtra (13,872 samples), Tamil Nadu (13,302) and Karnataka (11,153). Urine sample testing was highest in Punjab (5,774), Karnataka (4,957) and Delhi (3,845). Salt sample testing was better in West Bengal (55,61,235), Karnataka (38,69,203) and Assam (15,54,355).

3.2.12 Suspected Cases of Dental and Skeletal Fluorosis as reported by States under National Programme for Prevention & Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) up to 31.12.2019

S.no	States	Community			School	
		Total No. Examined	Suspected Dental Cases	Suspected Skeletal Cases	Total No. Examined	Suspected Dental Cases
1	Andhra Pradesh	163419	24120	404	20847	10128
2	Assam	80153	2978	1017	23567	7071
3	Bihar	8740	5270	1606	6250	1650
4	Chhattisgarh	44379	13405	1815	30669	9292
5	Gujarat	26795	3714	92	28809	6111
6	Haryana	20166	4108	800	30218	7163
7	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Jharkhand	4931	1378	281	12531	1506
9	Karnataka	1336380	553477	199462	1105938	401109
10	Kerala	49231	1703	3	48812	12462
11	Madhya Pradesh	56434	11558	238	212037	61826
12	Maharashtra	82050	1069	440	220340	287
13	Odisha	18403	1467	3856	30793	8048
14	Punjab	38920	4612	58	32840	7297
15	Rajasthan	246070	166998 *	20229	197774	* Combined Data
16	Tamil Nadu	41437	19948	13834	2471	16890
17	Telangana	52320	30350	6057	25583	13435
18	Uttar Pradesh	66319	27963	3137	15604	7840
19	West Bengal	37147	12688	9765	39598	22731
	GRAND TOTAL	2373294	886806	263094	2084681	594846

Source: Nutrition & IDD Cell, DGHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare;

As per data provided by the States upto December 2019, based on Community and Schools Survey;

NA: Data Not Available

Table 3.2.12 presents States/UT wise suspected cases of dental and skeletal fluorosis as reported, under National Programme for Prevention & Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) up to 31.12.2019. Suspected dental cases were reported from community and schools, while skeletal fluorosis cases were reported only from community. Out of the 23.7 lakh people examined, 8.86 lakh (37%) had dental problems and 2.63 (11%) were suspected skeletal cases. Out of the 21 lakh students examined in schools, 5.9 lakh (29%) were suspected dental cases.

3.3 Maternal and Child Health

3.3.1. Maternity Care *

S. No.	State/UTs	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁷ (%)	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	Mothers who had full antenatal care ⁸ (%)	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	82.4	76.3	95.0	56.2	43.9	79.7
2	Assam	55.1	46.5	89.9	32.0	18.1	54.0
3	Bihar	34.6	14.4	89.6	9.7	3.3	42.3
4	Chhattisgarh	70.8	59.1	94.3	30.3	21.7	63.6
5	Gujarat	73.9	70.6	86.8	36.8	30.7	63.4
6	Haryana	63.2	45.1	92.3	32.5	19.5	67.3
7	Jharkhand	52.0	30.3	91.8	15.3	8.0	44.4
8	Karnataka	66.0	70.3	88.3	45.3	32.9	65.6
9	Kerala	95.1	90.2	96.5	67.1	61.2	88.7
10	Madhya Pradesh	53.1	35.7	89.8	23.6	11.4	55.0
11	Maharashtra	67.6	72.2	90.4	40.6	32.4	78.5
12	Odisha	64.1	62.0	94.5	36.5	23.1	73.3
13	Punjab	75.6	68.5	92.9	42.6	30.7	87.2
14	Rajasthan	63.0	38.5	89.7	17.3	9.7	63.7
15	Tamil Nadu	64.0	81.2	71.0	64.0	45.0	74.1
16	Telangana	83.1	75.0	89.1	52.8	42.2	81.8
17	Uttar Pradesh	45.9	26.4	86.6	12.9	5.9	54.0
18	West Bengal	54.9	76.5	95.4	28.1	21.8	61.1
19	Arunachal Pradesh	37.0	26.8	64.1	8.3	3.6	28.9
20	Goa	84.4	89.0	96.2	67.4	63.4	92.1
21	Himachal Pradesh	70.5	69.1	86.3	49.4	36.9	70.2
22	Jammu & Kashmir	76.8	81.4	87.5	30.2	26.8	74.9
23	Manipur	77.0	69.0	88.8	39.2	33.9	64.6
24	Meghalaya	53.3	50.0	79.3	36.2	23.5	47.5
25	Mizoram	65.7	61.7	82.7	53.8	38.5	64.7
26	Nagaland	24.9	15.0	63.9	4.4	2.4	22.3
27	Sikkim	76.2	74.7	97.2	52.8	39.0	74.2
28	Tripura	66.4	64.3	93.0	13.4	7.6	62.1
29	Uttarakhand	53.5	30.9	91.4	24.9	11.5	54.8
30	A&N Islands	68.4	92.1	91.8	58.4	53.6	75.0
31	Chandigarh	67.4	64.5	95.1	44.9	34.7	89.0
32	Delhi	63.3	68.6	89.9	49.9	37.3	62.6
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63.6	75.6	86.8	43.9	33.1	66.7
34	Daman & Diu	75.1	62.7	71.1	38.3	29.9	60.1
35	Lakshadweep	91.9	82.8	94.0	82.1	66.4	92.6
36	Puducherry	80.6	87.7	82.1	66.3	55.6	84.9
	India	58.6	51.2	89.0	30.3	21.0	62.4

Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4)

Notes: * for last birth in the 5 years before the survey

Table 3.3.1 presents six types of maternal antenatal and postnatal care indicators for India and the states/UTs in 2015-16, based on findings from National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4). With huge interstate variations: 59% mothers in India had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (95% in Kerala and 25% in Nagaland); 51% mothers in India had at least 4 antenatal care visits (92% in Andaman & Nicobar islands and 14% in Bihar); 89% mother's last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus (97% in Sikkim and 64% in Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh); 30% mothers consumed iron folic acid tablets for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (82% in Lakshadweep and 4% in Nagaland); 21% mothers had full antenatal care (66% in Lakshadweep and 2% in Nagaland); and 62% mothers received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (93% in Lakshadweep and 22% in Nagaland).

3.3.2 Delivery Care*

S. No.	States/UTs	Institutional births (%)	Institutional births in public facility (%)	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	91.6	38.3	3.7	92.2	40.1	57.0	25.5
2	Assam	70.6	60.0	3.9	74.3	13.4	53.3	12.9
3	Bihar	63.8	47.7	8.2	70.0	6.2	31.0	2.6
4	Chhattisgarh	70.2	55.9	8.4	78.0	9.9	46.6	5.7
5	Gujarat	88.7	32.6	2.2	87.3	18.4	26.6	10.8
6	Haryana	80.5	52.0	5.8	84.7	11.7	25.3	8.6
7	Jharkhand	61.9	41.8	8.0	69.6	9.9	39.5	4.6
8	Karnataka	94.3	61.4	3.1	93.9	23.6	40.3	16.9
9	Kerala	99.9	38.4	0.1	100.0	35.8	38.6	31.4
10	Madhya Pradesh	80.8	69.5	2.3	78.1	8.6	40.8	5.8
11	Maharashtra	90.3	48.9	3.6	91.1	20.1	33.1	13.1
12	Odisha	85.4	75.9	3.3	86.6	13.8	53.7	11.5
13	Punjab	90.5	51.7	4.5	94.1	24.6	39.7	17.8
14	Rajasthan	84.0	63.5	3.2	86.6	8.6	23.2	6.1
15	Tamil Nadu	99.0	66.7	0.6	99.3	34.1	51.3	26.3
16	Telangana	91.5	31.0	2.9	91.4	58.0	74.9	40.6
17	Uttar Pradesh	67.8	44.5	4.1	70.4	9.4	31.3	4.7
18	West Bengal	75.2	56.6	6.8	81.7	23.8	70.9	18.8
19	Arunachal Pradesh	52.3	42.7	2.1	53.8	8.9	37.5	12.5
20	Goa	96.9	58.2	1.8	97.5	31.4	51.3	19.9
21	Himachal Pradesh	76.4	61.6	3.4	78.9	16.7	44.4	16.4
22	Jammu & Kashmir	85.7	78.1	2.2	87.6	33.1	75.5	35.1
23	Manipur	69.1	45.7	8.0	77.2	21.1	46.2	22.6
24	Meghalaya	51.4	39.4	2.6	53.8	7.6	31.4	9.8
25	Mizoram	80.1	63.8	3.8	83.8	12.7	30.0	12.3
26	Nagaland	32.8	25.1	8.9	41.3	5.8	31.4	13.5
27	Sikkim	94.7	82.7	2.4	97.1	20.9	49.3	18.1
28	Tripura	79.9	69.1	1.2	80.9	20.5	73.7	18.1
29	Uttarakhand	68.6	43.8	4.6	71.2	13.1	36.4	9.3
30	A&N Islands	96.6	92.3	1.0	97.5	19.3	@	16.9
31	Chandigarh	91.6	72.4	1.7	93.3	22.6	(44)	19.5
32	Delhi	84.4	56.9	3.9	86.9	23.7	42.9	21.0
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88.0	66.4	1.9	89.5	16.2	38.4	12.0
34	Daman & Diu	90.1	43.0	1.4	77.0	15.8	26.8	7.3
35	Lakshadweep	99.9	63.3	0.1	100.0	37.9	59.1	25.7
36	Puducherry	99.9	82.0	0.1	100.0	33.6	48.3	30.4
	India	78.9	52.1	4.3	81.4	17.2	40.9	11.9

Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4)

Notes: * for last birth in the 5 years before the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 3.3.2 presents seven types of delivery care related indicators for India and the states/UTs in 2015-16, based on findings from National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4). With huge interstate variations: 79% deliveries in India are institutional deliveries (100% in Lakshadweep and 33% in Nagaland); 52% institutional births in public facilities (92% Andaman & Nicobar island and 25% in Nagaland); around 4% home deliveries were conducted by skilled health personnel, out of total deliveries (9% in Nagaland and 0.1% in Kerala, Puducherry and Lakshadweep); 81% births were assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (100% in Puducherry and Lakshadweep and Kerala, and 41% in Nagaland); 17% of total deliveries were by caesarean section (58% in Telangana and 6% in Nagaland); 41% births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (75% in Telangana and Jammu & Kashmir, and 23% in Rajasthan); 12% births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (41% in Telangana and 3% in Bihar).

3.3.3. Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)

S. No.	States/UTs	Any method*(%)	Any modern method*(%)	Female sterilization (%)	(%) Male sterilization	IUD/PPI-UD (%)	Pill (%)	Condom (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	69.5	69.4	68.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
2	Assam	52.4	37.0	9.5	0.1	2.2	22.0	2.7
3	Bihar	24.1	23.3	20.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.0
4	Chhattisgarh	57.7	54.5	46.2	0.7	1.6	1.7	3.9
5	Gujarat	46.9	43.1	33.6	0.1	3.0	1.4	4.9
6	Haryana	63.7	59.4	38.1	0.6	5.7	2.7	12.0
7	Jharkhand	40.4	37.5	31.1	0.2	1.0	2.6	2.2
8	Karnataka	51.8	51.3	48.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.3
9	Kerala	53.1	50.3	45.8	0.1	1.6	0.2	2.6
10	Madhya Pradesh	51.4	49.6	42.2	0.5	0.5	1.3	4.9
11	Maharashtra	64.8	62.6	50.7	0.4	1.6	2.4	7.1
12	Odisha	57.3	45.4	28.3	0.2	1.1	12.0	3.4
13	Punjab	75.8	66.3	37.5	0.6	6.8	2.5	18.9
14	Rajasthan	59.7	53.5	40.7	0.2	1.2	2.4	8.7
15	Tamil Nadu	53.2	52.6	49.4	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.8
16	Telangana	57.2	56.9	54.2	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
17	Uttar Pradesh	45.5	31.7	17.3	0.1	1.2	1.9	10.8
18	West Bengal	70.9	57.0	29.3	0.1	1.2	20.0	5.9
19	Arunachal Pradesh	31.7	26.6	11.2	0.0	3.4	10.2	1.4
20	Goa	26.3	24.8	16.3	0.0	0.9	0.3	7.1
21	Himachal Pradesh	57.0	52.1	34.5	2.4	0.9	1.5	12.7
22	Jammu & Kashmir	57.3	46.1	24.4	0.4	2.8	6.2	11.3
23	Manipur	23.6	12.7	3.1	0.1	3.7	4.2	1.3
24	Meghalaya	24.3	21.9	6.2	0.0	2.1	11.7	1.3
25	Mizoram	35.3	35.3	17.5	0.0	3.3	13.2	1.3
26	Nagaland	26.7	21.4	9.1	0.0	6.7	4.0	1.3
27	Sikkim	46.7	45.9	17.6	3.4	6.3	11.6	5.2
28	Tripura	64.1	42.8	13.9	0.0	0.6	26.3	1.9
29	Uttarakhand	53.4	49.3	27.4	0.7	1.6	3.2	16.1
30	A&N Islands	50.8	48.3	39.9	0.0	2.1	2.2	4.2
31	Chandigarh	74.0	58.2	20.6	1.3	5.4	3.6	27.3
32	Delhi	53.0	47.3	19.4	0.2	5.4	3.2	19.0
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38.1	37.9	31.7	0.0	1.4	1.2	3.7
34	Daman & Diu	32.3	31.6	25.7	0.0	2.4	1.3	2.2
35	Lakshadweep	29.3	14.9	10.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.8
36	Puducherry	61.9	61.2	57.4	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.8
	India	53.5	47.8	36.0	0.3	1.5	4.1	5.6

Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4)

Notes: * Includes other methods that are not shown separately.

Current Use of family planning (FP) methods (currently married women age 15–49 years) according to states/UTs in 2015-16, based on NFHS-4 findings were presented in Table 3.3.3. In 2015-16, 53.5% couples in India were using some FP method (47.8% modern and 5.7% traditional). Among the modern methods, female sterilization was most popular method with 36% users, followed by 5.6% condom users, 4.1% OCP users, 1.5% IUD and 0.3% male sterilization users. Modern method users were highest in Andhra Pradesh (69.4%) and minimum in Manipur (13%). On the other hand, as high as 21% couples in Manipur are using traditional methods and almost nil users in Andhra Pradesh and Mizoram. Condom users were highest in Chandigarh (27.3%); OCP users were highest in Tripura (26.3%); IUD users were highest in Punjab (6.8%); and male sterilization users were highest in Himachal Pradesh (2.4%).

3.3.4 Child Feeding Practices

S. No.	States/UTs	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth# (%)	Children under age 6 months exclusively breast-fed10 (%)	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breast-milk^ (%)	Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet^& (%)	Non breast-feeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet^& (%)	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet^& (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	40.1	70.2	56.1	6.5	11.9	7.6
2	Assam	64.4	63.5	49.9	8.7	10.8	8.9
3	Bihar	34.9	53.5	30.7	7.3	9.2	7.5
4	Chhattisgarh	47.1	77.2	53.8	11.1	8.4	10.9
5	Gujarat	50.0	55.8	49.4	5.8	2.8	5.2
6	Haryana	42.4	50.3	35.9	7.0	10.0	7.5
7	Jharkhand	33.2	64.8	47.2	7.2	7.1	7.2
8	Karnataka	56.4	54.2	46.0	5.8	14.4	8.2
9	Kerala	64.3	53.3	63.1	21.3	22.3	21.4
10	Madhya Pradesh	34.5	58.2	38.1	6.9	4.8	6.6
11	Maharashtra	57.5	56.6	43.3	5.3	12.2	6.5
12	Odisha	68.6	65.6	54.9	8.9	5.0	8.5
13	Punjab	30.7	53.0	41.1	5.7	6.7	5.9
14	Rajasthan	28.4	58.2	30.1	3.4	3.7	3.4
15	Tamil Nadu	54.7	48.3	67.5	21.4	47.1	30.7
16	Telangana	37.1	67.3	57.1	9.6	11.4	9.9
17	Uttar Pradesh	25.2	41.6	32.6	5.3	5.3	5.3
18	West Bengal	47.5	52.3	52.0	19.1	25.7	19.6
19	Arunachal Pradesh	58.7	56.5	53.6	12.3	25.4	13.9
20	Goa	73.3	60.9	*	9.1	(15.1)	10.4
21	Himachal Pradesh	41.1	67.2	52.7	11.2	9.9	10.9
22	Jammu & Kashmir	46.0	65.4	50.0	21.8	32.1	23.5
23	Manipur	65.4	73.6	78.8	19.3	14.1	18.8
24	Meghalaya	60.6	35.8	67.4	24.2	19.8	23.6
25	Mizoram	70.2	60.6	67.9	14.7	13.6	14.6
26	Nagaland	53.2	44.5	70.7	17.5	21.4	18.6
27	Sikkim	66.5	54.6	61.8	23.1	*	23.1
28	Tripura	44.4	70.7	13.6	5.3	*	5.9
29	Uttarakhand	27.8	51.0	46.7	8.6	7.9	8.5
30	A&N Islands	41.9	66.8	(45.1)	13.5	(17.6)	14.2
31	Chandigarh	33.5	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
32	Delhi	29.1	49.8	45.0	4.8	9.5	5.8
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	47.8	(72.7)	*	0.0	*	0.0
34	Daman & Diu	55.8	(52.3)	*	6.2	(7.4)	6.5
35	Lakshadweep	54.3	55.0	*	12.2	*	11.3
36	Puducherry	65.3	45.5	76.8	21.8	54.8	31.1
	India	41.6	54.9	42.7	8.7	14.3	9.6

Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4)

Note:

For last birth in the 5 years before the survey

^ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

& Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

Table 3.3.4 presents six types of childcare related indicators for India and the states/UTs in 2015-16, based on findings from NFHS-4. With huge interstate variations: 42% children under age 3 years were breastfed within one hour of birth (73% in Goa and 25% in Uttar Pradesh); 55% children under age 6 months were exclusively breastfed (77% in Chhattisgarh and 36% in Meghalaya); 43% children aged 6-8 months received solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk (79% in Manipur and 14% in Tripura); 9% breastfeeding children aged 6-23 months received an adequate diet (24% in Meghalaya and 0% in Dadra & Nagar Haveli); 14% non-breast feeding children aged 6-23 months received an adequate diet (55% Puducherry and 3.7% in Rajasthan); and only 10% Total children aged 6-23 months in India received an adequate diet (31% Puducherry and 0% in Dadra & Nagar Haveli).

3.3.5. Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation

S. No.	States/UTs	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%)	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	65.3	97.3	72.3	89.0	89.4	68.8	72.1
2	Assam	47.1	82.3	56.0	66.5	71.4	52.0	51.3
3	Bihar	61.7	91.7	72.9	80.2	79.4	65.5	62.3
4	Chhattisgarh	76.4	98.4	81.7	91.4	93.9	76.4	70.2
5	Gujarat	50.4	87.9	62.3	72.7	75.0	38.6	71.2
6	Haryana	62.2	92.8	75.3	76.5	79.0	54.3	66.7
7	Jharkhand	61.9	95.8	73.8	82.4	82.6	56.4	52.9
8	Karnataka	62.6	92.5	74.6	77.9	82.4	58.9	78.7
9	Kerala	82.1	98.1	88.5	90.4	89.4	82.4	74.4
10	Madhya Pradesh	53.6	91.6	63.6	73.4	79.6	56.3	60.4
11	Maharashtra	56.3	90.0	67.0	74.9	82.8	60.8	70.5
12	Odisha	78.6	94.1	82.8	89.2	87.9	83.2	69.1
13	Punjab	89.1	98.2	93.7	94.5	93.1	91.0	70.6
14	Rajasthan	54.8	88.8	65.4	71.6	78.1	53.1	39.6
15	Tamil Nadu	69.7	94.9	82.3	84.5	85.1	68.2	68.3
16	Telangana	68.1	97.4	75.4	87.9	90.6	70.6	76.3
17	Uttar Pradesh	51.1	87.6	68.3	66.5	70.8	52.8	39.5
18	West Bengal	84.4	97.5	87.9	92.7	92.8	86.4	68.4
19	Arunachal Pradesh	38.2	70.9	53.7	52.3	54.6	40.9	39.4
20	Goa	88.4	(100.0)	92.9	94.2	96.5	85.2	89.5
21	Himachal Pradesh	69.5	94.8	82.4	85.0	87.5	74.1	64.3
22	Jammu & Kashmir	75.1	95.6	83.8	88.1	86.2	70.3	64.7
23	Manipur	65.9	91.2	76.6	77.8	74.2	69.9	32.1
24	Meghalaya	61.5	86.0	71.0	74.0	71.9	62.9	54.4
25	Mizoram	50.5	75.3	61.7	61.7	61.1	56.8	68.6
26	Nagaland	35.7	68.4	52.5	52.0	50.4	45.8	27.1
27	Sikkim	83.0	98.9	87.7	93.0	93.3	84.1	84.3
28	Tripura	54.5	82.4	70.1	71.1	69.7	54.4	62.8
29	Uttarakhand	57.7	92.9	68.0	80.0	80.6	59.4	36.9
30	A&N Islands	73.2	87.4	83.9	83.5	76.4	83.1	69.3
31	Chandigarh	(79.5)	(95.9)	(79.5)	(95.9)	(95.9)	(82.7)	56.3
32	Delhi	66.4	94.7	77.4	83.7	90.5	59.8	54.2
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43.2	88.9	58.1	73.3	81.7	52.1	59.3
34	Daman & Diu	66.3	84.3	74.4	74.0	79.1	60.6	68.4
35	Lakshadweep	86.9	100.0	90.5	94.2	92.5	86.7	52.3
36	Puducherry	91.3	99.9	95.4	96.0	95.4	89.4	75.0
	India	62.0	91.9	72.8	78.4	81.1	62.8	60.2

Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4)

Note: () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Immunization coverage among children aged 12-23 months in states and UTs in 2015-16, based on findings from NFHS-4 are presented in Table 3.3.5. With substantial interstate variations, in India 62% children got fully immunization (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT), and full immunization coverage being highest in Puducherry (91%) and lowest in Nagaland (36%). In terms of specific immunizations, 92% children in India received BCG (100% in Lakshadweep and 68% in Nagaland); 73% received 3 doses of polio vaccine (95% in Puducherry and 53% in Nagaland); 78% received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (Puducherry 96% and Nagaland 52%); 81% received measles vaccine (Goa 97% and Nagaland 50%); 63% received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (Punjab 91% and Gujarat 39%); and 60% received vitamin A dose in last 6 months (Goa 90% and Nagaland 27%).

3.3.6 Unmet Need for Family Planning *

S. No.	States/UTs	Total unmet need (%)	Unmet need for spacing (%)
	India	12.9	5.7
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.7	3.1
2	Assam	14.2	5.8
3	Bihar	21.2	9.4
4	Chhattisgarh	11.1	5.3
5	Gujarat	17.0	6.7
6	Haryana	9.3	3.8
7	Jharkhand	18.4	9.0
8	Karnataka	10.4	6.0
9	Kerala	13.7	8.3
10	Madhya Pradesh	12.1	5.7
11	Maharashtra	9.7	4.3
12	Odisha	13.6	4.7
13	Punjab	6.2	2.4
14	Rajasthan	12.3	5.7
15	Tamil Nadu	10.1	4.8
16	Telangana	7.3	3.8
17	Uttar Pradesh	18.1	6.8
18	West Bengal	7.5	3.0
19	Arunachal Pradesh	21.6	12.7
20	Goa	17.5	8.3
21	Himachal Pradesh	15.7	4.8
22	Jammu & Kashmir	12.3	5.8
23	Manipur	30.1	12.7
24	Meghalaya	21.2	15.3
25	Mizoram	19.9	12.4
26	Nagaland	22.2	11.2
27	Sikkim	21.7	8.9
28	Tripura	10.7	4.1
29	Uttarakhand	15.5	5.2
30	A&N Islands	15.5	8.1
31	Chandigarh	6.3	1.8
32	Delhi	15.8	4.9
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.6	10.6
34	Daman & Diu	19.7	11.0
35	Lakshadweep	17.9	13.2
36	Puducherry	8.3	4.8

Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4)

Notes:

*currently married women age 15–49 years

Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as in fecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

As per NFHS-4 findings, around 13% couples in India had unmet need for contraception (don't want children but not using any FP method) while unmet need for spacing methods is 5.7% (Table 3.3.6). Unmet need for contraception is highest in Manipur (30%) and lowest in Andhra Pradesh (4.7%). Unmet need for spacing methods is highest in Meghalaya (15.3%) and lowest in Chandigarh (1.8%).

3.3.7 Anaemia among Children and Women*

S. No.	States/UTs	Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)
	India	58.4	53.1	50.3	53.0
1	Andhra Pradesh	58.6	60.2	52.9	60.0
2	Assam	35.7	46.1	44.8	46.0
3	Bihar	63.5	60.4	58.3	60.3
4	Chhattisgarh	41.6	47.3	41.5	47.0
5	Gujarat	62.6	55.1	51.3	54.9
6	Haryana	71.7	63.1	55.0	62.7
7	Jharkhand	69.9	65.3	62.6	65.2
8	Karnataka	60.9	44.8	45.4	44.8
9	Kerala	35.6	34.6	22.6	34.2
10	Madhya Pradesh	68.9	52.4	54.6	52.5
11	Maharashtra	53.8	47.9	49.3	48.0
12	Odisha	44.6	51.2	47.6	51.0
13	Punjab	56.6	54.0	42.0	53.5
14	Rajasthan	60.3	46.8	46.6	46.8
15	Tamil Nadu	50.7	55.4	44.4	55.1
16	Telangana	60.7	56.9	49.8	56.7
17	Uttar Pradesh	63.2	52.5	51.0	52.4
18	West Bengal	54.2	62.8	53.6	62.5
19	Arunachal Pradesh	50.7	40.6	33.8	40.3
20	Goa	48.3	31.4	(26.7)	31.3
21	Himachal Pradesh	53.7	53.6	50.2	53.4
22	Jammu & Kashmir	43.3	40.4	38.1	40.3
23	Manipur	23.9	26.4	26.0	26.4
24	Meghalaya	48.0	56.5	53.1	56.2
25	Mizoram	17.7	22.4	24.5	22.5
26	Nagaland	21.6	23.7	28.9	23.9
27	Sikkim	55.1	35.2	23.6	34.9
28	Tripura	48.3	54.5	54.4	54.5
29	Uttarakhand	59.8	45.1	46.5	45.2
30	A&N Islands	49.0	65.8	61.4	65.7
31	Chandigarh	73.1	75.9	*	75.9
32	Delhi	62.6	52.8	45.1	52.5
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	84.6	80.0	(67.9)	79.5
34	Daman & Diu	73.8	59.3	*	58.9
35	Lakshadweep	51.9	46.1	36.5	45.7
36	Puducherry	44.9	53.4	26.0	52.4

Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4)

Note: * Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude.

Table 3.3.7 presents four types of indicators on anaemia among children and women in India and the states/UTs in 2015-16, based on findings from NFHS-4. With huge interstate variations: 58% of the children aged 6-59 months in India are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl), while anaemic levels in children were highest in Dadra & Nagar Haveli (85%) and lowest in Mizoram (18%). In India 53% of non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years were anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) and anaemia levels in non-pregnant women are highest in Dadra & Nagar Haveli (80%) and lowest in Mizoram (22%). Half of the pregnant women aged 15-49 years were anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) and anaemia levels in pregnant women are highest in Jharkhand (63%) and lowest in Kerala (23%). Among all women in India 53% were anaemic, and in the states/UTs this level is highest in Dadra & Nagar Haveli (80%) and Mizoram (23%).

3.3.8 Targets & Achievement of Maternity and Child Health Activities (Immunisation) in India, 2014-15 to 2019-20 (April - March) (Figures in Million Nos.)

Year	Need assessed	Achievement	Achievement of need assessed %	Need assessed	Achievement	Achievement of need assessed %
T.T. (Preg. Women)				D.P.T. (3 rd dose) / Pentavalent (3 rd dose)		
April 2014 – March 15	29.72	23.45	78.90	25.92	17.82	68.8
April 2015 - March 16	29.6	23.37	79	25.87	8.28	32.0
April 2016 - March 17	30.03	23.62	78.6	26.25	0.67	2.5
April 2017 - March 18	No reporting from April 2017 - March 2018			26.31	0.12	0.5
April 2018 - March 19	No reporting from April 2018 - March 2019			26.01	22.96	88.3
April 2019 - March 20	No reporting from April 2019 - March 2020			26.3	24.11	91.7
DT (5 yrs)/ DPTS				POLIO (3 rd dose)		
April 2014 - March15	23.81	12.45	52.29	25.93	22.59	87.12
April 2015 - March 16	24.13	13.2	54.7	25.87	22.77	88
April 2016 - March17	24.49	16.88	69	26.25	23.1	88
April 2017- March 18	24.71	14.62	59.2	26.31	23.02	87.50
April 2018- March 19	26.03	16.02	61.6	26.01	22.55	86.7
April 2019- March 20	26.31	17.76	67.5	26.3	23.97	91.1
B.C.G.				MEASLES		
April 2014 - March15	25.93	23.99	92.5	25.93	22.63	87.27
April 2015 - March 16	25.87	24.24	93.7	25.87	23.06	89.2
April 2016 - March17	26.25	24	91.5	26.25	23.5	89.5
April 2017- March 18	26.31	23.70	90.07	26.31	20.34	77.3
April 2018- March 19	26.01	23.65	90.9	26.01	23.42	90
April 2019- March 20	26.3	23.93	91	26.3	24.7	93.9

Source: HMIS Standard RCH Report on Immunization Targets

Note: Data as uploaded by the States /Uts on HMIS Portal

Table 3.3.8 presents targets & achievement of maternal and child health activities (Immunisation) in India during 2014-15 to 2019-20 (April - March). During these years achievement of: TT coverage in pregnant women has increased from 79-89%. D.P.T. (3rd dose) / Pentavalent (3rd dose) coverage initially drastically reduced from 68.8% (2014-15) to 0.5% (2017-18), but later recovered to 91.7% coverage (2019-20) ; DT(5 years)/ DPTS coverage has increased from 52-67.5%; coverage of POLIO (3rd dose) remained constant at 87% till 2018-19 but later improved to 91.1% in 2019-20; coverage of BCG has marginally decreased from 92.5-91%; and coverage of measles has increased from 87-93.9%.

Table 3.3.9: State/UT wise Incidence of Foeticide and Infanticide in India During 2008 - 2018

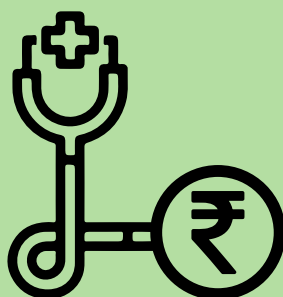
S. No.	State/UT	Foeticide (Sec. 315, 316 IPC)											Infanticide (Sec. 315)										
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018#	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018#
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	1	0	1	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	15	6	7	8	7	2	4	10	7	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	9	12	9	8	5	15	5	11	18	13	10	7	10	1	21	8	15	5	4	1	3	2
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1	5	10	0	7	2	0	1	0	18	21	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
8	Haryana	5	2	2	0	28	21	6	14	4	3	2	4	3	7	5	0	0	3	5	1	5	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	5	8	4	8	3	0	0	1	2	5	0	13	11	2	1	3	4	11	0	2	6	2
13	Kerala	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	8	23	18	13	64	79	30	17	19	28	17	22	51	20	38	17	8	14	25	14	27	3
15	Maharashtra	2	6	5	3	22	17	7	11	7	12	15	3	18	3	12	11	6	12	7	7	4	8
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
21	Punjab	24	7	15	1	25	12	24	10	4	8	8	2	29	8	15	6	7	8	3	8	3	2
22	Rajasthan	10	1	18	3	37	34	0	13	21	14	12	4	14	7	13	3	8	33	18	14	6	2
23	Sikkim	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	17	0	7	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	20	9	7	0	6	13	0	2	2	0	2
25	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	0	2	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	6	0	2
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	2	17	18	13	11	17	11	12	52	1	22	60	9	31	12	14	10	0	9	21	3	6
28	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Total (States)	71	102	101	62	207	217	101	94	135	114	123	140	185	100	127	79	80	115	88	89	71	48
30	A & N Islands	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	2	0	7	1	2	3	5	3	8	0	5	0	1	0	5	2	2	6	3	4	1	7
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	2	0	10	1	3	4	6	3	9	1	5	0	1	0	5	2	2	6	3	4	2	8
	Total(All India)	73	102	111	63	210	221	107	97	144	115	128	140	186	100	132	81	82	121	91	93	73	56

Source: National Crime Records Bureau(NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs

Note: NA - Not Available

#: Clarification pending from Assam and Arunachal Pradesh

Table 3.3.9 presents state/UT wise incidence of foeticide and infanticide in India during 2008 – 2016. During these years incidence of foeticide in India has almost doubled from 73 in 2008 to 144 in 2016. In 2016, incidence of foeticide is highest in Uttar Pradesh (52), Rajasthan (21) although more than 20 States/UTs recorded zero foeticides. On the other hand, number of infanticide deaths in India has more than halved from 140 in 2008 to 56 by 2018, although in 2018 Haryana recorded 10 such cases when around 20 States/UTs recorded zero cases.



CHAPTER FOUR

HEALTH FINANCE INDICATORS

**An Overview of Public Health
Expenditure including Pattern of
Allocations made to Central/State
Governments**

HEALTH FINANCE INDICATORS

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Health Financing in India

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Highlights

Health Financing is increasingly being recognized as an area of major policy relevance to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC). It deals with generation, allocation and use of financial resources in health system. Understanding the country's Health Financing system allows to recognize current finances available for health, ways to raise more funds for health, mechanisms to efficiently and equitably allocate, purchase and spend finances to improve access to health services and reduce out of pocket expenditures that lead to catastrophe and impoverishment. Thus, appropriate Health Financing is a means to ensure adequate funds for health care, provide equitable access to all population groups and reduce barriers to utilize health services. This chapter on Health Financing will provide detailed information on – 1) Public health expenditure on health; 2) Average medical expenditure; and 3) Health coverage and insurance.

- Total public expenditure on health for the year 2015-16 stood at Rs 1.4 lakh crores. (Table 4.1.1)
- Per capita public expenditure on health in nominal terms has gone up from Rs 621 in 2009-10 to Rs 1112 in 2015-16. (Table 4.1.2)
- Public expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP was 1.02% in 2015-16. There is no significant change in expenditure since 2009-10. (Figure 4.1)
- The Centre-State share in total public expenditure on health was 31:69 in 2015-16. (Figure 4.2)
- Total public expenditure on health (excluding other Central Ministries) in 2015-16 was Rs 140,054.55 crores, with Medical and Public Health comprising the major share (78.7%). The share of Family Welfare was 12.6%. (Figure 4.3)
- Urban and rural health services constituted 70% of the public expenditure on medical and public health in 2015-16. (Figure 4.4)
- The North-Eastern states had the highest and EAG states (including Assam) had the lowest average per capita public expenditure on health in 2015-16 (excluding UTs). (Table 4.1.4)
- The North Eastern states had the highest public health expenditure as a percentage of GSDP in 2015-16 (2.76%). The value was 1.36% for EAG (including Assam) and 0.76% for major non-EAG states. (Table 4.1.5)
- As per NSS 75th, Household income/savings and borrowing is the major source of financing of in-patient hospitalization for all quintiles in both rural and urban population. (Table 4.2.1(a))
- More than half of the both rural and urban population across all quintiles is not covered by health insurance. Government sponsored insurance scheme is the main type of health insurance for population who are covered by health insurance. (Table 4.2.2(a))
- Average out of pocket expenditure for hospitalization cases is more in urban population than rural population across all quintiles. In terms of medical expenditure, OOPME for treatment per hospitalization case during stay at hospital over last 365 days is higher in private hospital as compared to Govt./Public hospital and Charitable Trust/NGO run hospital for both rural and urban population. (Table 4.2.3.3(b))
- Households' average medical expenditure by type of health care service provider is higher for private hospital than other categories for both hospitalization and non-hospitalization cases. (Table 4.2.3.1(a) & 4.2.4.1)
- The per capita expenditure on CGHS during 2019-20 was Rs 11331. (Table 4.3.1)
- As of 31st March 2019, around 13.56 crores of beneficiaries were covered under ESIS. The per capita expenditure on medical benefit under ESIS is Rs. 646 for the year 2019. (Table 4.3.2, Table 4.3.3).

¹ <http://www.nhsrindia.org/healthcare-financing>

Explanatory notes

4.1. Public health expenditure on Health

Budget Estimates (BE): The 'Budget Estimate' for any ministry or scheme is the amount allocated to it in the budget papers for the following year. For instance, in the budget speech in February 2020, the Finance Minister presented budget estimates for expenditures under various heads for the financial year 2020-21 which runs from April 2020 to March 2021.

Revised Estimates (RE): Once the financial year gets underway, some Ministries may need more funds than was actually allocated to them under the Budget Estimates. The government approaches parliament with such supplementary requests for funds during the course of the financial year (in the monsoon or winter session). These supplementary demands are reflected in the Revised Estimates for the current year (2020-21). Thus, along with Budget Estimates for 2021-22, the Finance Minister presents the Revised Estimates for 2020-21.

Actuals: Actual expenditures are the final amounts spent under different heads and may exceed (or fall short of) the Revised Estimates. Since the actual expenditure can only be assessed once the financial year is over and final accounts have been prepared, the Actual expenditures presented in the budget papers are for the earlier financial year i.e. for the year 2019-20.

The three main categories of public expenditure on health are Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare and Others. These are explained below.

4.1.1. Medical & Public Health

Medical and Public Health under the Department of Health deals with health care, including awareness campaigns, immunization campaigns, preventive medicine, and public health. This includes the following 7 categories.

- a. Urban Health Services- Allopathy which includes Direction and Administration, Employees State Insurance Scheme, Central Government Health Scheme, Medical Stores Depots, Departmental Drug Manufacture, School Health Scheme, Hospital and Dispensaries, Other Health Schemes, Other expenditure.
- b. Rural Health Services- Allopathy which includes Health Sub-centres, Subsidiary Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Hospitals and Dispensaries, Other Expenditure.
- c. Urban and Rural Health Services- Other systems of medicine which includes Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani, Siddha, Other Systems
- d. Medical Education Research and Training which includes expenditure on medical research and training institutions such as J.I.P.M.E.R, Lady Hardinge Medical College etc.
- e. Public Health which includes Direction and Administration, Training, Prevention and Control of diseases, Prevention of food adulteration, Drug Control, Manufacture of Sera/Vaccine, Public Health Laboratories, Public Health Education, Public Health Publicity, Other Systems, Other Expenditure.
- f. General which includes Health Statistics & Evaluation, International Co-operation, Other expenditure.
- g. Deduct Recoveries which includes receipts by way of recoveries which are to be adjusted against overall expenditure.

4.1.2. Family Welfare

The Department of Family Welfare (FW) is responsible for aspects relating to Family Welfare, especially in reproductive health, maternal health, paediatrics, information, education and communications; cooperation with NGOs and international aid groups; and rural health services. Family Welfare includes Direction and Administration, Training, Research and Evaluation, Rural Family Welfare Services, Urban Family Welfare Services, Maternity and Child Health, Transport, Compensation, Mass Education, Selected area Programmes (including India population project), Reproductive and Child Health Programme, Assistance to Public Sector and other undertakings, Assistance to Local Bodies, Other Services and Supplies, International Co-operation, Other Expenditure.

4.1.3. Others

For Central Government, it includes Medical reimbursement/ Medical Treatment expenditure, Other departments expenditure within the health demand, Secretariat Social Service Expenditure (2251), and medical expenditure by Ministry of Defence, Labour & Employment, Railways, Science and Technology, Mines and Post. For State Governments this definition would exclude medical expenditure by Ministry of Defence, Labour & Employment, Railways, Science and Technology, Mines and Post.

Apart from the above 3 categories of public expenditure, we further define the components of National Health Mission, one of the main programmes of the government. It includes the following 8 components:

- a. NRHM-RCH Flexible Pool which includes: RCH Flexible Pool, Routine Immunisation, Pulse Polio Immunisation, Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme
- b. Health System Strengthening under NRHM
- c. National Urban Health Mission - Flexible Pool
- d. Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases which includes National Vector Borne Disease Control Program, National T.B. Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
- e. Flexible Pool for Non-Communicable Diseases, Injury & Trauma which includes National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Mental Health Programme, Health Care for the Elderly, National Programme for Prevention & Control of Deafness, National Tobacco Control Programme, National Oral Health Programme, Assistance to States for Capacity Building, National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke, Other New Initiatives under Non-Communicable Diseases.
- f. Miscellaneous Programmes which includes (1) Forward Linkages to NRHM and (2) Pilot Projects which includes Sports Medicine, Deafness, Leptospirosis Control, Control of Human Rabies, Medical Rehabilitation, Oral Health, Fluorosis
- g. Human Resources for Health
- h. Finally, Empowered Action Group (EAG) of States refers to the eight states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand which are relatively populous resulting in challenges in socio-economic development.

4.2. Average medical expenditure

4.2.1 In-patient hospitalisation: major source of financing of expenditure – Households having persons who had been admitted to hospital during the last 365 days were asked about the major source of finance to meet the hospitalisation expenses. The responses were classified into five categories, namely, (i) household income/savings, (ii) borrowings, (iii) sale of physical assets, (iv) contribution from friends and relatives, and (v) other sources.

4.2.2. In-patient hospitalization: Population covered by Health Insurance – For every member of each surveyed household, it was ascertained whether the person was covered by any scheme for health expenditure support. If so, the broad category of scheme was also recorded. The categories were: (i) Government-sponsored (e.g. RSBY, AarogyaSri, etc.), (ii) Government/PSU as an employer (e.g. CGHS, reimbursement from govt. etc.), (iii) Employer- supported (other than govt./PSU) health protection (e.g. ESIS), (iv) Insurance arranged by household with insurance companies, and (v) Other schemes.

4.2.3. Expenditure on Hospitalization in a 365-day period – Average medical expenditure incurred during stay at hospital per case of hospitalisation (excluding childbirth) by different type of medical institution, quintile class of household consumer expenditure and social groups separately for each gender and sector, rural-urban variation, break-up of average medical expenditure, by different category of ailment and average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME).

4.2.4. Expenditure on non-hospitalisation in a 15-day period – Average medical expenditure incurred per spell of ailment not involving admission to hospital, separately for five health care service providers, namely, Government/public hospitals, charitable/NGO/trust-run hospitals, private hospitals, private

doctors or clinics, and informal healthcare providers and different quintile class of household consumer expenditure, separately for each gender and sector, break-up of average expenditure on treatment (non-hospitalisation cases) across different systems of medicine, average medical expenditure on treatment (non-hospitalisation cases) by its components and rural-urban variation in the average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) on treatment (non-hospitalisation cases) by each type of healthcare service provider, separately for each gender.

4.2.5. Expenditure on hospitalisation cases for childbirths – Average expenditure incurred for hospitalised childbirth by type of delivery, : normal, caesarean and others at Government/Public hospital or Private hospital (including Charitable/Trust/NGO-run hospital) during last 365 days, separately for each sector; average expenditure incurred for hospitalised childbirth by type of medical institution: Government/Public hospital or Private hospital (including Charitable/Trust/NGO-run hospital) for each type of delivery during last 365 days, separately for each quintile class of household consumer expenditure, social groups and sector; average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) incurred for hospitalised childbirth by type of medical institution during last 365 days, separately for each quintile class of household consumer expenditure and sector; and average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) incurred for hospitalised childbirth by type of medical institution during last 365 days, separately for each quintile class of household consumer expenditure and sector.

4.3. Health Insurance

4.3.1. Family Floater Insurance Policies - Family Floater is one single policy that takes care of the hospitalization expenses of the entire family. The policy has one single sum insured, which can be utilised by any/all insured persons in any proportion or amount subject to maximum of overall limit of the policy sum insured.

4.3.2. Group Insurance Policies - Group insurance policies are those in which a single master policy in the name of a group is issued to the manager of the group. Groups, for this purpose, can be employer-employee groups or non-employer- employee groups as defined by IRDA's group insurance guidelines. (Examples are savings bank account holders of a bank or members of the same social or cultural association etc.)

4.1 Public Expenditure on Health

4.1.1: Public Expenditure on Health 2015-16 (Actuals in Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Heads	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	State Budget including Central Grants (including Treasury Route)	79257.23	99967.13	115933.76
1	State Budget (Own Expenditure)	73360.86	80318.60	95310.95
2	Centre MoHFW	30223.88	32153.85	35189.49
	<i>Central Grants Through Treasury</i>	5896.37	19648.53	20622.81
	3601	5896.37	19420.79	20379.49
	3602	30.56	227.74	243.31
	Other (Central Govt. Hospitals / Institutions, etc.)	12118.36	12505.32	14566.69
3	Other Central Ministries*	8081.58	8409.64	8642.18
4	UTs	604.14	718.14	911.92
5	Grand Total (1+2+3+4)	112270.5	121600.23	140054.55

Source: "Health Sector Financing by Centre and States/UTs in India 2015-16 to 2017-18", National Health Accounts Cell, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Notes:

*Others include Medical reimbursement/ Medical Treatment expenditure, other departments' expenditure within the health demand, Secretariat Social Service Expenditure (2251), and medical expenditure by Ministry of Defence, Labour & Employment, Railways, Science & Technology, Mines & Post.

4.1.2: Trends in Public Expenditure on Health

Year	Public Expenditure on Health (in Rs. Crores) #	Population (in Crores) \$	GDP*	Per capita Public Expenditure on Health (in Rs.)	Public Expenditure on Health as Percentage of GDP (%)
2009-10	72536	117	6477827	620	1.12
2010-11	83101	118	7784115	704	1.07
2011-12	96221	120	8736329	802	1.10
2012-13	108236	122	9944013	887	1.09
2013-14	112270	123	11233522	913	1.00
2014-15	121600.23	125	12467959	973	0.98
2015-16	140055.55	126	13,771,874	1112	1.02
2016-17 (RE)	178876.63	128	15,391,669	1397	1.16
2017-18 (BE)	213719.58	129	17,098,304	1657	1.25

Source:

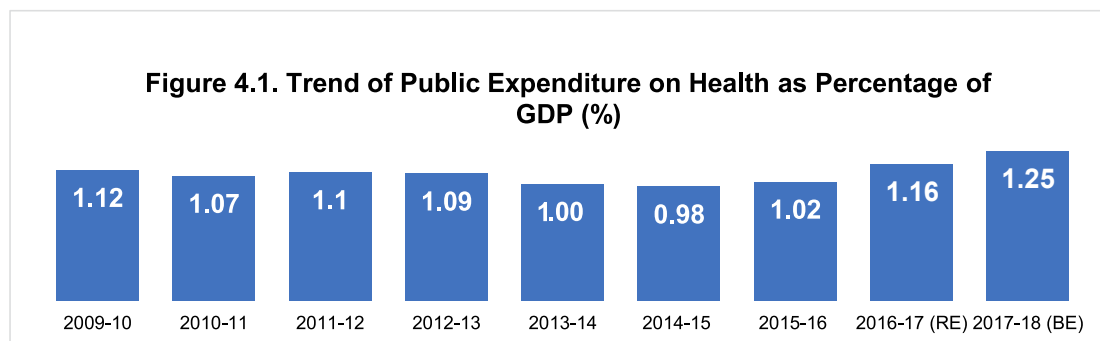
Public expenditure on Health from "Health Sector Financing by Centre and States/UTs in India 2015-16 to 2017-18", National Health Accounts Cell, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,

\$ "Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections May 2006", National Commission on Population, Registrar General of India,

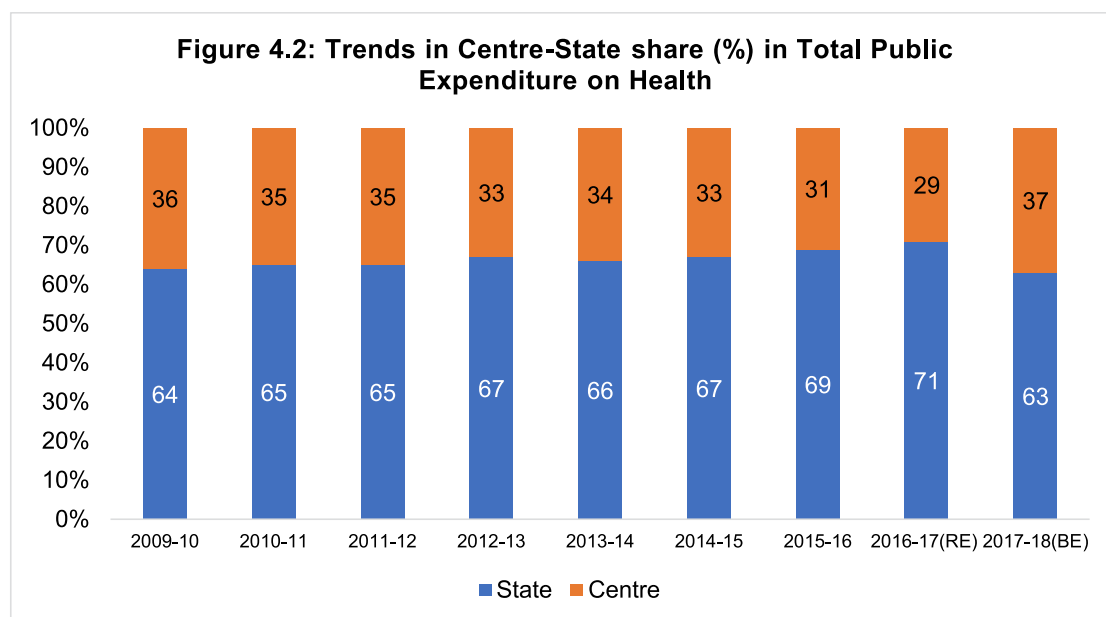
*GDP from Central Statistics Office.

Note

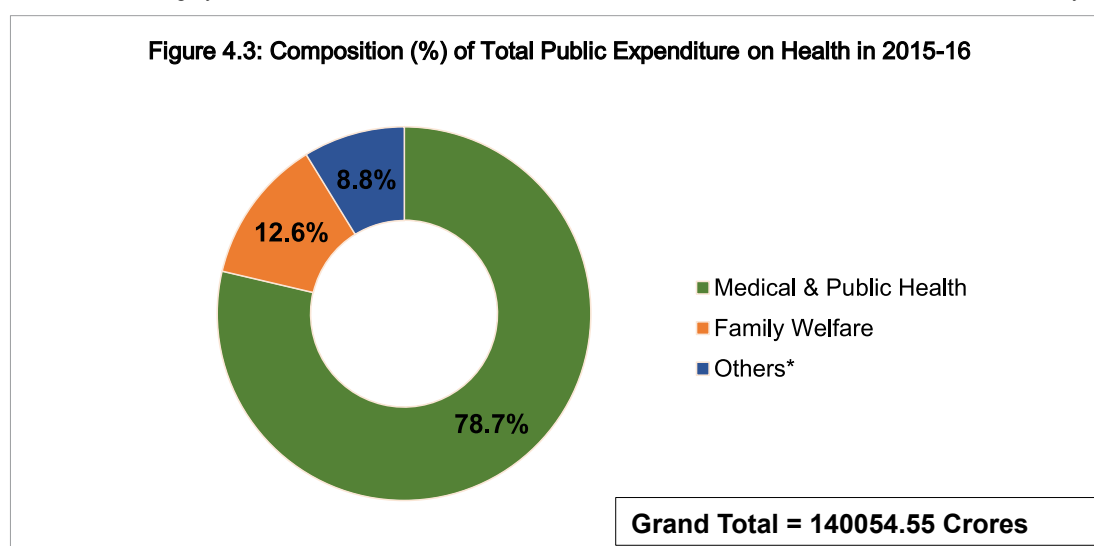
GDP figures from 2011-12 to 2015-16 released vide press note dated 31st January, 2017 were subsequently revised by incorporating the new series of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) released on 31st May, 2017 are available at Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. Second revised estimates of GDP are given in 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14.



Source: Table 4.1.2



Source: "Health Sector Financing by Centre and States/UTs in India 2015-16 to 2017-18", National Health Accounts Cell, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare



Source: "Health Sector Financing by Centre and States/UTs in India 2015-16 to 2017-18", National Health Accounts Cell, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

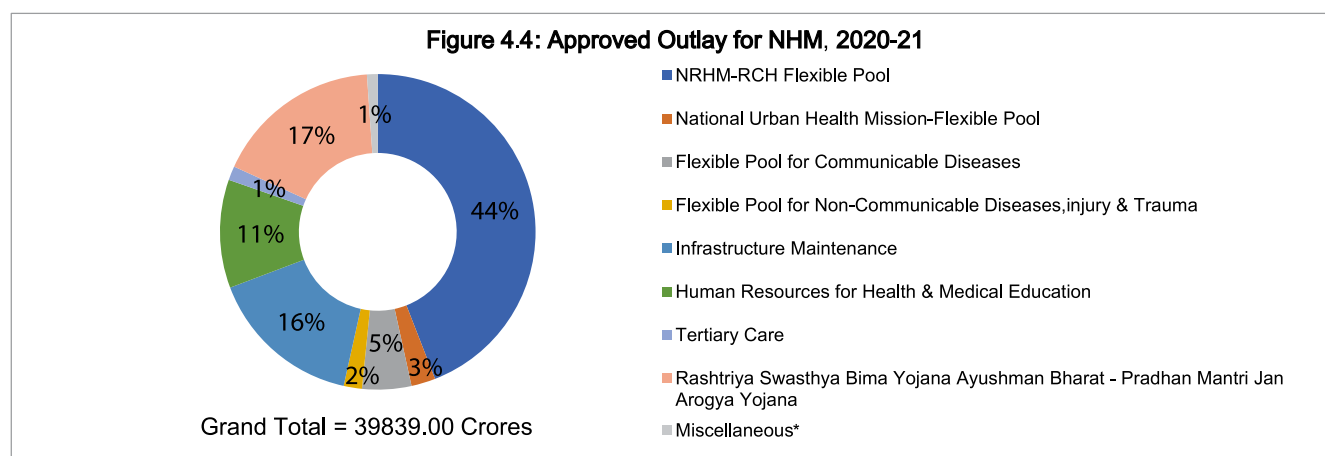
4.1.3 Scheme wise Actual Expenditure on NRHM/NHM for various Annual Plans (in Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Prov)	2020-21 (BE)
1.	NRHM-RCH Flexible Pool	11125.91	15895.55	15610.82	18613.93	15357.74
2.	National Urban Health Mission-Flexible Pool	490.74	664.20	868.46	945.76	950.00
3.	Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases	1173.38	2602.31	2626.04	2083.10	4459.35
4.	Flexible Pool for Non-Communicable Diseases, injury & Trauma	507.77	922.58	546.77	673.83	717.00
5.	Infrastructure Maintenance	5271.10	5501.06	6241.76	6736.67	6343.41
6.	Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory System	22.00	52.35	179.27	206.00	175.00
7.	Prime Minister's Development Plan for J & K	275.00	287.93	273.71	63.36	0.00
8.	Strengthening of National Programme Management of the NHM			93.88	118.86	125.00
9.	Forward Linkages to NRHM	27.54	26.18	75.61		
10.	Pilot Projects	26.30	23.28	26.19	18.38	25.00
11.	Human Resources for Health	31.69		0.00		
12.	Human Resources for Health & Medical Education*		4025.00	4213.70	3375.52	4686.00
13.	Tertiary Care*		618.89	288.68	240.13	550.00
14.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana	0.00	455.98	1900.65	3256.61	6429.00
15.	Jansankhya Sthirtha Kosh (JSK)	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.49	11.50
16.	Senior Citizens Health Insurance Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
	Grand Total (1 to 16)	18951.43	31075.31	32945.54	36366.64	39839.00

Source: Budget NRHM/NHM Section, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note:

*Schemes transferred to NHM



Source: Table 4.1.3

*Miscellaneous include items Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory System, Prime Minister's Development Plan for J & K, Strengthening of National Programme Management of the NHM, Forward Linkages to NRHM, Pilot Projects, Human Resources for Health, Jansankhya Sthirtha Kosh (JSK) and Senior Citizens Health Insurance Scheme.

4.1.4 Public expenditure on health by components across states, 2015-16 (Actuals in Rs. Crores)

State/UT	Medical & Public Health						Family Welfare					Others	Grand Total
	UHS	RHS	MERT	PH	Misc.#	Total	UFWS	RFWS	MCH	Misc.#	Total		
Major (Non EAG) States													
Andhra Pradesh	2007	888	373	343	243	3853	0	175	48	1131	1354	140	5347
Delhi	2798	6	156	293	317	3570	4	0	1	59	64	125	3759
Goa	289	103	88	50	31	562	0	10	0	2	12	1	575
Gujarat	3034	1213	522	1466	35	6270	108	253	324	170	855	74	7199
Haryana	785	862	555	179	2	2384	3	101	7	30	141	181	2706
Himachal Pradesh	357	476	262	34	0	1129	10	72	0	206	288	116	1533
Jammu & Kashmir	316	919	554	75	0	1863	0	17	0	43	60	31	1954
Karnataka	1433	1204	1160	455	941	5193	14	0	64	559	637	186	6015
Kerala	1700	706	980	728	221	4336	0	372	0	64	436	0	4772
Maharashtra	3418	558	813	4567	7	9363	17	472	65	92	645	44	10052
Punjab	1217	514	263	195	222	2410	11	113	0	73	197	194	2801
Tamil Nadu	2708	923	863	489	1250	6234	75	347	1179	510	2111	180	8525
Telangana	2066	495	242	261	120	3184	0	85	45	445	575	189	3948
West Bengal	3910	2429	610	288	-2	7234	0	177	0	447	624	117	7976
Total	26037	11297	7440	9423	3387	57585	243	2193	1732	3831	7999	1578	67162
EAG + 1 States													
Assam	292	1727	411	180	28	2638	3	170	14	37	224	2	2864
Bihar	1917	1737	474	79	0	4206	2	330	4	29	365	82	4653
Chhattisgarh	743	1465	167	146	7	2528	2	162	0	17	181	45	2754
Jharkhand	1466	329	202	101	0	2098	1	60	3	12	75	9	2182
Madhya Pradesh	3440	871	289	398	74	5073	17	0	0	364	381	69	5523
Odisha	1388	1489	358	268	10	3515	8	89	0	69	166	63	3744
Rajasthan	1829	1892	746	849	0	5315	20	0	0	2422	2443	61	7818
Uttar Pradesh	2686	4378	1486	430	6	8986	49	1039	273	3105	4465	345	13796
Uttarakhand	442	632	115	167	0	1357	4	93	0	11	108	32	1496
Total	14204	14520	4249	2619	125	35716	107	1943	293	6065	8408	707	44831
North East States													
Arunachal Pradesh	165	226	5	68	26	490	2	5	0	19	25	21	536
Manipur ^{\$}						469					16		486

State/UT	Medical & Public Health					Family Welfare					Others	Grand Total	
	UHS	RHS	MERT	PH	Misc.#	Total	UFWS	RFWS	MCH	Misc.#			Total
Meghalaya	234	137	4	32	155	561	0	27	8	8	44	39	644
Mizoram	106	98	3	134	6	347	1	26	0	5	32	72	451
Nagaland	202	107	5	127	0	441	0	0	0	24	24	0	465
Sikkim	174	36	1	32	0	243	1	10	0	7	18	1	262
Tripura	266	102	29	45	3	446	0	0	35	129	165	0	610
Total	1147	706	46	438	190	2997	3	67	44	192	323	133	3453
All States	41388	26523	11736	12479	3702	96297	353	4204	2069	10088	16730	2418	115446
Union Territories (UT)													
Andaman & Nicobar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	302	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	315
Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	358	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	374
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	101
Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	64
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	58
Puducherry	282	41	108	25	25	480	0	4	0	3	7	0	488
Total UT's	282	41	108	25	25	1359	0	4	0	3	7	33	1400

Source: "Health Sector Financing by Centre and States/UTs in India 2015-16 to 2017-18", National Health Accounts Cell, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Notes

Misc. (Miscellaneous) includes expenditure under Medical & Public Health as well as Family Welfare that have very insignificant individual values and are inclusive of deducted recoveries,

* Others include medical reimbursement/medical Treatment expenditure, other departments' expenditure within the health demand,

** Data for EAG+1 States is inclusive of Assam,

\$ Only aggregate figures are available for Manipur.

NA- Not Available

4.1.5: Expenditure on Health: Per Capita, as share of Total Expenditure and as share of GSDP for all State & Union Territories, 2015-16*

State/UT	Total State Expenditure on Health (Rs. In Crores) ¹	Total State Expenditure (Rs. In Crores) ^{2#}	Health Expenditure as a % of Total State Expenditure	Population 2015-16 (in Crores) ³	GSDP 2015-16 Current Prices (Rs in Crores) ⁴	Per Capita Health Expenditure (Rs)	Health Expenditure as a % of GSDP
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)/(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(1)/(4)	(7)=(1)/(5)
Major (Non EAG) States							
Andhra Pradesh\$	5013	106638	4.70%	4.95	609934	1013	0.82%
Delhi	4183	36520	11.45%	2.10	548081	1992	0.76%
Goa	729	12010	6.07%	0.20	54275	3643	1.34%
Gujarat	7432	126821	5.86%	6.25	1025188	1189	0.72%
Haryana	3055	85037	3.59%	2.73	485184	1119	0.63%
Himachal Pradesh	1894	28373	6.67%	0.71	112852	2667	1.68%
Jammu & Kashmir	2925	49294	5.93%	1.24	119093	2359	2.46%
Karnataka	6980	138715	5.03%	6.21	1012804	1124	0.69%
Kerala	5207	88960	5.85%	3.56	557947	1463	0.93%
Maharashtra	12066	237327	5.08%	11.94	2001223	1011	0.60%
Punjab	3400	57963	5.87%	2.90	391543	1173	0.87%
Tamil Nadu	8543	171349	4.99%	6.92	1161963	1235	0.74%
Telangana	4626	96297	4.80%	3.50	567588	1322	0.82%
West Bengal	7239	135929	5.33%	9.31	n.a	778	
Major (Non EAG) States^			5.34%			1172	0.76%
EAG + 1 States**							
Assam	4992	70428	7.09%	3.23	226276	1546	2.21%
Bihar	5067	128706	3.94%	10.33	381501	491	1.33%
Chhattisgarh	3480	65898	5.28%	2.57	260776	1354	1.33%
Jharkhand	2891	59995	4.82%	3.34	231294	866	1.25%
Madhya Pradesh	5535	132647	4.17%	7.73	530443	716	1.04%
Odisha	3921	81741	4.80%	4.23	330874	927	1.19%
Rajasthan	9858	175589	5.61%	7.25	683758	1360	1.44%
Uttar Pradesh	15872	312811	5.07%	21.64	1119862	733	1.42%
Uttarakhand	1871	30799	6.07%	1.06	175772	1765	1.06%

State/UT	Total State Expenditure on Health (Rs. In Crores) ¹	Total State Expenditure (Rs. In Crores) ^{2#}	Health Expenditure as a % of Total State Expenditure	Population 2015-16 (in Crores) ³	GSDP 2015-16 Current Prices (Rs in Crores) ⁴	Per Capita Health Expenditure (Rs)	Health Expenditure as a % of GSDP
EAG + 1 States	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)/(2) 5.05%	(4)	(5)	(6)@=(1)/(4) 871	(7)=(1)/(5) 1.36%
North East States							
Arunachal Pradesh	673	11740	5.73%	0.13	20433	5177	3.29%
Manipur	536	9841	5.45%	0.26	19233	2061	2.79%
Meghalaya	623	9253	6.73%	0.28	25967	2223	2.40%
Mizoram	645	7731	8.34%	0.11	15339	5862	4.20%
Nagaland	588	10156	5.79%	0.24	19816	2450	2.97%
Sikkim	308	5431	5.66%	0.06	16954	5126	1.81%
Tripura	829	12537	6.62%	0.38	34368	2183	2.41%
North East States			6.30%			2878	2.76%
Union Territories (UT)^{***}							
Andaman & Nicobar	310	NA	NA	0.05	5932	6201	5.23%
Chandigarh	378	NA	NA	0.17	28643	2224	1.32%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	98	NA	NA	0.04	NA	2451	NA
Daman & Diu	62	NA	NA	0.03	NA	2073	NA
Lakshadweep	60	NA	NA	0.01	NA	6018	NA
Puducherry	534	6062	8.82%	0.16	25060	3340	2.13%
Union Territories (UT)						3137	2.42%

Source:

1. "Health Sector Financing by Centre and States/UTs in India 2015-16 to 2017-18", National Health Accounts Cell, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
2. State Finances: A Study of Budgets, Reserve Bank of India
3. "Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections May 2006", National Commission on Population, Registrar General of India
4. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices with base year 2011-12 (as on 28-02-2018) from Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

Notes

*2015-16 revised estimated figures are given for State Expenditure on Health and Total State Expenditure.

\$ Population for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are taken from Socio Economic Survey published by Andhra Pradesh and Statistical Year Book 2015 of Telangana respectively.

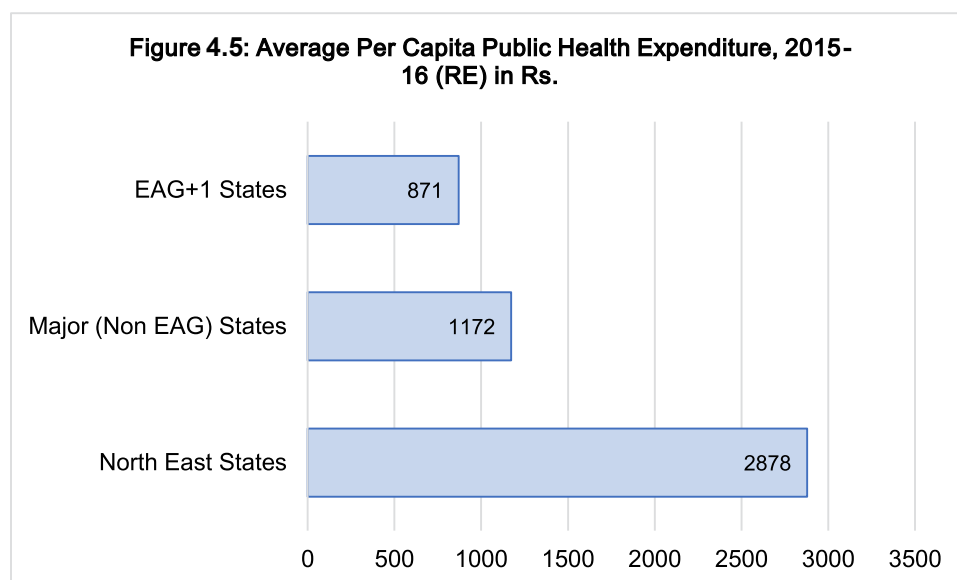
Total State Expenditure includes Revenue expenditure, Capital Outlay (Development & Non-Development) and Loans and Advances by State Governments (Development purposes & Non-Development purposes).

** EAG+1 States includes Assam,

@ GSDP figures for West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep are not available.

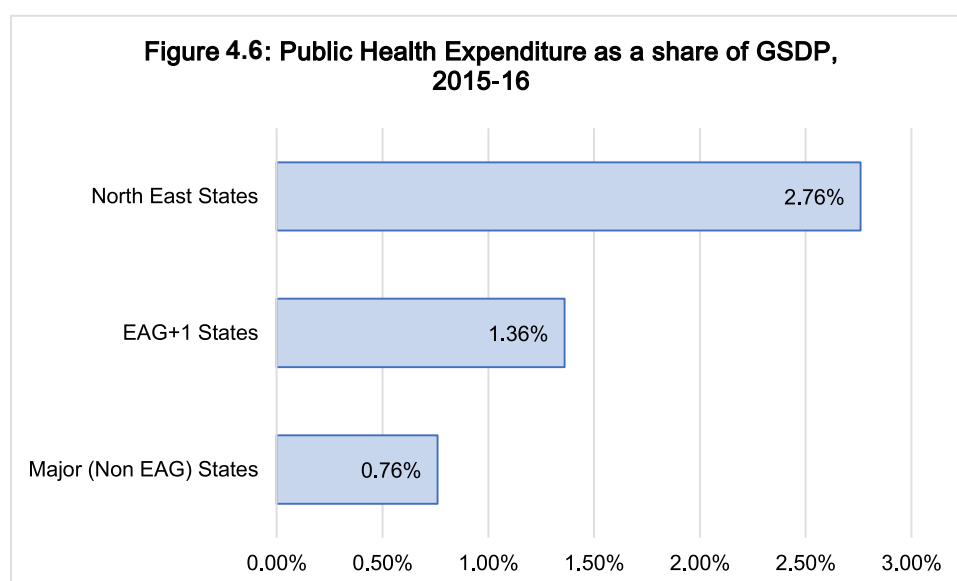
^ Major Non EAG States spend 5.34% of total state expenditure on health., & The ratio of public expenditure on health to GSDP is computed by taking 2015-16 (RE) of public expenditure on health and 2015-16 (Actuals) of GSDP.

NA – Not Available



Source:

1. "Health sector financing by centre and states/UTs in India", National Health Accounts cell, Ministry of Health & Family welfare
2. "Report of the Technical group on population projections may 2016", National Commission on Population, Registrar General of India



Source:

1. "Health sector financing by centre and states/UTs in India 2015-16 to 2017-18", National Health Accounts Cell, Ministry of Health & Family welfare
2. "Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices with base year 2011-12 (as on 28-02-2018) from Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

4.2. Average Medical Expenditure

4.2.1. In-patient hospitalisation: major source of financing of expenditure

Households having persons who had been admitted to hospital during the last 365 days were asked about the major source of finance to meet the hospitalisation expenses. Table 4.2.1(a) shows the estimated percentage distribution of hospitalisation cases by major source of finance of hospitalisation expenditure.

4.2.1(a): Percentage distribution of hospitalization cases by major source of finance of hospitalization expenditure, separately for different quintile class of household consumer expenditure (all-India)

Source of finance of expenditure	Percentage distribution of hospitalization cases					
	Quintile class of household consumer expenditure					
	1 st quintile	2 nd quintile	3 rd quintile	4 th quintile	5 th quintile	all
Rural						
Household income/savings	83.7	78.5	80.2	78.4	78.5	79.5
Borrowings	10.9	14.3	12.9	14.5	13.5	13.4
Sale of physical assets	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Contribution from friends and relatives	1.9	3.0	2.6	3.6	4.4	3.4
Other sources	2.9	3.4	3.7	3	3.1	3.2
all sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban						
Household income/savings	80.3	81.6	83.1	85.6	87.0	83.7
Borrowings	11.2	10.1	9.7	7.6	4.8	8.5
Sale of physical assets	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Contribution from friends and relatives	4.4	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.8
Other sources	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.3	3.4
all sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

4.2.1 (b) : State/UT - Wise Percentage distribution of hospitalisation cases (excluding childbirth) by major source of finance of expenditure for each State/UT during last 365 days

Percentage distribution of hospitalization cases by major source of finance of expenditure													
S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Rural						Urban					
		Household income/savings	Bor-row-ings	Sale of physical asset	Contribution from friends & relatives	Other sourc-es	All	Household income/savings	Bor-row-ings	Sale of physical asset	Contribution from friends & relatives	Other sourc-es	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	52.2	28.2	0.2	5.7	13.6	100.0	62.9	16.0	0.4	11.6	8.6	100.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	90.8	0.7	1.1	3.6	1.6	100.0	98.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
3	Assam	91.3	4.6	0.5	1.3	2.2	100.0	90.9	3.2	0.6	0.3	4.4	100.0
4	Bihar	80.7	15.1	0.1	3.5	0.6	100.0	91.8	6.9	0.1	1.1	0.2	100.0
5	Chhattisgarh	81.8	6.4	0.9	3.9	6.8	100.0	84.2	9.4	0.4	1.8	4.2	100.0
6	Delhi	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.4	4.6	0.6	0.2	1.2	100.0
7	Goa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
8	Gujarat	92.2	4.2	0.0	3.1	0.2	100.0	91.5	5.2	0.0	2.3	1.0	100.0
9	Haryana	83.2	14.0	0.1	2.6	0.1	100.0	82.8	9.2	0.0	4.0	3.8	100.0
10	Himachal Pradesh	92.1	4.7	0.0	2.0	1.2	100.0	88.4	2.4	1.5	2.8	2.3	100.0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	97.2	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.5	100.0	96.9	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.8	100.0
12	Jharkhand	80.4	10.8	0.7	3.5	4.7	100.0	81.9	5.8	0.0	6.2	6.0	100.0
13	Karnataka	70.5	23.0	0.2	3.1	3.2	100.0	87.7	8.4	0.2	2.7	1.0	100.0
14	Kerala	74.5	13.1	0.3	6.2	5.8	100.0	80.3	7.6	1.1	6.4	4.6	100.0
15	Madhya Pradesh	81.2	12.1	0.7	1.5	4.3	100.0	84.8	5.8	0.0	1.8	6.9	100.0
16	Maharashtra	87.4	8.8	0.2	2.4	1.0	100.0	89.9	3.8	0.3	3.4	2.3	100.0
17	Manipur	97.9	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	100.0
18	Meghalaya	90.9	1.7	0.0	0.3	7.0	100.0	96.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0
19	Mizoram	97.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.3	100.0	97.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0
20	Nagaland	90.2	8.5	0.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	91.3	4.2	0.5	4.0	0.0	100.0
21	Odisha	84.0	12.8	0.8	1.3	1.0	100.0	86.7	8.9	0.0	3.9	0.5	100.0
22	Punjab	81.6	10.0	0.2	7.0	0.9	100.0	84.6	8.4	0.2	4.7	2.0	100.0
23	Rajasthan	77.5	19.9	0.2	2.3	0.1	100.0	86.6	11.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	100.0
24	Sikkim	96.5	2.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	97.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	100.0
25	Tamil Nadu	76.5	19.0	0.8	3.5	0.1	100.0	77.5	16.9	0.1	3.6	1.5	100.0

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Percentage distribution of hospitalization cases by major source of finance of expenditure											
		Rural						Urban					
		Household income/savings	Bor-row-ings	Sale of physical asset	Contribution from friends & relatives	Other sourc-es	All	Household income/savings	Bor-row-ings	Sale of physical asset	Contribution from friends & relatives	Other sourc-es	All
26	Telangana	75.5	16.3	0.6	1.6	6.0	100.0	79.9	14.4	0.3	1.0	4.4	100.0
27	Tripura	91.7	7.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	93.3	4.7	0.3	0.2	1.5	100.0
28	Uttarakhand	89.1	7.6	1.3	1.3	0.4	100.0	93.9	4.6	0.1	0.6	0.8	100.0
29	Uttar Pradesh	80.4	13.9	0.4	3.5	1.6	100.0	83.7	10.1	0.9	2.9	2.3	100.0
30	West Bengal	82.3	7.2	0.4	3.5	6.1	100.0	82.3	5.4	0.5	4.5	7.1	100.0
31	A & N Islands	90.0	1.1	0.0	5.1	0.3	100.0	92.6	3.6	0.0	0.9	3.0	100.0
32	Chandigarh	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.5	0.5	0.0	1.5	3.5	100.0
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
34	Daman & Diu	90.8	6.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
35	Lakshadweep	88.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.6	1.2	0.0	5.2	0.3	100.0
36	Puducherry	90.1	8.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	80.6	15.9	0.5	0.0	2.6	100.0
	All India	79.5	13.4	0.4	3.4	3.2	100.0	83.7	8.5	0.4	3.8	3.4	100.0

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

4.2.2. In-patient hospitalization: Population covered by Health Insurance

Table 4.2.2 (a) show the percentage distribution of rural and urban population by type of health expenditure coverage for different quintile class of household consumer expenditure, including those not covered at all.

4.2.2 (a) : Percentage distribution of persons by health expenditure coverage (All-India)

Quintile class of household consumer expenditure	Percentage distribution of persons						
	Not covered	covered by					All
		Govt. sponsored insurance scheme	Govt./ PSU as an employer	Employer supported health protection (other than govt /PSU)	Arranged by household with insurance companies	other	
Rural							
1 st Quintile	89.8	9.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
2 nd Quintile	90.6	9.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
3 rd Quintile	87.1	12.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
4 th Quintile	84.0	15.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0
5 th Quintile	78.1	18.4	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	100.0
All	85.9	12.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0
Urban							
1 st Quintile	90.2	7.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	100.0
2 nd Quintile	86.0	10.7	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.2	100.0
3 rd Quintile	81.8	11.6	2.6	2.1	1.6	0.1	100.0
4 th Quintile	79.6	9.0	4.2	2.8	4.1	0.3	100.0
5 th Quintile	67.0	5.5	8.0	7.1	12.1	0.4	100.0
All	80.9	8.9	3.3	2.9	3.8	0.2	100.0

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

4.2.2 (b) : State/UT - Wise Percentage distribution of persons by coverage of scheme of health expenditure support

Percentage distribution of persons by health expenditure support																
S. No.	States and UTs	Rural covered by							Urban covered by							
		Not covered	Govt. sponsored insurance scheme	Govt./ PSU as an employer	Employer support- ed health protection (other than govt /PSU)	Arranged by house- hold with insurance companies	Oth- er	All	Not cov- ered	Govt. spon- sored insurance scheme	Govt./ PSU as an em- ployer	Employer support- ed health protection (other than govt /PSU)	Arranged by house- hold with insurance companies	Other	All	
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.9	76.1	0.8	0.1	0	0.1	100	37.1	55.9	3.9	1.9	1.1	0	100	
2	Arunachal	93.1	3.4	2.1	0	0.2	1.1	100	91	2.1	3.6	0.2	2.9	0.2	100	
3	Assam	95.8	2.9	0.2	1	0	0	100	87.7	2.2	3.3	0.3	6.4	0	100	
4	Bihar	99.8	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	100	98.2	0.1	1.4	0	0.2	0	100	
5	Chhattisgarh	33.1	66.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	100	47.3	45.6	4.4	1.3	1.4	0	100	
6	Delhi	86.5	0	13.5	0	0	0	100	81.8	0.5	6.9	1.7	8.6	0.5	100	
7	Goa	43.6	43.3	2	0.1	0.5	10.5	100	57.3	34.4	2.3	1.2	2.1	2.7	100	
8	Gujarat	87.3	11.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	0	100	85.3	4.1	1.7	1.8	7.1	0	100	
9	Haryana	98	0.3	1	0.6	0.1	0	100	82.5	0.3	3.6	6.4	7.1	0	100	
10	Himachal Pradesh	88.7	3	5.8	2.1	0.3	0.1	100	79.1	3.3	10.2	6.3	0.9	0	100	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	97.6	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	0	100	94.6	0.9	2.7	0.4	1.4	0	100	
12	Jharkhand	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	97.8	0	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	100	
13	Karnataka	95.7	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	100	86.5	0.8	1.5	6	4.3	0.8	100	
14	Kerala	58.6	36.8	1.2	1.1	2	0.4	100	61.9	27.9	1.2	2.6	6.3	0.2	100	
15	Madhya Pradesh	99.9	0	0	0.1	0	0	100	95.2	0.2	1.7	1.1	1.8	0	100	
16	Maharashtra	97.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	100	85.6	0.4	4.3	2.3	7.1	0.3	100	
17	Manipur	98.9	0.2	0.8	0	0	0	100	97.7	0.3	2	0	0	0	100	
18	Meghalaya	44.7	38.1	2.5	0	0.1	14.5	100	52.5	28.5	17	0.1	0.4	1.5	100	
19	Mizoram	19.2	69	10.3	0	1.3	0.1	100	24.3	54.2	17.8	1.3	1.5	0.9	100	
20	Nagaland	95.8	0	4	0	0	0.1	100	90.5	1.3	5.4	2.5	0.2	0.1	100	

S. No.		States and UTs	Percentage distribution of persons by health expenditure support													
			Rural covered by							Urban covered by						
			Not covered	Govt. sponsored insurance scheme	Govt./ PSU as an employer	Employer support- ed health protection (other than govt /PSU)	Arranged by house- hold with insurance companies	Oth- er	All	Not cov- ered	Govt. spon- sored insurance scheme	Govt./ PSU as an em- ployer	Employer support- ed health protection (other than govt /PSU)	Arranged by house- hold with insurance companies	Other	All
21	Orissa	82.6	16.9	0.4	0	0	0	0	100	93.6	3.1	1.3	1.6	0.3	0	100
22	Punjab	96.2	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	100	89.7	1.9	3.2	3	2.2	0	100	
23	Rajasthan	61.9	37	1	0.1	0	0	100	74.7	19.7	3.6	0.9	1.1	0	100	
24	Sikkim	96.7	0	2.3	0	0.9	0.1	100	98.8	0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	100	
25	Tamil Nadu	83.6	14.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0	100	78.3	8.5	4.9	6.3	1.8	0.1	100	
26	Telangana	29	70.3	0.3	0.4	0	0	100	50.3	37.3	3.5	5.4	3.2	0.3	100	
27	Tripura	82.5	17	0	0	0.5	0	100	94	6	0	0	0	0	100	
28	Uttarakhand	96	1	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.7	100	88	0.2	7.3	1.3	2.3	0.8	100	
29	Uttar Pradesh	99.5	0	0.3	0.1	0	0.1	100	94.9	0.4	1.5	1.2	1.8	0.1	100	
30	West Bengal	88.6	9.8	1	0.3	0.3	0	100	82.3	3.6	4.9	4.8	4.3	0.2	100	
31	A&N Island	91.7	0.1	8.2	0	0	0	100	84.7	0	11.2	2.7	1.3	0.1	100	
32	Chandigarh	99.9	0	0.1	0	0	0	100	66.3	1.8	15	5.9	10.1	0.9	100	
33	Dadar Nagar Haveli	33.7	66.3	0	0	0	0	100	52.7	42	0.8	4.5	0	0	100	
34	Daman Diu	98.6	1.3	0	0	0	0	100	83.8	0	9.1	5.6	1.6	0	100	
35	Lakshadweep	87.7	9.4	2.9	0	0	0	100	82.1	4.8	13.1	0	0	0	100	
36	Puducherry	98.5	0	0	1.4	0	0.1	100	93.1	2.6	2.6	1.4	0.1	0.3	100	
	All India	85.9	12.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	100	80.9	8.9	3.3	2.9	3.8	0.2	100	

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

4.2.3. (a) : Expenditure on Hospitalization in a 365-day period

Table 4.2.3.1(a) shows the average medical expenditure incurred during stay at hospital per case of hospitalisation (excluding childbirth) by different type of medical institution, quintile class of household consumer expenditure and social groups separately for each gender and sector.

4.2.3.1. (a) Average medical expenditure by medical institutions, quintile class of household consumer expenditure and social groups

Characteristics	Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalization case					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
All	19,428	13,762	16,676	29,518	23,235	26,475
Medical institution						
Govt./Public hospital	4,988	3,596	4,290	5,287	4,364	4,837
Private hospital	31,262	22,992	27,347	43,088	34,234	38,822
Charitable/Trust/NGO run hospital	23,302	19,442	21,599	33,783	22,530	28,215
Quintile class of household consumer expenditure						
1 st Quintile	14,672	10,176	12,272	15,338	12,863	14,140
2 nd Quintile	19,514	11,286	15,622	22,327	15,424	18,759
3 rd Quintile	15,938	12,435	14,261	26,212	20,750	23,591
4 th Quintile	16,978	13,436	15,266	27,901	25,201	26,612
5 th Quintile	24,875	17,470	21,338	49,554	38,901	44,573
Social Group						
SC	14,035	8,802	11,315	20,727	15,505	18,380
ST	17,287	12,293	14,857	21,529	17,270	19,492
OBC	18,492	13,497	16,114	24,752	18,519	21,778
Others	24,279	16,909	20,664	38,198	30,447	34,355

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Note

1. Expenditure, in a case of hospitalisation, was calculated including bed charges, doctor's/surgeon's fees, total amount paid for medicines, diagnostic tests, attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, and blood, oxygen, etc. during stay at the hospital (within the reference period of last 365 days)
2. Expenses on transportation of the patient to or from the hospital were excluded, and so was expenditure on food.
3. Expenditure excludes childbirths.
4. Government/Public institutions include HSC/PHC/CHC/mobile medical unit, Public hospitals, etc.
5. Average medical expenditure for treatment per hospitalisation (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days for each State/UT is given in Statement 13 of Summary Statement.

Table 4.2.3.1 (b) shows rural and urban variation in the average medical, non-medical and total expenditure incurred during stay at hospital per case of hospitalisation (excluding childbirth), separately for each quintile class of household consumer expenditure.

4.2.3.1 (b) : Average medical and other related non-medical expenditure (Rs.) for treatment per hospitalization case during stay at hospital over last 365 days (All India)

Quintile class of household consumer expenditure	average medical and non-medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalization case					
	Rural			Urban		
	medical	non- medical	total	medical	non- medical	total
1 st Quintile	12,272	1,849	14,121	14,140	1,705	15,845
2 nd Quintile	15,622	2,443	18,065	18,759	2,042	20,801
3 rd Quintile	14,261	2,128	16,389	23,591	1,997	25,588
4 th Quintile	15,266	2,188	17,454	26,612	2,170	28,782
5 th Quintile	21,338	2,654	23,991	44,573	2,530	47,103
All	16,676	2,317	18,993	26,475	2,114	28,589

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Note

1. Expenditure, in a case of hospitalisation, was calculated including bed charges, doctor's/surgeon's fees, total amount paid for medicines, diagnostic tests, attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, and blood, oxygen, etc. during stay at the hospital (within the reference period of last 365 days)
2. Expenditure excludes childbirths.
3. Average medical, non-medical and total expenditure for treatment per hospitalisation (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days for each gender and State/UT is given in Statement 14 of Summary Statement.
4. The quintile class of household consumer expenditure is based on information collected on households' usual monthly consumption expenditures, consumption from home produce, wages in kind and free collection, expenditure on durables in a year, and household size. The classes are formed separately for rural and urban India, so as to contain approximately 20% each of all-India rural/urban population.

Table 4.2.3.1 (c) shows rural and urban variation in the break-up of average medical expenditure incurred during stay at hospital per case of hospitalisation (excluding childbirth) by category of expenditure, separately for each medical institution and quintile class of household consumer expenditure.

4.2.3.1 (c) : Components of average medical expenditure (Rs.) (excluding childbirth) by medical institution and quintile class of household consumer expenditure during last 365 days (all-India)

Characteristics		average medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalization case						
		package component	Doctor's/ surgeon's fee	Medicine	Diagnostic tests	Bed charges	other	all
Rural	All	3,755	2,946	4,687	1,889	1,853	1,546	16,676
	Medical Institution							
	Govt./Public hospital	427	172	2,220	800	118	553	4,290
	Private hospital	6,631	5,340	6,818	2,802	3,377	2,379	27,347
	Charitable/Trust/ NGO run hospital	4,908	3,940	5,561	2,885	1,896	2,409	21,599
	Quintile class of household consumer expenditure							
	1 st Quintile	2,341	1,882	4,060	1,484	1,337	1,168	12,272
	2 nd Quintile	2,098	3,518	4,948	1,951	1,768	1,338	15,622
	3 rd Quintile	3,266	2,378	3,946	1,510	1,629	1,533	14,261
	4 th Quintile	3,767	2,476	4,287	1,729	1,622	1,385	15,266
	5 th Quintile	5,333	3,792	5,546	2,364	2,393	1,910	21,338
Urban	All	150	4,041	5,256	2,441	2,696	1,892	26,475
	Medical Institution							
	Govt./Public hospital	867	197	2,100	770	152	752	4,837
	Private hospital	5,380	6,284	7,035	3,403	4,176	2,544	38,822
	Charitable/Trust/ NGO run hospital	2,131	3,425	5,909	2,424	2,393	1,934	28,215
	Quintile class of household consumer expenditure							
	1 st Quintile	3,717	2,232	3,894	1,412	1,659	1,226	14,140
	2 nd Quintile	5,052	3,089	4,804	1,997	2,132	1,685	18,759
	3 rd Quintile	8,287	3,325	5,452	2,352	2,425	1,751	23,591
	4 th Quintile	557	4,181	4,911	2,392	2,792	1,781	26,612
	5 th Quintile	523	6,710	6,763	3,694	4,095	2,788	44,573

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Note

- Expenditure excludes childbirths.
- The quintile class of household consumer expenditure is based on information collected on households' usual monthly consumption expenditures, consumption from home produce, wages in kind and free collection, expenditure on durables in a year, and household size. The classes are formed separately for rural and urban India, so as to contain approximately 20% each of all-India rural/urban population.

4.2.3.2. Average medical expenditure by broad ailment category

Table 4.2.3.2 shows rural and urban variation in the average medical expenditure incurred during stay at hospital per case of hospitalisation (excluding childbirth) by different category of ailment, separately for each medical institution.

4.2.3.2: Average medical expenditure (Rs.) for treatment per hospitalization case during stay at hospital over last 365 days by type of hospital, broad nature of ailment (All India)

Category of reported ailment	Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalization case			
	Govt./Public hospital	Private hospital	Charitable/Trust/ NGO run hospital	all
Rural				
Infection	2,149	14,102	9,946	8,005
Cancers	23,905	85,326	1,04,084	56,996
Blood diseases	2,755	17,802	7,596	8,654
Endocrine, metabolic	4,110	20,196	11,313	13,763
Psychiatric & Neurological	6,868	33,654	35,898	21,806
Eye	2,421	15,767	3,845	8,747
Ear	4,033	16,913	17,326	11,133
Cardio-vascular	6,919	42,759	32,635	27,136
Respiratory	3,386	19,846	16,869	11,625
Gastro-intestinal	3,456	26,745	33,537	16,833
Skin	3,381	23,619	3,831	13,184
Musculo-skeletal	4,722	37,729	32,996	25,572
Genito-Urinary	5,284	26,611	19,200	19,674
Obstetric	2,384	26,952	23,074	13,799
Injuries	5,701	38,757	35,295	24,041
Other	5,180	27,865	9,965	17,852
all	4,290	27,347	21,599	16,676
Urban				
Infection	1,822	16,843	10,733	10,992
Cancers	19,982	1,06,548	85,306	68,259
Blood diseases	2,569	28,273	14,573	18,297
Endocrine, metabolic	4,325	34,764	10,118	22,713
Psychiatric & Neurological	8,052	53,420	31,092	36,082
Eye	3,031	23,568	9,727	15,064
Ear	9,678	24,335	17,839	18,664
Cardio-vascular	6,152	68,920	67,684	47,788
Respiratory	3,274	30,111	15,069	17,670
Gastro-intestinal	5,003	35,442	43,616	26,202
Skin	12,335	45,952	5,872	33,601
Musculo-skeletal	8,164	60,657	21,644	44,526
Genito-Urinary	5,468	44,001	27,375	33,272
Obstetric	3,720	28,073	17,272	15,796
Injuries	6,243	47,476	33,658	34,235
Other	8,620	52,198	83,013	38,192
all	4,837	38,822	28,215	26,475

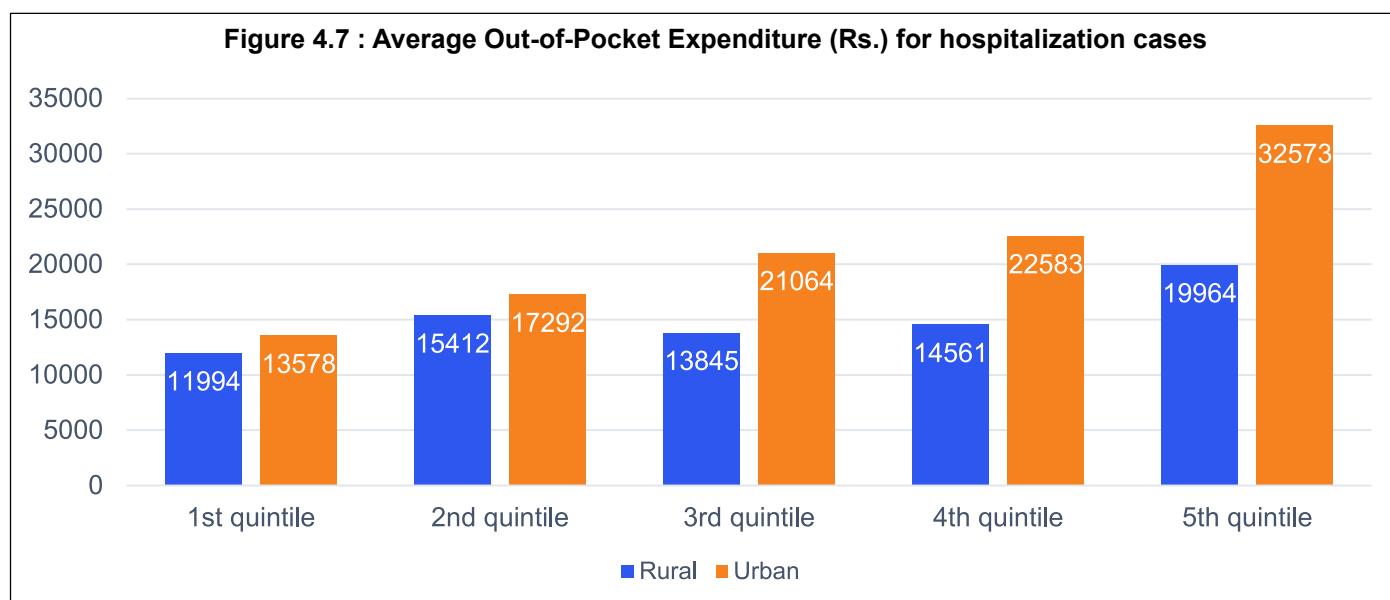
Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Note

1. Expenditure, in a case of hospitalisation, was calculated including bed charges, doctor's/surgeon's fees, total amount paid for medicines, diagnostic tests, attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, and blood, oxygen, etc. during stay at the hospital (within the reference period of last 365 days)
2. Expenses on transportation of the patient to or from the hospital were excluded, and so was expenditure on food.
3. Expenditure excludes childbirths.
4. Other ailments include burns and corrosions, poisoning, intentional self-harm, assault, contact with venomous/harm-causing animals and plants, etc.
5. Average medical expenditure for treatment per hospitalisation (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days for each medical institution and State/UT is given in Statement 13 of Summary Statement.

4.2.3.3. Average out of pocket expenditure

Figure 4.9 and Table 4.2.3.3 (a) show rural and urban variation in the average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) incurred during stay at hospital per case of hospitalisation (excluding childbirth) by different quintile class of household consumer expenditure, separately for each type of medical institution. Table 4.2.3.3 (b) shows state-wise distribution of average out-of-pocket expenditure for hospitalization for urban and rural population.



Source: "Health in India - 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

4.2.3.3 (a) : Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) (Rs.) for treatment per hospitalization case during stay at hospital over last 365 days (All India)

Characteristics	Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (Rs.) per					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
All	18,643	13,069	15,937	24,051	19,880	22,031
Medical institution						
Govt./Public hospital	4,799	3,350	4,072	4,701	4,100	4,408
Private hospital	29,985	21,898	26,157	34,891	28,988	32,047
Charitable/Trust/NGO run hospital	22,436	18,406	20,658	27,385	20,907	24,180
Quintile class of household consumer expenditure						
1 st Quintile	14,439	9,858	11,994	14,465	12,633	13,578
2 nd Quintile	19,304	11,076	15,412	19,869	14,883	17,292
3 rd Quintile	15,503	12,039	13,845	22,867	19,110	21,064
4 th Quintile	16,074	12,945	14,561	23,735	21,321	22,583
5 th Quintile	23,516	16,081	19,964	35,378	29,382	32,573

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Note

1. Expenditure, in a case of hospitalisation, was calculated including bed charges, doctor's/surgeon's fees, total amount paid for medicines, diagnostic tests, attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, and blood, oxygen, etc. during stay at the hospital (within the reference period of last 365 days) – whether made available by the hospital or procured from outside.
2. Expenses on transportation of the patient to or from the hospital were excluded, and so was expenditure on food.
3. Expenditure excludes childbirths.
4. Out-of-pocket medical expenditure is the difference between total medical expenditure and reimbursement for treatment per hospitalisation case during last 365 days.
5. Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure for treatment per hospitalisation (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days for each medical institution, gender and State/UT is given in Statement 15 of Summary Statement.

4.2.3.3 (b) : Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth) for treatment during stay at hospital (as inpatient) in last 365 days by type of hospital for each State/UT (Rural)

Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth)														
S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Male				Female				Person				
		Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ pub- lic hospital	Private hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ pub- lic hospital	Private hospital	Charita- ble/ Trust/ NGO run	All	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,170	23,395	8,683	17,171	1,262	15,761	5,328	11,860	1,211	19,793	6,796	14,682	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,931	12,126	4,624	4,527	3,609	14,121	6,966	4,309	3,780	12,978	5,770	4,426	
3	Assam	4,481	30,336	5,458	10,027	4,398	23,685	8,223	8,673	4,441	27,053	7,291	9,363	
4	Bihar	5,507	18,340	12,817	13,663	2,916	14,617	9,872	9,719	4,057	16,472	10,998	11,588	
5	Chhattisgarh	3,061	62,549	10,724	28,754	2,690	62,577	14,033	20,554	2,856	62,560	11,800	24,765	
6	Delhi	3,944	35,004	0	6,481	1,359	14,228	0	5,189	3,378	23,125	0	6,135	
7	Goa	2,334	34,454	0	6,302	1,208	35,885	0	7,458	1,818	35,267	0	6,850	
8	Gujarat	1,068	28,083	19,363	18,445	1,214	17,687	9,088	9,437	1,151	23,656	15,543	14,123	
9	Haryana	8,541	26,582	10,450	21,683	6,268	21,033	11,669	13,647	7,156	24,561	11,099	18,017	
10	Himachal Pradesh	17,546	35,939	2,69,468	25,418	7,430	24,941	97,217	11,698	12,184	31,280	1,82,212	18,458	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	5,333	56,092	3,524	7,247	4,225	44,710	18,919	5,661	4,707	49,951	7,691	6,355	
12	Jharkhand	5,396	33,767	8,228	20,841	3,141	20,127	59,877	13,034	3,959	26,753	22,047	16,554	
13	Karnataka	3,972	18,741	13,464	13,987	2,779	11,963	32,703	9,104	3,445	15,912	17,999	11,930	
14	Kerala	4,451	27,810	19,998	17,816	3,144	20,237	8,129	13,359	3,820	23,862	14,938	15,574	
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,755	33,948	34,622	19,114	1,356	14,301	34,752	8,211	2,093	24,471	34,643	14,031	
16	Maharashtra	8,450	26,347	41,915	22,807	2,886	19,764	15,476	14,829	5,421	23,233	30,502	18,898	
17	Manipur	6,070	78,252	11,200	18,487	5,763	34,714	12,310	9,623	5,912	59,194	12,222	13,977	
18	Meghalaya	576	15,078	0	1,300	602	10,531	1,070	1,448	590	12,024	1,070	1,381	
19	Mizoram	4,396	10,758	11,288	5,058	1,813	5,867	3,078	2,188	2,944	7,970	6,921	3,444	
20	Nagaland	4,121	12,729	5,531	5,475	4,770	13,456	0	6,229	4,438	13,098	5,531	5,845	

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth)										
		Male				Female				Person		
		Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run
21	Odisha	5,428	31,927	19,980	12,484	4,330	24,130	13,855	8,773	4,826	28,079	17,140
22	Punjab	10,853	45,948	30,175	33,123	9,568	35,760	9,169	27,581	10,143	39,499	22,160
23	Rajasthan	9,642	28,699	11,067	18,566	4,306	20,534	12,467	12,447	7,309	24,897	11,780
24	Sikkim	2,799	17,818	0	5,387	3,413	20,534	0	6,520	3,165	19,332	0
25	Tamil Nadu	518	31,141	18,227	13,146	522	24,098	8,428	10,851	520	27,684	12,923
26	Telangana	1,439	26,022	5,476	19,536	1,052	23,590	6,157	18,441	1,276	24,891	5,704
27	Tripura	3,634	77,918	7,600	5,455	2,892	41,084	27,559	4,368	3,264	56,776	20,316
28	Uttarakhand	3,395	37,408	36,062	22,575	2,061	16,577	20,370	10,580	2,650	25,231	30,807
29	Uttar Pradesh	8,438	30,578	10,182	24,014	5,321	27,841	31,707	21,511	6,911	29,261	24,207
30	West Bengal	2,302	54,597	12,256	17,268	2,991	24,666	13,320	7,569	2,639	42,981	12,694
31	A & N Islands	1	36,522	0	2,226	94	1,60,920	3,00,000	12,154	40	91,513	3,00,000
32	Chandigarh	10,417	2,10,000	0	25,546	4,267	18,578	11,850	6,122	8,495	1,25,349	11,850
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	71	6,985	0	268	134	7,310	0	665	103	7,224	0
34	Daman & Diu	1,134	46,639	0	38,284	73	38,506	0	18,401	270	42,785	0
35	Lakshadweep	271	41,553	8,750	9,908	711	19,603	20,000	4,574	512	35,823	14,594
36	Puducherry	194	13,838	0	2,424	239	39,836	0	9,128	213	27,246	0
	All-India	4,799	29,985	22,436	18,643	3,350	21,898	18,406	13,069	4,072	26,157	20,658
												15,937

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

4.2.3.3 (c) : Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth) for treatment during stay at hospital (as inpatient) in last 365 days by type of hospital for each State/UT (Urban)

Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth)													
S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Male				Female				Person			
		Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charita- ble/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Chari- table/ Trust/ NGO run	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,470	31,974	6,337	22,094	923	24,955	29,601	17,424	1,208	28,883	24,019	19,920
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,635	16,406	6,559	4,851	5,504	36,330	6,026	6,878	4,596	23,008	6,354	5,864
3	Assam	6,462	68,111	21,330	35,467	7,673	45,123	10,247	26,762	6,980	57,067	15,305	31,482
4	Bihar	4,848	30,826	10,566	22,448	3,262	18,003	9,760	12,704	4,000	24,602	10,161	17,560
5	Chhattisgarh	3,721	23,602	64,264	14,790	2,655	26,321	36,631	20,242	3,309	25,239	55,478	17,473
6	Delhi	1,542	49,061	15,672	16,506	2,813	38,401	22,138	19,128	2,084	42,912	19,060	17,777
7	Goa	1,508	19,661	0	10,597	4,613	38,562	0	16,403	3,457	28,584	0	13,867
8	Gujarat	4,627	22,711	8,648	17,261	1,931	20,851	11,356	16,498	3,459	21,746	10,165	16,876
9	Haryana	5,690	28,866	35,866	24,366	8,271	20,331	8,584	17,547	6,870	24,924	23,695	21,227
10	Himachal Pradesh	13,985	32,571	5,397	18,699	7,132	29,139	3,920	10,877	10,087	31,152	4,791	14,570
11	Jammu & Kashmir	7,585	40,494	10,899	12,484	10,623	38,273	12,152	17,889	9,147	38,970	11,928	15,476
12	Jharkhand	13,812	27,633	19,920	22,061	14,644	29,703	13,513	23,721	14,212	28,708	15,441	22,910
13	Karnataka	4,211	29,324	9,697	25,138	3,906	20,580	25,868	17,606	4,056	25,412	20,350	21,657
14	Kerala	3,804	32,694	22,634	21,803	2,835	24,713	15,490	16,512	3,353	28,934	19,587	19,334
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,141	34,513	25,242	20,012	1,657	21,740	26,444	11,837	1,889	28,603	25,741	16,020
16	Maharashtra	9,490	39,525	51,374	34,725	4,222	29,629	30,661	25,226	6,952	34,608	42,123	30,056
17	Manipur	8,929	42,895	4,000	17,902	8,438	33,531	0	15,796	8,712	38,424	4,000	16,950
18	Meghalaya	6,902	26,520	14,133	16,389	6,678	28,133	8,956	19,343	6,798	27,453	12,211	17,937
19	Mizoram	3,761	8,436	1,489	4,814	2,901	17,761	8,586	6,315	3,293	12,691	5,234	5,599

Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth)													
S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Male				Female				Person			
		Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charita- ble/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Chari- table/ Trust/ NGO run	All
20	Nagaland	4,561	17,462	0	11,417	5,327	18,713	0	10,992	4,961	17,980	0	11,217
21	Odisha	7,338	35,447	20,000	20,067	5,324	25,695	1,800	14,131	6,284	30,538	15,325	17,018
22	Punjab	12,737	33,303	18,568	27,130	7,423	30,828	39,298	23,882	9,903	32,061	28,830	25,471
23	Rajasthan	6,017	31,842	16,536	19,500	6,342	23,148	28,510	14,319	6,186	27,862	21,351	16,972
24	Sikkim	2,212	19,126	0	5,834	3,064	15,439	0	7,418	2,669	16,554	0	6,759
25	Tamil Nadu	384	41,414	11,843	23,051	465	28,774	3,879	16,274	421	35,582	8,939	19,963
26	Telangana	2,126	31,155	15,010	27,694	9,574	30,253	12,895	25,052	6,868	30,771	13,184	26,461
27	Tripura	7,669	53,398	80,788	13,862	4,469	56,405	6,711	10,601	5,987	55,297	59,283	12,132
28	Uttarakhand	5,609	30,235	44,756	24,262	1,758	23,606	11,301	18,683	4,143	27,500	32,804	22,005
29	Uttar Pradesh	11,052	34,997	37,057	29,099	8,083	38,803	39,406	31,678	9,653	36,886	38,015	30,358
30	West Bengal	3,746	42,415	30,815	20,077	3,967	38,221	12,326	16,916	3,862	40,379	20,062	18,466
31	A & N Islands	2	78,514	3,74,500	23,401	406	1,01,307	0	38,730	217	93,447	3,74,500	32,141
32	Chandigarh	22,568	82,218	1,750	42,137	16,160	71,859	5,300	34,238	19,425	77,152	4,140	38,256
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	139	19,091	0	11,122	738	10,314	0	5,662	424	15,487	0	8,721
34	Daman & Diu	32	18,846	0	17,312	35	27,622	0	15,990	34	19,824	0	17,093
35	Lakshadweep	35	44,229	0	14,557	268	32,848	0	9,971	175	37,803	0	11,857
36	Puducherry	3,539	99,794	0	43,473	1,666	31,964	28,255	12,534	2,632	71,240	28,255	29,190
	All-India	4,701	34,891	27,385	24,051	4,100	28,988	20,907	19,880	4,408	32,047	24,180	22,031

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

4.2.4. Expenditure on non-hospitalisation in a 15-day period

4.2.4.1. Average medical expenditure (non-hospitalisation cases) by type of health care service provider and quintile class of household expenditure

Table 4.2.4.1. shows average medical expenditure incurred per spell of ailment not involving admission to hospital, separately for five health care service providers, namely, Government/public hospitals, charitable/NGO/trust-run hospitals, private hospitals, private doctors or clinics, and informal healthcare providers and different quintile class of household consumer expenditure, separately for each gender and sector.

4.2.4.1.: Average medical expenditure (Rs.) for (non-hospitalized) treatment per treated spell of ailment during last 15 days (All India)

Characteristics	average medical expenditure (Rs.) per treated spell of ailment					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
All	621	567	592	711	710	710
Health care service provider						
Govt./Public hospital	373	285	325	360	332	344
Private hospital	1,158	1,015	1,081	1,013	1,062	1,038
Charitable/Trust/NGO run hospital	627	621	624	628	1,045	863
Private doctor/clinic	544	584	566	697	728	714
Informal health care provider	596	385	487	1,995	333	1,035
Quintile class of household consumer expenditure						
1 st Quintile	500	552	528	620	631	627
2 nd Quintile	657	589	619	589	612	602
3 rd Quintile	631	597	613	734	768	752
4 th Quintile	619	482	545	688	684	686
5 th Quintile	645	597	619	834	810	822

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Note

1. Expenditure, in a case of non-hospitalisation, was calculated including doctor's/surgeon's fees, total amount paid for medicines, diagnostic tests, attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, and blood, oxygen, etc. during within the reference period of last 15 days.
2. Expenses on transportation of the patient to or from the hospital were excluded, and so was expenditure on food.
3. Average medical expenditure for non-hospitalised treatment per treated spell of ailment during last 15 days for each healthcare service provider and State/UT is given in Statement 17 of Summary Statement.
4. The quintile class of household consumer expenditure is based on information collected on households' usual monthly consumption expenditures, consumption from home produce, wages in kind and free collection, expenditure on durables in a year, and household size. The classes are formed separately for rural and urban India, so as to contain approximately 20% each of all-India rural/urban population.

4.2.4.2. Average medical expenditure (non-hospitalisation cases) by treatment seeking behaviour

Table 4.2.4.2. give break-up of average expenditure on treatment (non- hospitalisation cases) across different systems of medicine: allopathy, Indian system of medicine, homeopathy, and yoga & naturopathy, other sources by quintile class of household consumer expenditure, separately for each sector.

4.2.4.2.: Average medical expenditure (Rs.) for (non-hospitalized) treatment per treated spell of ailment during last 15 days by nature of treatment (All India)

Quintile class of household consumer expenditure	average medical expenditure (Rs.) per treated spell of ailment					
	Allopathy	Indian system of medicine (ISM)	Homeopathy	Yoga & Naturopathy	Other sources	all
Rural						
1 st Quintile	465	245	410	219	130	457
2 nd Quintile	563	408	368	475	184	555
3 rd Quintile	574	793	155	369	331	569
4 th Quintile	518	427	274	756	317	510
5 th Quintile	578	1,337	354	182	2,808	595
All	548	791	297	360	602	549
Urban						
1 st Quintile	599	768	171	576	77	592
2 nd Quintile	568	620	1,179	435	90	576
3 rd Quintile	719	500	420	237	179	708
4 th Quintile	657	648	746	327	30	654
5 th Quintile	787	1,668	424	425	370	799
All	677	933	544	359	86	678

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Note

1. Expenditure, in a case of non-hospitalisation, was calculated including doctor's/surgeon's fees, total amount paid for medicines, diagnostic tests, attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, and blood, oxygen, etc. during within the reference period of last 15 days.
2. Expenses on transportation of the patient to or from the hospital were excluded, and so was expenditure on food.
3. Average medical expenditure for non-hospitalised treatment per treated spell of ailment during last 15 days for each system of medicine and State/UT is given in Statement 18 of Summary Statement.
4. The quintile class of household consumer expenditure is based on information collected on households' usual monthly consumption expenditures, consumption from home produce, wages in kind and free collection, expenditure on durables in a year, and household size. The classes are formed separately for rural and urban India, so as to contain approximately 20% each of all-India rural/urban population.

4.2.4.3. Average medical expenditure (non-hospitalization cases) by type of health care service provider and treatment seeking behaviour

Table 4.2.4.3. Average medical expenditure on treatment (non-hospitalisation cases) by its components: doctor's fee, medicines-AYUSH/non-AYUSH, diagnostic tests, other expenses for each health care service provider, separately for each sector.

4.2.4.3.: Components of average medical expenditure (non-hospitalization) (Rs.) by healthcare service provider during last 15 days (All India)

Health care service provider		Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per treated spell of ailment					
		Doctor's fee	Medicine-AYUSH	Medicine-non-AYUSH	Diagnostic tests	Other	All
Rural	Govt./Public hospital	6	14	261	31	14	325
	Private hospital	133	28	667	181	71	1,081
	Charitable/Trust/NGO run hospital	100	13	382	106	23	624
	Private doctor/clinic	93	27	385	53	8	566
	Informal health care provider	32	130	278	35	12	487
	all	64	27	372	65	21	549
Urban	Govt./Public hospital	12	18	249	47	17	344
	Private hospital	173	56	611	148	50	1,038
	Charitable/Trust/NGO run hospital	110	47	351	336	19	863
	Private doctor/clinic	128	37	439	91	18	714
	Informal health care provider	303	551	164	10	7	1,035
	All	106	41	415	92	25	678

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

4.2.4.4. Average out of pocket medical expenditure (non-hospitalisation cases) by type of health care service provider

Table 4.2.4.4. shows rural and urban variation in the average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) on treatment (non-hospitalisation cases) by each type of healthcare service provider, separately for each gender.

4.2.4.4.: Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) (Rs.) for (non- hospitalized) treatment per treated spell of ailment during last 15 days (all-India)

Characteristics	Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (Rs.) per treated spell of ailment					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Health care service provider						
Govt./Public hospital	376	285	326	358	336	346
Private hospital	1,277	1,024	1,141	1,026	1,135	1,082
Charitable/Trust/NGO run hospital	627	681	656	620	1,079	878
Private doctor/clinic	544	584	566	687	722	706
Informal health care provider	596	385	487	1,984	333	1,033
All	601	527	561	679	694	687

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Note

1. Expenditure, in a case of non-hospitalisation, was calculated including doctor's/surgeon's fees, total amount paid for medicines, diagnostic tests, attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, and blood, oxygen, etc. during within the reference period of last 15 days.
2. Expenses on transportation of the patient to or from the hospital were excluded, and so was expenditure on food.
3. Out-of-pocket medical expenditure is the difference between total medical expenditure and reimbursement for non- hospitalised cases per treated spell of ailment during last 15 days.
4. Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure for non-hospitalised treatment per treated spell of ailment during last 15 days for each health care service provider and State/UT is given in Statement 19 of Summary Statement.
5. The quintile class of household consumer expenditure is based on information collected on households' usual monthly consumption expenditures, consumption from home produce, wages in kind and free collection, expenditure on durables in a year, and household size. The classes are formed separately for rural and urban India, so as to contain approximately 20% each of all-India rural/urban population.

4.2.5. Expenditure on hospitalisation cases for childbirths

4.2.5.1. Expenditure on childbirth, by type of delivery and type of medical institution

Table 4.2.5.1. Average expenditure incurred for hospitalised childbirth by type of medical institution: Government/Public hospital or Private hospital (including Charitable/Trust/NGO-run hospital) for each type of delivery during last 365 days, separately for each quintile class of household consumer expenditure, social groups and sector.

4.2.5.1.: Average expenditure (Rs.) per childbirth (excluding abortion cases) over last 365 days by place of delivery (All India)

Characteristics	Average expenditure (Rs.) per childbirth case					
	Rural			Urban		
	Govt./ Public hospital	Private* hospital	All	Govt./ Public hospital	Private* hospital	All
Type of delivery						
Normal	2,084	12,931	3,746	2,459	17,960	8,382
Caesarean	5,423	29,406	20,200	5,504	37,508	28,058
Others	5,369	21,263	10,796	9,601	1,13,654	99,338
All	2,404	20,788	6,799	3,106	29,105	16,092
Quintile class of household consumer expenditure						
1 st Quintile	1,940	16,495	3,897	2,558	20,534	8,510
2 nd Quintile	2,247	17,973	4,939	3,182	22,726	10,668
3 rd Quintile	2,385	18,901	5,964	3,534	31,140	18,075
4 th Quintile	2,668	21,215	7,918	3,760	30,523	21,181
5 th Quintile	3,158	24,522	12,068	3,426	38,172	31,453
All	2,404	20,788	6,799	3,106	29,105	16,092
Social Group						
SC	1,983	17,386	3,589	2,768	27,211	9,987
ST	2,250	18,461	4,620	3,221	26,810	11,217
OBC	2,428	21,381	7,567	2,943	25,855	14,136
Others	2,916	21,444	9,424	3,341	33,038	21,286
All	2,404	20,788	6,799	3,106	29,105	16,092

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Note

1. Expenditure, in a case of hospitalisation for childbirth, was calculated including bed charges, doctor's/surgeon's fees, total amount paid for medicines, diagnostic tests, attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, and blood, oxygen, etc. during stay at the hospital (within the reference period of last 365 days).
2. Expenses on transportation of the patient and other expenses were included.
3. * Private hospital includes Charitable/Trust/NGO-run hospitals.
4. Cases of abortion are excluded here
5. Average expenditure on hospitalisation cases for childbirth during last 365 days for each medical institution, type of delivery and State/UT is given in Statement 24 of Summary Statement.
6. The quintile class of household consumer expenditure is based on information collected on households' usual monthly consumption expenditures, consumption from home produce, wages in kind and free collection, expenditure on durables in a year, and household size. The classes are formed separately for rural and urban India, so as to contain approximately 20% each of all- India rural/urban population

4.2.5.2. Average out of pocket expenditure on childbirth, by type of medical institution

Table 4.2.5.2. shows average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) incurred for hospitalised childbirth by type of medical institution during last 365 days, separately for each quintile class of household consumer expenditure and sector.

4.2.5.2.: Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) (Rs.) per childbirth over last 365 days by place of delivery (All India)

Quintile class of household consumer expenditure	Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (Rs.) per childbirth case			
	Govt./ Public hospital	Private hospital	Charitable/Trust/ NGO run hospital	All
Rural				
1 st Quintile	1,095	14,710	9,815	2,894
2 nd Quintile	1,270	16,244	10,041	3,800
3 rd Quintile	1,286	16,270	11,073	4,504
4 th Quintile	1,461	19,171	9,807	6,390
5 th Quintile	1,559	21,805	13,035	9,879
All	1,305	18,501	11,060	5,357
Urban				
1 st Quintile	1,616	18,675	14,765	7,206
2 nd Quintile	1,926	20,719	14,987	9,002
3 rd Quintile	2,092	29,364	12,742	15,876
4 th Quintile	2,138	26,056	23,395	17,660
5 th Quintile	1,992	28,857	24,989	23,599
All	1,874	25,096	16,463	13,292

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Note

1. Expenditure, in a case of hospitalisation for childbirth, was calculated including bed charges, doctor's/surgeon's fees, total amount paid for medicines, diagnostic tests, attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, and blood, oxygen, etc. during stay at the hospital (within the reference period of last 365 days).
2. Expenses on transportation of the patient and other expenses were excluded during computation of medical expenditure.
3. Cases of abortion are excluded here.
4. Out-of-pocket medical expenditure is the difference between total medical expenditure and reimbursement for hospitalised cases on childbirth during last 365 days.
5. Average out-of-pocket expenditure on hospitalisation cases for childbirth during last 365 days for each medical institution, type of delivery and State/UT is given in Statement 25 of Summary Statement.
6. The quintile class of household consumer expenditure is based on information collected on households' usual monthly consumption expenditures, consumption from home produce, wages in kind and free collection, expenditure on durables in a year, and household size. The classes are formed separately for rural and urban India, so as to contain approximately 20% each of all-India rural/urban population.

4.2.5.3: Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) for institutional childbirth cases during stay at hospital over last 365 days for each State/UT

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure for institutional childbirth (Rs.)											
		Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban			
		Govt./ pub- lic hospital	Private hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	987	23,952	8,810	12,112	1,680	21,798	10,724	12,783	1,174	23,256	9,251	12,309
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,939	8,520	0	2,560	4,102	21,817	0	4,775	2,553	10,258	0	3,162
3	Assam	2,385	24,695	2,615	4,277	3,541	31,043	21,322	11,585	2,466	26,234	9,581	4,936
4	Bihar	1,580	14,102	10,166	3,865	2,159	15,742	23,893	7,442	1,621	14,361	16,904	4,183
5	Chhattisgarh	718	16,529	9,452	2,469	1,647	20,205	12,637	8,728	820	17,981	10,104	3,423
6	Delhi	144	15,564	0	5,983	2,535	32,076	24,282	12,768	2,469	31,547	24,282	12,572
7	Goa	2,547	37,748	0	9,795	2,614	30,802	0	11,182	2,588	32,747	0	10,676
8	Gujarat	371	12,607	5,922	5,350	1,032	17,814	12,343	12,345	521	15,061	8,836	7,820
9	Haryana	754	14,009	3,241	5,219	1,563	51,285	4,807	30,175	961	32,404	4,175	14,265
10	Himachal Pradesh	1,918	23,717	4,750	5,117	5,248	24,492	9,000	10,534	2,134	23,820	6,466	5,530
11	Jammu & Kashmir	3,344	20,548	0	3,884	3,435	28,551	0	9,040	3,360	25,788	0	4,969
12	Jharkhand	1,238	13,209	11,330	3,071	2,236	17,545	16,870	9,679	1,348	14,816	14,948	4,197
13	Karnataka	2,019	17,184	22,834	7,768	2,506	23,970	14,314	15,855	2,138	20,428	18,710	10,628
14	Kerala	4,137	27,077	15,281	20,360	4,786	29,025	30,305	22,065	4,423	27,921	22,421	21,104
15	Madhya Pradesh	579	18,377	6,200	1,626	658	20,941	23,279	5,393	594	19,721	11,456	2,457
16	Maharashtra	1,356	17,413	9,621	7,098	2,520	25,059	19,209	15,102	1,759	21,587	13,529	10,571
17	Manipur	6,206	25,542	0	7,439	7,189	30,263	0	11,689	6,452	28,109	0	8,630
18	Meghalaya	849	7,662	23,807	1,414	1,736	13,083	31,685	6,105	934	10,143	26,642	2,013
19	Mizoram	1,009	600	0	986	1,275	4,170	5,424	2,159	1,111	3,798	4,430	1,517
20	Nagaland	3,018	13,812	0	4,478	3,359	13,821	0	7,469	3,106	13,818	0	5,470
21	Odisha	2,301	21,133	12,556	4,214	2,999	16,389	21,400	7,376	2,374	19,536	12,690	4,637
22	Punjab	2,210	18,057	32,176	9,257	3,085	21,707	31,780	13,740	2,476	19,597	31,996	10,876

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure for institutional childbirth (Rs.)											
		Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban			
		Govt./ pub- lic hospital	Private hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	All
23	Rajasthan	970	12,346	0	2,877	890	16,317	16,000	6,943	958	13,776	16,000	3,669
24	Sikkim	2,460	13,201	20,500	3,606	1,701	15,286	0	6,444	2,324	14,316	20,500	4,264
25	Tamil Nadu	615	31,825	6,399	8,115	747	31,050	15,134	15,759	659	31,351	13,058	11,456
26	Telangana	1,124	24,099	4,500	8,841	2,594	31,962	37,547	22,503	1,510	28,744	31,675	14,596
27	Tripura	4,276	28,496	12,922	6,239	6,693	32,202	12,232	9,657	4,667	29,357	12,839	6,809
28	Uttarakhand	1,332	22,792	0	8,652	1,211	16,998	5,197	9,411	1,310	20,871	5,197	8,841
29	Uttar Pradesh	1,035	18,430	25,377	5,364	1,197	19,039	13,738	9,957	1,056	18,610	18,185	6,179
30	West Bengal	1,478	18,755	16,129	4,839	2,088	30,693	15,963	12,131	1,589	22,721	16,022	6,434
31	A & N Islands	0	33,557	0	1,449	0	56,737	0	12,723	0	49,438	0	4,777
32	Chandigarh	1,783	8,310	0	1,840	4,373	42,511	0	12,058	4,195	42,423	0	11,482
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	5,370	0	258	611	14,915	0	3,023	250	12,389	0	1,468
34	Daman & Diu	111	27,807	0	4,170	341	26,380	0	10,195	288	26,491	0	9,110
35	Lakshadweep	462	35,275	0	6,519	417	44,471	0	13,762	429	43,108	0	12,077
36	Puducherry	1,190	49,133	0	6,131	779	31,704	7,669	9,052	979	35,700	7,669	7,788
	All-India	1,305	18,501	11,060	5,357	1,874	25,096	16,463	13,292	1,410	21,231	13,617	7,375

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

4.3. Health Coverage and Insurance

A. Government Health Schemes

Central Government Health Scheme

Overview of the CGHS

The Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) is a health scheme mainly for serving / retired Central Government employees and their families. The scheme was started in 1954 in Delhi and was intended to be only for serving Central Government Employees, who had difficulty in getting reimbursement of expenses on OPD medicines. This was initially not envisaged to be an all India Scheme. Now, The Scheme was extended to other Cities. 72 Cities through 329 Allopathic Wellness Centres and 86 AYUSH Centres / Units. It serves 12,50,515 Primary Cardholders and 36,69,224 beneficiaries (as on 04.08.2020).

CGHS has empanelled 1403 Hospitals (including Eye Care and Dental Clinics) and 272 Diagnostic Centres in different CGHS Cities.

Salient Features of CGHS

- CGHS provides comprehensive OPD facilities and Medicines through its large network of Wellness Centres, Polyclinics and Labs.
- CGHS has empanelled private hospitals and diagnostic centres in different cities for carrying out investigations and indoor treatment facilities.
- CGHS provides specialist consultation through CGHS Specialists at Poly Clinics, Central Government Hospitals, GDMOs with Specialist qualifications also provide specialist advice. In addition, CGHS refers the beneficiaries to Specialists of empanelled hospitals for expert consultation.
- In case of elderly CGHS beneficiaries aged 75 years and above they may consult Specialists of empanelled hospitals without referral from CGHS.
- Medicines are issued against the prescription of CGHS doctors and other Government doctors and as per the prescribed formulary and are supplied from the dispensary store. The medicines not available in the dispensary are procured through Authorized Local Chemist and provided to patients.
- Suggestions, representations and complaints on various aspects of the functioning of this Scheme, are used as feedback for the initiatives to be taken to improve the functioning of CGHS, which have yielded positive results.

Eligibility for joining CGHS

- All Central Government Employees drawing their salary from Central Civil Estimates and their dependent family members residing in CGHS covered areas.
- Central Government Pensioners receiving pension from Central Civil Estimates and their eligible family members.
- Hon'ble Members of Parliament.
- Ex-Members of Parliament.
- Ex-Governors and Lt. Governors.
- Freedom Fighters.
- Ex- Vice Presidents.
- Sitting and Retired Judges of the Supreme Court.
- Retired Judges of High Courts.
- Employees and Pensioners of certain autonomous / statutory bodies which have been extended CGHS facilities in Delhi.
- Journalists accredited with PIB (in Delhi)
- Delhi Police Personnel residing in Delhi.
- Railway Board Employees.
- Central Government Servants absorbed in Central Public Sector Undertaking / Statutory Bodies / Autonomous Bodies, and are in receipt of pro-rata pension from Central Civil Estimates.

Initiatives taken by the Government in the last few years to improve the services of CGHS to its Beneficiaries

- The requirement for Referral / Permission For Diagnostic Tests / Investigations / Specific Treatment Procedures with CGHS rates has been done away with in respect of such tests and procedures for which there is a prescribed rate list. A Government Specialist / medical officer of CGHS Wellness Centres advise such listed test / listed treatment and CGHS beneficiaries can get the investigation / treatment done at CGHS rates from any of the CGHS empanelled diagnostic labs / hospitals.
- Introduction of Biometric System for recording attendance in CGHS to ensure punctuality.
- Provision to undergo Haemodialysis from any Centre, including non-empanelled with prior permission.
- 'SMS' alert system on issue of medicines to CGHS beneficiaries on the Mobile Phone – to act as deterrent against pilferage of medicines by unscrupulous elements.
- 'SMS' alert on issue of permission letter to CGHS pensioner beneficiaries on issue of permission letter through computers.
- Delivery of Life Saving Medicine at CGHS Wellness Centres at Noida, Faridabad, Ghaziabad and Gurgaon of NCR region obviating the necessity to travel long distance to CGHS, MSD, Gole Market, New Delhi.
- Option to avail Medicine from any CGHS Wellness Centre.
- Self-Printing of CGHS Cards by registered CGHS beneficiaries using their user name and password.
- Introduction of Nomination Facility

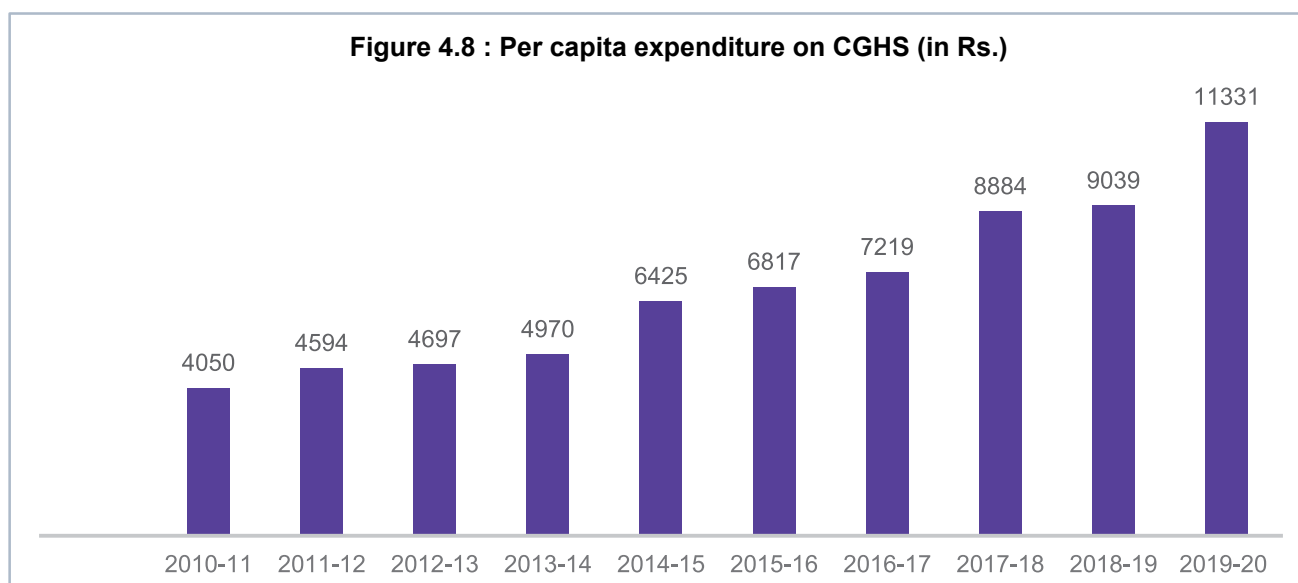
Nomination facility has been introduced in CGHS, A pensioner beneficiary can now nominate any person from his family, or outside to claim reimbursement of Medical Expenses in case of his unfortunate death.

CGHS Contribution - Monthly Contribution for availing CGHS facility ranges from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 1000/- depending on the level in the Pay Matrix as per 7th CPC.

4.3.1 Per capita expenditure on CGHS

Year	Total expenditure (in Crores of Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries (in Crores)	Per Capita Expenditure (in Rs.)
2010-11	1296	0.32	4050
2011-12	1562	0.34	4594
2012-13	1691	0.36	4697
2013-14	1839	0.37	4970
2014-15	1799	0.28	6425
2015-16	1977	0.29	6817
2016-17	2238	0.31	7219
2017-18	2843	0.32	8884
2018-19	2983	0.33	9039
2019-20	3966	0.36	11331

Source: CGHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare



Source: Table 4.3.1

Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 envisaged an integrated need based social insurance scheme that would protect the interests of workers in contingencies such as sickness, maternity, temporary or permanent physical disablement, and death due to employment, injury resulting in loss of wages or earning capacity. The Act also guarantees medical care to workers and their immediate dependents.

ESIS is a contributory scheme on the patterns of social health insurance. The existing wage limit for coverage under the Act is Rs. 21,000/- per month (w.e.f. 01/01/2017).

The scheme is being implemented in all the States except, Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep. It is also implemented in Delhi and Chandigarh.

Medical benefit is one part of the benefits under ESIS which also includes other benefits for sickness, maternity, disablement etc. Full medical care is provided to an insured person and his family members from the day he enters insurable employment. There is no ceiling on expenditure on the treatment of an insured person or his family member, and treatment can be availed at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Medical care is also provided to retired and permanently disabled insured persons and their spouses on payment of a token annual premium of Rs.120 only.

4.3.2: Coverage of beneficiaries of ESIC

Details	Coverage (As on 31 st March, 2019)
No. of Insured Person family units	3.49 crores
No. of Employees covered	3.14 crores
Total No. of Beneficiaries	13.56 crores

Source: Employee State Insurance Corporation

4.3.3: Trends in coverage, income and expenditure on ESIS

Year	Expenditure on Medical benefit (in Rs. Crores)	No. of Beneficiaries (in Crores)	Per Capita Expenditure on Medical Benefit (in Rs)
2009	1272.83	5.02	254
2010	1778.61	5.55	320
2011	2306.83	6.03	383
2012	2858.87	6.64	431
2013	4058.13	7.21	563
2014	4859.9	7.58	641
2015	5714.34	7.89	724
2016	6112.97	8.28	738
2017	6256.57	12.40	505
2018	6867.73	13.32	516
2019	8721.39	13.56	646

Source: Employee State Insurance Corporation

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was a centrally sponsored scheme to provide health insurance cover of Rupees 30,000/- per family per annum on family floater basis (maximum 5 members per family) to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and 11 other categories of Unorganized Workers i.e MGNREGA Workers, Construction Workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, Beedi Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers, and Auto/Taxi drivers. The Scheme was launched by Ministry of Labour and employment in 2008 and transferred to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare on “as is where is” basis with effect from 01.04.2015.

Each family enrolled in the scheme was entitled to hospitalization benefits of up to Rs. 30,000 per annum in Government as well as empanelled private hospitals. 1516 treatment packages were covered under RSBY. A network of more than eight thousand hospitals was developed by empanelling 4860 private hospitals and 3677 public hospitals under RSBY scheme. Before the launch of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), around 2.75 crore families were covered under the scheme. With the launch of PMJAY on 23.09.2018, RSBY was subsumed in it. The Central Share released to States/UTs under RSBY over the years is as under.

Financial year	Central Share released to States/UTs (Rupees in Crore)
2008-09	99.94
2009-10	262.51
2010-11	509.17
2011-12	922.97
2012-13	1056.79
2013-14	885.91
2014-15	544.42
2015-16	675.10
2016-17	436.66
2017-18	455.30
2018-19	222.42
2019-20	56.24
TOTAL	6127.43

Source: RSBY Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)

The Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) is the flagship scheme of Government of India that provides a health cover of up to Rs. 5 Lakhs per family per year, for secondary and tertiary hospitalizations to over 10.74 Crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 Crore people). Launched on 23rd September, 2018 PM-JAY has been designed to provide financial risk protection against catastrophic health expenditure that impoverishes an estimated 6 Crore people every year.

The number of beneficiaries registered under AB PM-JAY stands at over 12.5 Crore. Over 23,000 hospitals have been empanelled in the scheme till date. This has facilitated over 1.2 Crore hospitalizations, saving beneficiaries over Rs. 15000 Crore in out of pocket medical expenditure.

Benefits

- Health cover of up to Rs. 5,00,000 per family per year, for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization
- Cashless access to hospitalization services
- No cap on family size, age or gender
- All pre-existing conditions are covered
- Benefits are portable across the country in all empanelled hospitals
- 1,592 procedures covering treatment, food, drugs and supplies, and diagnostics services
- PM-JAY covers cost of hospitalization, treatment, up to 3 days of pre-hospitalization and 15 days of post hospitalization follow-up care

Coverage

Over 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families (or 50 crore people) are covered as per specific deprivation criteria identified under the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011.

As on end of August 2020 the total number of beneficiaries registered across platforms used in the AB PM-JAY stands in excess of 12.5 Crores.

Mode of Implementation

Various States are using different models for implementing their own health insurance/ assurance schemes. Some of them are using the services of insurance companies while others are directly implementing the schemes in their States.

Considering the fact that States are at different levels of preparedness and have varying capacity to manage such schemes, PM-JAY provides the States with the flexibility to choose their implementation model. They can implement scheme through assurance/trust model, insurance model or mixed model.

Assurance Model/Trust Model

This is the most common implementation model adopted by most of the States. Under this model, the scheme is directly implemented by the State Health Agency (SHA) without the intermediation of the insurance company. The financial risk of implementing the scheme is borne by the State Government in this model. State Health Agency essentially reimburses health care providers directly. Even though no insurance company is involved, the SHA employ the services of an Implementation Support Agency (ISA) for claim management and related activities.

Insurance Model

In the insurance model, the SHA competitively selects an insurance company through a tendering process to manage PM-JAY in the State. Based on market determined premium, SHA pays premium to the insurance company per eligible family for the policy period and insurance company, in turn, does the claims settlement and payments to the service provider. The financial risk for implementing the scheme is also borne by the insurance company in this model.

Mixed Model

Under this, the SHA engages both the assurance/ trust and insurance models mentioned above in various capacities with the aim of being more economic, efficient, providing flexibility and allowing convergence with the State scheme. This model is usually employed by brownfield States which had existing schemes covering a larger group of beneficiaries.

Budget Provision

PM-JAY, being centrally sponsored scheme is fully funded from the consolidated fund of India and the budget allocated is received from Government of India as recurring grant-in-aid. The budget allocation for the fiscal year 2019-20 was Rs. 6,400 Crore and Amount Expended was Rs. 3129.09 Crore. The budget allocation for the fiscal year 2020-21 is Rs. 6,400.00 Crore. The annual maximum budgetary ceiling for the fiscal years 2018-19 and 2019-20 is Rs. 1,102/- per

family, which has two components; Rs. 50/- towards Administrative Expenses and Rs. 1,052/- towards Grant-in-Aid for implementation purpose.

Sharing Pattern Ratio

The expenditure under PM-JAY is shared between Central Government and State Government/ Union Territory as per the extant financial sharing formula issued by the Ministry of Finance. This sharing ratio is as under.

- For North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States: 90 (CG): 10 (SG)
- For Union Territories with Legislation and Other States: 60 (CG): 40 (SG)
- For Union Territories without Legislation: 100 (CG)

Under Insurance Mode: The lowest premium discovered upon open tendering done by the State Government shall be shared in the ratio as specified in para above, subject to maximum budgetary ceiling for the Central Government's Share of Premium, whichever is less.

Under Trust Mode: The actual cost of treatment cost incurred for the treatment of beneficiary shall be shared in the ratio as specified in para above, subject to maximum budgetary ceiling for the Central Government's Share of Grant-in-Aid, whichever is less.

Under Mixed Mode: The lowest premium discovered upon open tendering done by the State Government together with the actual cost of treatment cost incurred in assurance mode for the treatment of beneficiary shall be shared in the ratio as specified in para above, subject to maximum budgetary ceiling for the Central Government's Share of Grant-in-Aid, whichever is less.

Implementation Status

32 States and Union Territories have started formally implementing PM-JAY. Three States – Delhi, Odisha and Telangana are yet to sign the MoU, while West Bengal has withdrawn from the scheme.

Insurance Mode (7)	Trust Mode (21)			Mixed Mode (4)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Andaman & Nicobar Island	Goa	Mizoram	Gujarat
Jammu & Kashmir	Andhra Pradesh	Haryana	Rajasthan	Jharkhand
Ladakh	Arunachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Sikkim	Maharashtra
Meghalaya	Assam	Karnataka	Tripura	Tamil Nadu
Nagaland	Bihar	Kerala	Uttarakhand	
Puducherry	Chandigarh	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	
Punjab	Chhattisgarh	Manipur	Lakshadweep	

Source: National Health Authority, MoHFW

Key Performance Indicators related to AB PM-JAY

S. No.	Key Performance Indicators (as of 31 st August 2020)	Values
1	Ecards Issued (in Crores)	12.58
2	Total Hospitalizations (<i>in Lakhs</i>)	120
3	Total Amount Authorized for Hospitalizations (<i>in Rs. Crores</i>)	15430
4	Claims Submitted (<i>in Lakhs</i>)	110
5	Claims Submitted Amount (<i>in Rs. Crores</i>)	13871
6	Average Claim Size (<i>in Rs.</i>)	12610
7	Total Inter-State Hospitalization Cases (<i>in Lakhs</i>)	1.24
8	Total Inbound Calls Attended by Call Center (<i>in Lakhs</i>)	65
9	Total Calls Made to PM-JAY Beneficiaries (<i>in Lakhs</i>)	184
10	Total Number of Hospitals Empanelled	23,306
11	Total Number of Private Hospitals Empanelled	10478
12	Total Number of Public Hospitals Empanelled	12828
13	Total Users on mera.pmjay.gov.in (<i>in Lakhs</i>)	200.8
14	Total PMJAY App installations (<i>in Lakhs</i>)	19.90

Source: National Health Authority, MoHFW

Key Initiatives Undertaken in PM-JAY

1. **COVID-19 related intervention:** COVID-19 testing and treatment have been made free for AB PM-JAY beneficiary. Further, NHA took initiative of dissemination of information on COVID-19 precautionary measures to the AB PM-JAY beneficiaries, especially senior citizens or those having any co-morbidity or related conditions. All such beneficiaries were contacted, and their well-being was monitored. A total of 7.74 Lakh calls were made to such beneficiaries.
2. **Anti-Fraud Initiatives:** The National Anti-Fraud Unit (NAFU) along with the State Anti-Fraud Units (SAFUs) undertook various measures to strengthen the integrity service providers across the operational framework of the AB PM-JAY. A total of 171 hospitals were de-empanelled as a result of audits undertaken by NAFU and SAFU. Additionally, the NHA has partnered with SAS, a globally renowned advanced analytics solutions provider to develop a comprehensive Fraud Analytics Control and Tracking System (FACTS) to proactively detect fraud, suspect transactions, service providers and beneficiaries.
3. **Quality Assurance:** A quality certification process was developed for the empanelled hospitals to drive the adoption of standards that can positively impact the beneficiary experience under the AB PM-JAY. A total of 161 empanelled hospitals have been certified under this process, across various quality tiers.
4. **Health Benefits Packages:** An exercise was undertaken in 2019 for restructuring and rationalization of the health benefit packages (HBP) where every stakeholder's concern was addressed. The newly drafted HBP 2.0 has 874 treatment packages consisting of 1592 procedures providing a much larger access to various treatments and a scientific integration of implants/high end consumables within the packages.
5. AB PM-JAY being selected for the highest honour for any e-governance/IT initiative in India – the prestigious National e-Governance Award – Gold for the year 2019-20
6. AB PM-JAY Mobile app winning the 10th mBillionth Award South Asia
7. **Launched of IMPACT Portal** to feature KPI based measurement and monitoring of operational efficiency for ICs, ISAs and TPAs.
8. **Towards beneficiary awareness and IEC**
 - a. Launch of Hindi Website: www.pmjay.gov.in/hi as it makes easier for the bottom 40% population of the country
 - b. Commemorative E-card: on the occasion of 1 Crore hospital admission, special edition of E-card exhibiting the milestone of 1crore hospital admissions is being launched
 - c. Public Dashboard: <http://dashboard.pmjay.gov.in>, The dashboard is aimed at enabling availability of data pertaining to Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana in public domain to increase transparency in the functioning of PM-JAY and also open avenues for many more innovative uses of PM-JAY Data to give different perspective
 - d. Hospital Performance Dashboard: <http://dashboard.pmjay.gov.in>, the dashboard shall give detailed information about Hospitals, e-Cards, Admissions, Claims and more, pertaining to PM-JAY. It shall have geographical as well as specialty wise view to give detailed insights on transactions. This dashboard shall be highly valuable for research & development and analysis purposes as well.
 - e. Hospital Ranking Dashboard: <https://hospitalrating.pmjay.gov.in/ratingdashboard/>, It is a revolutionary step to rank empanelled Hospitals on the basis of beneficiaries' feedback which would help the National Health Authority & AB PM-JAY to initiate & execute appropriate decisions for enhancing the quality

measures and indicators of healthcare delivery across all empanelled facilities which will improve the beneficiary's experience.

- f. ASK AYUSHMAN Chat Bot a 24*7 available friend cum assistant has been launched. This Chatbot is built using latest technology of Artificial Intelligence and it is developed to provide more personalized experience for its users. It can be universally used on platforms AB PM-JAY website, Facebook and LinkedIn
- g. Hon'ble Prime Minister interacted with 1Crore'th beneficiary Ms. Pooja Thapa: Hon'ble PM called the one Crore'th beneficiary Ms. Pooja Thapa and shared about one crore hospital admissions achievement through his social media. Here is the link to listen to their dialogue: <https://soundcloud.com/narendramodi/pm-interacts-with-ayushman-bharat-beneficiary>
- h. First Arogya Dhara which was officially launched and presided over by Hon'ble HFM who delivered the keynote address. The webinar was attended by close to 2,500 participants from India and abroad joining virtually. More than 1 lakh people saw the webinar live on social media. It was part of the events organized for marking 1 Crore hospital admissions under the scheme.
- i. Ayushman Bhava: Stories of Joy, Hope and Triumph' Coffee Table Book, was released. It is a collection of 100 stories of Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY beneficiaries from all corners of the country. More than 500 copies of the coffee table book were shared across all the States/UTs, Govt of India officials, Embassies and UN Representatives. It was highly appreciated by the readers
- j. PM-JAY Commemorative Stamp, on completion of one year of implementation of Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY, a commemorative stamp was designed in collaboration with Department of Post. The stamp was released during the valedictory function of Arogya Manthan by Hon'ble PM
- k. Arogya Manthan, on completion of one year of implementation of Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY, a two-day event was organized. Arogya Manthan was inaugurated by Hon'ble HFM and the valedictory session was presided over by Hon'ble PM. The two days of Arogya Manthan hosted various panel discussions and working group presentations on the topics related to implementation of Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY Scheme

Other Central Schemes of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

a) Health minister's discretionary grant (HMDG)

Financial assistance up to a maximum of Rs. 1.25 lakh is provided to the indigent patients from the Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) to defray a part of the expenditure on hospitalization / treatment in Government hospitals for life threatening diseases covered under Umbrella Scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, in cases where free medical facilities are not available. The assistance is provided for treatment of life-threatening diseases like Cancer, and that of Kidney, Liver, Heart, Rare Disease etc. During the financial year 2019-20, financial assistance totalling Rs.3.50 crore was released for treatment of 318 patients.

b) Umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi

Under the Umbrella Scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, financial assistance up to Rs.15.00 lakh is provided as one-time grant to poor patients belonging to families living below threshold poverty line, suffering from major life-threatening diseases such as Cancer and that of kidney, liver, heart, Rare Diseases etc. for their hospitalization / treatment in Government hospitals. The Scheme has three components, namely (1) Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF), (2) Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and (3) Rare Diseases. The objectives of the three components of Umbrella Scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi are as follows:

- **Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund** — The Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) within the Umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) has also been set up in 2009. In order to utilize the Health Minister's Cancer Patient fund, the Revolving Fund under RAN, has been established in 27 Regional Cancer Centre (RCCs). The financial assistance to a Cancer Patient up to Rs.5.00 lakh would be processed by the RCC concerned; on whose disposal the revolving fund has been placed. Individual cases, which require assistance to more than Rs.5.00 lakh is to be sent to the Ministry for processing. Revolving Funds have been created in all the 27 Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) and fund up to Rs.100.00 lakhs will be placed at their disposal. The Revolving Funds will be replenished on fulfilment of conditions regarding submission of utilization certificate and list of beneficiaries.

An amount of Rs.1050.00 lakhs was released to Regional Cancer Centre from Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund during 2019-20

- **Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi** - Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi was set up under Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in 1997 to provide financial assistance to the patients living below poverty line, who are suffering from life threatening diseases to receive medical treatment in Government Hospital. The financial assistance up to Rs. 5.00 lakhs would be processed by the Hospital concerned; on whose disposal the revolving fund has been placed. Individual cases, which require assistance of more than Rs.5.00 lakh is to be sent to the Ministry for processing. Revolving Funds have been created in all the Government Hospital and fund up to Rs.100.00 lakhs will be placed at their disposal. The Revolving Funds will be replenished on fulfilment of conditions regarding submission of utilization certificate and list of beneficiaries.

In 2019-20, financial assistance totalling or 29,25,38,942/- was released directly to 282 patients under RAN (Central fund) and further, the revolving funds amounting to Rs.1225.00 lakhs have been given to the above hospital / Institutes.

- **Rare Diseases** - To provide financial assistance to poor patients living below threshold poverty line and suffering from specified rare diseases for their treatment at Government hospitals having super specialty facilities. The financial assistance up to Rs.5.00 lakhs would be processed by the Hospital concerned; on whose disposal the revolving fund has been placed. Individual cases, which require assistance of more than Rs.5.00 lakh is to be sent to the Ministry for processing. Revolving Funds have been created in all the Government Hospital and fund up to Rs.100.00 lakhs will be placed at their disposal. The Revolving Funds will be replenished on fulfilment of conditions regarding submission of utilization certificate and list of beneficiaries.

In 2019-20, financial assistance totalling of Rs.30.00 lakhs were released directly to 02 patients under Rare Diseases (Central fund) and further the revolving fund of amount Rs.100.00 lakhs have been given to the above hospital / Institutes.

B) Commercial Insurance Sector

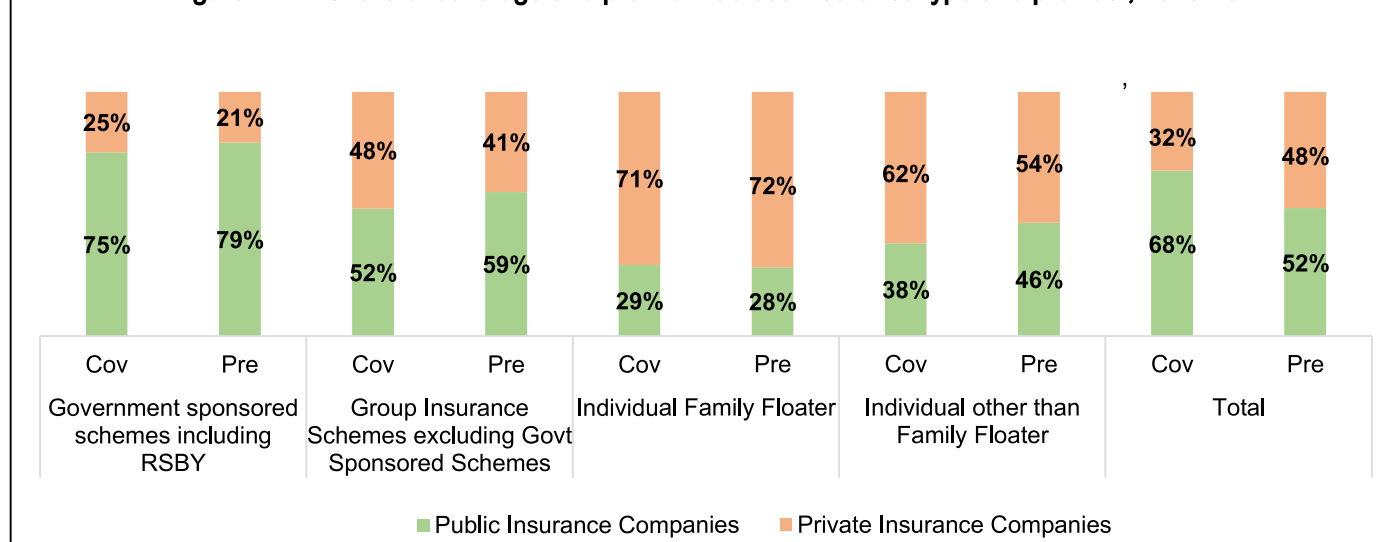
4.3.4: Health Insurance (Excluding Travel – Domestic / Overseas and Personal Accident) Policies, Gross Premium and Number of Persons Covered, 2018-19 (No. of Policies in Actuals, No. of Persons in '000 and Premium in Rs. lakh)

Type of Insurance	Indicators	Public Insurance Companies	Private Insurance Companies	Total
Government sponsored schemes including RSBY	No of Policies	150	105	255
	No of Persons Covered	2,68,437	88,680	3,57,117
	Premium (Rs Lakhs)	4,49,634	1,17,576	5,67,210
Group Insurance Schemes excluding Govt Sponsored Schemes	No of Policies	4,26,713	6,63,293	10,90,006
	No of Persons Covered	38,013	34,841	72,854
	Premium (Rs Lakhs)	12,78,618	8,88,983	21,67,601
Individual Family Floater	No of Policies	24,63,614	61,90,602	86,54,216
	No of Persons Covered	7,725	18,801	26,526
	Premium (Rs Lakhs)	2,89,452	7,38,552	10,28,004
Individual other than Family Floater	No of Policies	29,51,198	79,85,891	109,37,089
	No of Persons Covered	5,907	9,631	15,538
	Premium (Rs Lakhs)	3,35,922	3,88,539	7,24,461
Total	No of Policies	58,41,675	148,39,891	206,81,566
	No of Persons Covered	3,20,081	1,51,954	4,72,035
	Premium (Rs Lakhs)	23,53,626	21,33,650	44,87,276

Source: Annual Report of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority India, 2018-19

Note: Private insurance companies are inclusive of standalone health insurers of private sector.

Figure 4.11.: Share of coverage and premium across insurance type and provider, 2018-19



Source: Annual Report of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority India, 2018-19

Note: "Cov" stands for Coverage (number of persons covered) and "Pre" stands for premium

Table 4.1: Pattern of Central Allocation (Total for the Country & Union MOHFW) (Rs.in crores)

Sl. No.	Period	Total Plan Investment Outlay (All Heads of Devp.) of country	Health Sector			National Rural Health Mission (NRHM/ NHM)	National Aids Control Organization (NACO)	Health Research	Total	% Outlay
			Health Sector	Family Welfare	AYUSH *					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	First Plan (1951-56)	(Actuals)	65.2 (3.3)	0.1 (0.1)					65.30	3.4
2	Second Plan (1956-61)	(Actuals)	140.8 (3.0)	5.0 (0.1)					145.80	3.1
3	Third Plan (1961-66)	(Actuals)	225.9 (2.6)	24.9 (0.3)					250.80	2.9
4	Annual Plans (1966-69)	(Actuals)	140.2 (2.1)	70.4 (1.1)					210.60	3.2
5	Fourth Plan (1969-74)	(Actuals)	335.5 (2.1)	278 (1.8)					613.50	3.9
6	Fifth Plan (1974-79)	(Actuals)	760.8 (1.9)	491.8 (1.2)					1252.60	3.1
7	Annual Plan 1979 - 80	(Actuals)	223.1 (1.8)	118.5 (1.0)					341.60	2.8
8	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	(Actuals)	2025.2 (1.8)	1387 (1.3)					3412.20	3.1
9	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	(Actuals)	3688.6 (1.7)	3120.8 (1.4)					6809.40	3.1
10	Annual Plan (1990-91)	(Actuals)	960.9 (1.6)	784.9 (1.3)					1745.80	2.9
11	Annual Plan (1991-92)	(Actuals)	1042.2 (1.6)	856.6 (1.3)					1898.80	2.9
12	Eighth Plan (1992-97)	(Outlays)	7494.2 (1.7)	6500 (1.5)	108 (0.02)				14102.20	3.2
13	Ninth Plan (1997-02)	(Outlays)	19818.4 (2.31)	15120.2 (1.76)	266.35 (0.03)				35204.95	4.1
14	Tenth Plan (2002-07)	(Outlays)	1484131.30	27125.0 (1.83)	775 0.05				58920.30	4
15	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	(Outlays)	2156571.00	136147.0 *** (6.31)	3988.0 (0.18)				140135.00	6.5

Sl. No.	Period	Total Plan Investment Outlay (All Heads of Devp.) of country	Health Sector			National Rural Health Mission (NRHM/NHM)	National Aids Control Organization (NACO)	Health Research	Total	% Outlay
			Health Sector	Family Welfare	AYUSH *					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	Twelfth Plan (2012-17)	(Outlays)	75145.30		10044.00	193405.70	11394.00	10029.00	300018.00	
17	Annual Plan (2012-13)	(Outlays)	6585.00		990.00	20542.00	1700.00	660.00	30477.00	
18	Annual Plan (2013-14)	(Outlays)	8166.00		1069.00	20999.00	1785.00	726.00	32745.00	
19	Annual Plan (2014-15)	(Outlays)	8233.00		1069.00	21912.00	1785.00	726.00	33725.00	
20	Annual Plan (2015-16)	(Outlays)	11324.50		1008.00	18295.00	1397.00	713.20	32737.70	
21	Annual Plan (2016-17)	(Outlays)	14824.60		1050.00	20500.00	1700.00	750.00	38824.60	
22	Annual Plan (2017-18)	(Outlays)	17661.80		1428.70	27690.70	2000.00	1500.00	50281.20	
23	Annual Plan (2018-19)	(Outlays)	20670.40		1626.40	32129.60	2100.00	1800.00	58326.40	
24	Annual Plan (2019-20)	(Outlays)	23108.12		1939.76	39551.00	2500.00	1900.00	68998.88	
25	Annual Plan (2020-21)	(Outlays)	25172.80		2122.08	39839.00	2900.00	2100.00	72133.88	

Source: Budget Division of Department of Health, NRHM/NHM, AYUSH, NACO & Health Research

Notes

*Deptt. ISM & H (now AYUSH) was created during the 8th Plan Period and w.e.f. 2015-16, has become a separate Ministry,

**Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total plan investment outlay.

***Deptt. of Health & Family Welfare merged from 2005 and Rs. 136,147.00 crores include Rs. 4496.08 crores for newly created Health Research Department created during 2008-09,

RSBY has been included in NHM Budget from 2016-17. In NHP-2016, RSBY budget was not included.

Table 4.2: Actual Expenditure of Tenth Plan (2002-07) , Eleventh Plan (2007-12), Twelfth Plan (2012-17), 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 (Prov.) and Approved Outlay 2020-21 in Central Sector for MOHFW* (Rs.in crores)

Sl. No.	Period	Health**	NRHM (NHM)	Family Welfare	AYUSH	Department of Health Research ***	NACO ****
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tenth Plan Actuals	8085.69	*****	26126.00	775.00		
2	Eleventh Plan Outlay	41092.92	90558.00		3988.00	4496.08	
(a)	2007- 08 (BE)	2985.00	10890.00		488.00		
(b)	2007- 08 (Actual)	2183.71	10380.40		383.36		
(c)	2008 - 09 (BE)	3650.00	11930.00		534.00	420.00	
(d)	2008 - 09 (Actual)	3008.22	11260.18		471.13	390.18	
(e)	2009 -10 (BE)	4450.00	13930.00		734.00	420.00	
(f)	2009 -10 (Actual)	3261.91	13305.76		678.97	400.00	
(g)	2010 -11 (BE)	5560.00	15440.00		800.00	500.00	1435.00
(h)	2010 -11 (Actual)	4666.06	14696.78		848.91	503.30	1175.47
(i)	2011-12(BE)	5720.00	17840.00		900.00	600.00	1700.00
(j)	2011 -12 (Actual)	4160.00	16509.45		611.47	564.50	1313.86
3	Twelfth Plan Outlay	75143.29	1913405.71		10044.00	10029.00	11394.00
(a)	2012 -13 (BE)	6585.00	20542.00		990.00	660.00	1700.00
(b)	2012 -13 (Actual)	4145.43	16762.75		580.60	460.31	1316.07
(c)	2013-14(BE)	8166.00	20999.00		1069.00	726.00	1785.00
(d)	2013 -14 (Actual)	4205.74	18266.92		553.50	569.62	1473.16
(e)	2014 -15 (BE)	8733.00	21912.00		1069.00	726.00	1785.00
(f)	2014 -15 (Actual)	5645.36	18039.26		463.13	590.65	1287.39
(g)	2015 -16 (BE)	11324.54	18295.00		1008.00	713.17	1397.00

Sl. No.	Period	Health**	NRHM (NHM)	Family Welfare	AYUSH	Department of Health Research ***	NACO ****
(h)	2015-16 (Actual)	12642.70	18282.38		888.86	647.82	1605.00
(i)	2016-17 (BE)	16524.55	20500.00		1050.00	750.00	1700.00
(j)	2016-17 (Actual)	17074.78	19418.82		1017.97	930.80	1749.17
(k)	2017-18 (BE)	17661.81	27690.70		1428.65	1500.00	2000.00
(l)	2017-18 (Actual)	19604.87	31075.31		1544.94	1731.68	2009.72
(m)	2018-19 (BE)	20670.39	32129.61		1626.37	1800.00	2100.00
(n)	2018-19 (Actual)	20008.41	27763.63		1596.07	1727.87	1803.20
(o)	2019-20 (BE)	23108.12	39551.00		1939.76	1900.00	2500.00
(p)	2019-20 (Actual) Prov.	24581.37	36366.64		1833.60	1934.03	2805.79
(q)	2020-21 (BE)	25172.80	39839.00		2122.08	2100.00	2900.00

Source: Budget Division of Department of Health, NRHM/NHM, AYUSH, NACO & Health Research

Notes

BE- Budget Estimates, RE - Revised Estimates, Plan and Non Plan expenditures are included in health budget from 2015-16,

**The Details of the 10th Five Year Plan may kindly be seen in NHP-2009 (Page 131-133),

***The figures shown against "Health" exclude Disease Control Programmes which have been subsumed under NRHM from 2005-06 onwards. Plan and non-plan expenditures are combined and included from 2015-16 onwards,

**** A separate New Department of Health Research Created from 2008-09 (Figures include the Budget of ICMR),

***** Since 2012-13 Budget of National Aids Control Organization (NACO) has been separated from the Budget of Health & FW,

***** National Rural Health Mission was launched in 2005-06 and Department of Health & FW were merged.

Table 4.3: Scheme wise Approved Outlay (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Expenditure for Health for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (Rs in Crores)

S. No.	Scheme/Programme/Institute	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	AE 31.03.20 (Prov)
1	Establishment Expenditure of the Centre								
1.01	Secretariat - Social Services	107.62	94.67	126.33	123.05	126.33	170.82	192.97	189.25
	Direction & Admin								
1.02	Direction & Admin (Dte. G.H.S)	47.00	45.01	60.16	48.81	60.16	54.50	61.45	57.55
	Direction & Admin (Dte. C.G.H.S)	2.40	1.46	2.79	1.95	2.79	0.02	3.26	0.00
		49.40	46.47	62.95	50.76	62.95	54.52	64.71	57.55
1.03	Central Government Health Scheme	1035.00	1000.66	1246.65	1098.57	1246.65	1223.90	1350.00	1347.89
1.04	Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	917.00	900.84	1091.76	1011.30	1091.76	1123.86	1193.40	1348.49
	Vardhman Mahaveer Medical College, New Delhi	12.00	11.89	13.93	12.96	13.93	13.67	18.10	18.01
1.05	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi	462.00	437.51	505.56	481.35	505.56	591.16	606.93	700.96
	Dr. RML PGIMER, New Delhi	30.00	36.62	51.31	50.88	51.31	88.76	143.07	81.78
1.06	Lady Hardinge Medical College & Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital & New Delhi	296.00	322.84	406.49	330.20	406.49	411.03	475.10	482.90
1.07	Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi	90.00	82.31	105.48	93.00	105.48	111.41	124.90	120.96
	Other Hospitals/Institutions								
	National Medical Library	31.10	24.24	32.49	14.91	32.49	11.49	36.88	35.56
	Medical Stores Organization	61.00	54.70	63.82	50.75	63.82	58.32	68.30	55.62
	Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi	95.00	94.72	130.30	74.61	130.30	91.21	107.50	116.02
	All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Mumbai	24.75	21.13	34.24	20.34	34.24	22.33	27.62	23.23
1.08	RAK College of Nursing, New Delhi	10.50	9.81	41.37	39.85	41.37	16.28	43.85	15.00
	Lady Reading Health School	4.48	2.86	4.04	2.87	4.04	3.92	4.77	3.73
	Port Health Estt. Including APHO	46.35	28.18	57.04	29.87	57.04	36.88	53.92	38.57
	Port Health Office, JN Port, Nhava Sheva	1.65	0.79	1.16	0.86	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
	National TB Training Institute, Bangalore	11.75	12.79	12.30	12.46	12.30	14.15	15.25	14.36
	CLTRI, Chengalpattu	18.15	16.80	18.38	14.87	18.38	17.16	21.39	18.16
	RLTRI, Aska	9.86	3.10	10.35	3.83	10.35	6.07	7.60	3.47
	RLTRI, Raipur	6.02	5.34	6.88	3.87	6.88	4.57	7.16	4.85
	RLTRI, Gauripur	6.22	4.99	6.93	4.32	6.93	4.83	6.71	4.93
	N.I.C.D., New Delhi (Main Institution)	56.58	41.23	55.54	44.02	55.54	50.91	61.48	59.04

S. No.	Scheme/Programme/Institute	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
		BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	RE	AE 31.03.20 (Prov)	
1.08	Food Research and Standardisation Lab.	12.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Central Drugs Standard Control Org.	184.70	94.68	378.49	100.28	378.49	121.51	378.49	121.51	209.00	191.70	153.64	
	BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Chennai	17.50	14.78	21.07	15.08	21.07	14.44	21.07	14.44	22.33	19.12	17.12	
	CRI, Kasauli	57.36	40.31	62.52	37.79	62.52	48.05	62.52	48.05	63.62	50.57	44.74	
	Institute of Serology, Kolkata	6.34	5.42	7.12	5.79	7.12	6.46	7.12	6.46	7.70	6.41	6.66	
	AIIH & PH, Kolkata	41.10	31.75	40.04	27.49	40.04	32.79	40.04	32.79	41.96	41.86	37.45	
	CCTC Singur	22.90	20.35	26.58	21.93	26.58	24.37	26.58	24.37	23.50	23.50	22.40	
	Central Health Education Bureau, New Delhi	5.00	5.23	6.78	4.43	6.78	4.37	6.78	4.37	5.76	5.98	4.04	
	Regional Health Offices	46.70	38.44	53.44	40.24	53.44	43.59	53.44	43.59	53.67	51.27	43.64	
	F.W. Training and Res. Centre, Bombay	7.22	4.84	26.97	6.11	26.97	17.55	26.97	17.55	18.58	20.98	16.17	
	Rural Health Training Centre, Najafgarh	17.00	15.07	19.99	15.37	19.99	18.11	19.99	18.11	25.25	25.25	17.60	
	Strengthening of HMS	1.70	1.12	1.97	1.47	1.97	30.65	1.97	30.65	23.85	22.86	3.31	
	National Advisory Board for Standards	1.80	0.12	0.30	0.24	0.30	0.22	0.30	0.22	0.92	0.69	0.21	
Project Feasibility Testing Scheme	0.40	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.09	0.18	0.08	0.00		
	Total - Other Hospital / Institutions	805.13	592.94	1120.29	593.81	1120.29	700.32	1120.29	700.32	958.75	893.46	759.52	
	Total - Establishment Expenditure of the Centre	3804.15	3526.75	4730.75	3845.88	4730.75	4489.45	4730.75	4489.45	5127.93	5389.55	5107.31	
2	Central Sector Schemes/Projects												
2.01	Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana	2450.00	1953.16	3975.00	2439.56	3975.00	3796.51	3975.00	3796.51	4000.00	4733.40	4683.49	
	Family Welfare Scheme												
	Strengthening National Programme Management of the NRHM	31.00	32.99	85.00	69.12	85.00	0.00	85.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Technical Wing at Hq. (Information Technology)	3.50	2.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Mass Education - IEC (Information, Education and Communication)	186.00	251.08	314.60	146.22	314.60	226.56	314.60	226.56	319.44	135.03	132.21	
	Training in RCH	10.23	6.00	6.97	6.04	6.97	0.00	6.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.02	International Co-operation	5.00	3.95	5.00	3.83	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	FW Linked Health Insurance Plan	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Population Research Centres	17.00	15.69	14.93	11.60	14.93	13.91	14.93	13.91	20.00	19.85	23.31	
	National Drug De-Addiction Control Programme	30.00	25.35	30.00	24.50	30.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Management Information System (MIS)	40.00	11.65	21.42	11.56	21.42	34.89	21.42	34.89	95.00	130.15	112.46	
	Social Marketing Area Projects												
	Social Marketing of Contraceptives	91.00	82.37	119.49	115.64	119.49	99.93	119.49	99.93	140.00	90.00	82.43	

S. No.	Scheme/Programme/Institute	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		
		BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	RE	AE 31.03.20 (Prov)
2.02	Free Distribution of Contraceptives	150.00	139.00	150.00	130.59	150.00	94.30	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Procurement of Supplies and Materials									
2.02	NPSF/National Commission on Population	0.70	0.39	0.46	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.46	0.02	0.01
	Travel of Experts/Conf./ Meetings etc. (Melas)	0.40	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Role of Men in Planned Parenthood (Male Participation)	0.95	0.60	0.99	0.59	0.99	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Training in Recanalisation	0.05	0.04	0.60	0.07	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	FW Programme in Other Ministries	1.00	0.36	1.16	0.14	1.16	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.10
	Gandhi gram Institute	2.75	2.51	2.93	2.45	2.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Assistance to IMA	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Voluntary Organisations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Central Procurement Agency									
	Expenditure at Headquarter									
2.03	Research and Study activities under RCH									
	Technology in Family welfare	1.50	1.00	1.16	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NGO (PPP)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00
	WHO supported National Polio Surveillance Project (NPS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	25.00	39.00	39.00
	National AIDS and STD Control Programme	571.10	575.43	754.96	522.35	754.96	490.05	700.00	514.15	489.52
	Strengthening of existing branches & establishment of 27 branches of NCDC	1700.00	1749.16	2000.00	1723.52	2000.00	1803.20	2500.00	2956.00	2812.32
	Strengthening intersectoral coordination of prevention and control of Zoonotic diseases	5.86	0.27	40.59	0.12	40.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Viral Hepatitis	0.75	0.14	0.33	0.07	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Anti-Micro Resistance	2.62	0.00	0.31	0.16	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	National Pharmacovigilance Prog.	1.58	0.81	1.16	0.70	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.04	Development of Nursing Services	6.00	6.00	6.97	4.22	6.97	10.00	12.00	8.00	7.79
2.05	Health Insurance (CGEIPS)	6.00	1.84	6.00	4.94	6.00	12.16	15.00	50.50	39.78
2.06	Health Sector Disaster Preparedness & Management including EMR (including Avian Flu) & Emergency Medical Services	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.07	Emergency Medical Relief (Avian Flu)	30.00	11.51	16.85	8.72	16.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.08	Emergency Medical Relief (Avian Flu)						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.09	Emergency Medical Services						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

S. No.	Scheme/Programme/Institute	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		
		BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	RE	AE 31.03.20 (Prov)
	Health Sector Disaster Preparedness & Response						13.48	65.85	70.05	165.74
	Human Resources Development for Emergency Medical Services						49.47	64.15	47.23	40.53
	Total - Health Sector Disaster Preparedness & Management including EMR (including Avian Flu) & Emergency Medical Services						62.95	130.00	117.28	206.27
2.12	National Organ Transplant Programme	15.00	4.09	9.00	1.52	9.00	8.04	41.00	28.95	12.50
2.13	<i>Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (Imprint) Scheme (New)</i>	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	3.00	7.98	7.42
2.14	Swachhta Action Plan (SAP) NEW	0.00	0.00	155.00	155.00	155.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.15	Establishment and strengthening of NCDC Branches and Health Initiatives – Inter Sectoral Co-ordination for preparation and control of Zoonotic Diseases and other neglected tropical diseases, surveillance of Viral Hepatitis, Anti-Microbial Resistance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.74	49.00	49.00	23.21
	Total - Central Sector Schemes/Projects	4788.92	4302.41	6966.68	4861.38	6966.68	6197.65	7450.00	8465.26	8282.30
3	Other Central Expenditure, including those on CPSEs and Autonomous Bodies									
3.01	Medical Treatment of CGHS Pensioners (PORB)	1085.00	1237.42	1402.79	1431.56	1402.79	1759.10	1500.00	2636.08	2605.23
3.02	Purchase of Material in India and Abroad	295.00	291.62	310.00	0.00	310.00	92.27	310.00		0.00
	Deduct Recoveries	-295.00	-169.92	-310.00	0.00	-310.00	-109.85	-310.00		0.00
	Net	0.00	121.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	-17.58	0.00		0.00
	International Cooperation/ International Health									
	(i) Contribution to IRCS	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(ii) Contribution to WHO	24.00	22.68	30.00	30.01	30.00	26.07	28.00	28.00	32.67
	(iii) Delegation to International Conference	4.00	1.96	4.00	3.88	4.00	3.80	4.00	4.00	3.99
	(IV) Int. Conf. on Med. & Public Health	2.60	1.09	0.50	0.26	0.50	1.09	2.60	2.60	1.37
	(v) Codex Trust Fund (CTF)	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(vi) Membership for International Org.	8.00	5.46	8.00	5.78	8.00	5.78	8.00	8.00	0.00
	(vii) International Co-operation (FW)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.69	15.00	15.00	13.31
	(viii) Re-development of WHO-SERO Building						22.80	15.00	100.00	100.00
	Total	38.76	31.19	42.51	39.93	42.51	72.23	72.60	157.60	151.34

S. No.	Scheme/Programme/Institute	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
		BE	Actuals		BE	Actuals		BE	Actuals		BE	RE	AE 31.03.20 (Prov)
3.04	Other Miscellaneous Expenditure												
	Oversight Committee	75.00	90.50		139.31	138.67		139.31	6.50		0.00	0.00	0.00
	National Centre for Disease Control Programme	28.20	26.41		57.46	35.19		57.46	0.11		19.75	17.14	16.84
	Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI)	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
	Discretionary Grant	3.00	2.45		3.21	2.16		3.21	4.85		6.00	6.00	3.45
	Haj Pilgrims	7.00	4.95		4.00	4.00		4.00	4.06		18.00	18.00	17.31
	Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi	36.00	28.00		42.00	31.50		42.00	51.75		200.00	110.00	66.21
	Award of Prizes in Hindi	0.08	0.06		0.08	0.05		0.08	0.08		0.08	0.08	0.07
	Award of Prizes to Govt. Hospitals / Institutions under Kaya Kalp Scheme	0.00	6.00		11.60	4.50		11.60	0.00		10.04	10.04	10.00
	<i>Counselling for UG/PG seats in Government Colleges</i>	1.37	0.55		1.47	0.00		1.47	2.23		2.19	2.15	0.00
3.04	<i>Deduct Recoveries</i>	-1.37	0.00		-1.47			-1.47	0.00		-2.19	-2.15	0.00
	Net	0.00	0.55		0.00			0.00	2.23		0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY)												
	Establishment of Stem Cell Donor Registry (New)	0.00	0.00		3.03	0.03		3.03	0.00		3.00	3.00	0.00
	Compensation to the victims or to their families on account of accidents, injury or death at public places								0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - Deduct Recovery	-1.37	0.00		-1.47	0.00		-1.47	0.00		-2.19	-2.15	0.00
	Total - Net	149.28	158.92		260.69	216.10		260.69	69.58		256.87	164.26	113.88
	Autonomous Bodies and PSUs												
	Statutory Bodies												
1	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi	2043.00	2288.00		2400.00	2400.00		2400.00	3229.00		3599.65	3485.00	3395.19
2	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh	728.55	938.08		1139.60	1077.47		1139.60	1475.00		1500.00	1760.00	1672.50
3	Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research, Puducherry	874.00	859.02		1034.63	951.28		1034.63	831.28		1100.00	1053.48	932.54
4	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore	293.00	302.30		350.94	298.44		350.94	411.83		450.00	453.41	453.41
5	NEIGRIHMS, Shillong	300.00	245.35		200.00	114.56		200.00	231.50		350.00	362.00	362.00
6	RIMS, Imphal	269.00	269.00		190.00	190.00		190.00	302.05		450.00	459.66	459.66
7	RIPANS, Aizawl	75.00	42.05		42.00	12.93		42.00	49.97		35.18	40.68	40.48

S. No.	Scheme/Programme/Institute	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
		BE	Actuals		BE	Actuals		BE	Actuals		BE	RE	AE 31.03.20 (Prov)
8	LGBRIMH, Teipur	100.00	78.69		80.00	34.75		80.00	16.64		60.00	60.00	55.00
9	Other Autonomous Bodies												
	Lala Ram Swarup Institute of T.B. and Allied Diseases, New Delhi	63.50	64.70		71.00	71.00		71.00	85.21		81.80	87.95	87.95
	Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi University	51.00	51.00		62.38	46.78		62.38	62.00		65.50	63.00	67.10
	Kasturba Health Society, Wardha	55.00	55.00		63.85	63.85		63.85	67.33		70.70	76.33	72.23
	Cancer Control (CNCI, Kolkata)	70.00	67.71		121.26	97.45		121.26	128.49		134.50	136.35	133.98
	All India Institute of Speech & Hearing, Mysore	75.00	51.36		128.02	52.54		128.02	59.35		137.47	137.47	63.20
	NIBS & Quality Control, Noida	37.00	29.62		39.42	29.30		39.42	39.16		46.40	46.15	42.85
	Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor	54.50	50.50		70.00	65.00		70.00	54.20		65.60	65.60	32.10
	New Delhi TB Centre	3.50	3.47		4.06	4.06		4.06	5.18		5.45	5.45	5.45
	Indian Red Cross Society	0.40	0.40		0.40	0.40		0.40	0.40		0.40	0.40	0.40
	St. Johns Ambulance	0.04	0.04		0.04	0.04		0.04	0.04		0.04	0.04	0.04
	Institute of Human Behavior & Allied Sciences	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
	NIHFW, New Delhi	52.50	49.59		58.30	52.18		58.30	64.85		68.25	69.97	68.24
9	IIPS, Mumbai	28.78	21.31		32.00	25.52		32.00	28.51		84.05	49.77	47.87
	Total	491.22	444.70		650.73	508.12		650.73	594.72		760.16	738.48	621.41
	Regulatory Bodies												
10	Food Safety & SAI	72.00	59.61		133.58	126.44		133.58	257.05		360.00	301.59	301.22
11	Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission	24.50	29.00		33.44	22.27		33.44	35.44		32.10	24.85	24.29
12	Medical Council of India	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.70		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00
13	Dental Council of India	0.20	0.20		0.25	0.21		0.25	0.30		0.40	0.40	0.40
14	Pharmacy Council of India	0.20	0.20		0.20	0.20		0.20	0.20		0.20	0.20	0.20
15	Indian Nursing Council	0.21	0.00		0.21	0.21		0.21	0.20		0.22	0.21	0.21
16	National Academy of Medical Sciences	1.55	1.39		1.80	1.65		1.80	1.80		1.80	1.80	1.80
17	National Board of Examination	0.01	0.00		0.01	0.00		0.01	0.00		0.01	0.01	0.00
	Total - Regulatory Bodies	99.67	91.40		170.49	151.68		170.49	295.99		395.73	330.06	329.12
	Total - Autonomous Bodies	5273.44	5558.59		6258.39	5739.23		6258.39	7437.98		8700.72	8742.77	8321.31
	PSUs												
18	HLL Life Care Limited	60.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - Autonomous Bodies and PSUs	5333.44	5558.59		6258.39	5739.23		6258.39	7437.98		8700.72	8742.77	8321.31

S. No.	Scheme/Programme/Institute	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		
		BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	RE	AE 31.03.20 (Prov)
	Total - Other Central Expenditure, including those on CPSEs and Autonomous Bodies	6606.48	7107.82	7964.38	7426.82	7964.38	9321.31	10530.19	11700.71	11191.76
	Total	15199.55	14936.98	19661.81	16134.08	19661.81	20008.41	23108.12	25555.52	24581.37
	Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)									
4	Transfer to State									
4.1	Tertiary Care Programme/Scheme									
	(1) National Tobacco Control Programme	25.00	18.27	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
	(2) National Mental Health Programme	35.00	33.95	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
	(3) Assistance for Capacity Building for Trauma Centers									
	(i) Trauma Centers	128.50	113.81	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
	(ii) Prevention of Burn Injury	71.50	53.77	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	200.00	167.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(4) National Prog. for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	300.00	285.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(5) Health Care for the Elderly	110.00	94.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(6) National Prog. for Control of Blindness	15.00	13.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.2	(7) Telemedicine	40.00	27.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - Tertiary Care Programme/Scheme	725.00	641.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Human Resources for Health & Medical Education									
	(i) Upgradation/Strengthening of Nursing Services (ANM/GNM)	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(ii) Strengthening/Upgradation of Pharmacy Sch./ Coll.	5.00	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(iii) Strengthening /Creation of Paramedical Inst. (RIPS/NIPS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(iv) District Hospital – Up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges (PG Seats)	10.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(v) Strengthening Govt. Medical Colleges (UG Seats) and Central Govt. Health Institutions	110.00	155.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(vi) Establishing New Medical Colleges (Upgrading District Hospitals)	445.00	1293.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

S. No.	Scheme/Programme/Institute	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		
		BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	RE	AE 31.03.20 (Prov)
4.2	(vii) Setting up of State institutions of paramedical sciences in States and Setting up of College of Paramedical Education	5.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(viii) Setting up of College of pharmacy in Govt. Medical Colleges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(ix) Strengthening of District hospitals for providing advanced secondary care	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(x) Innovation based schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - Human Resources for Health	600.00	1496.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - Transfer to State	1325.00	2137.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total - Net	16524.55	17074.78	19661.81	16134.08	19661.81	20008.41	23108.12	25555.52	24581.37

Source: Budget (Health) Division, MoHFW

Notes

BE- Budget Estimates, RE - Revised Estimates, Plan and Non Plan expenditures are included in health budget from 2015-16,

*The Details of the 10th Five Year Plan may kindly be seen in NHP-2009 (Page 131-133),

** The figures shown against "Health" exclude Disease Control Programmes which have been subsumed under NRHM from 2005-06 onwards. Plan and non-plan expenditures are combined and included from 2015-16 onwards.

*** A separate New Department of Health Research Created from 2008-09 (Figures include the Budget of ICMR).

**** Since 2012-13 Budget of National Aids Control Organization (NACO) has been separated from the Budget of Health & FW.

***** National Rural Health Mission was launched in 2005-06 and Department of Health & FW were merged.

Table 4.4: Scheme wise Approved Outlay (BE) for Health for Annual Plan 2020-21(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Scheme/Programme/Institute	2020-21
		BE
1	Establishment Expenditure of the Centre	
1.01	Secretariat - Social Services	205.00
1.02	Direction & Admin	
	Direction & Admin (Dte. G.H.S)	60.60
	Direction & Admin (Dte.C.G.H.S)	1.02
		61.62
1.03	<i>Central Government Health Scheme</i>	1297.52
1.04	Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	1298.36
	Vardhman Mahaveer Medical College, New Delhi	20.50
1.05	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi	750.70
	Dr. RML PGIMER, New Delhi	134.90
1.06	Lady Hardinge Medical College & Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital & New Delhi	502.44
1.07	Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi	136.75
1.08	Other Hospitals/Institutions	
	National Medical Library	35.46
	Medical Stores Organization	59.40
	Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi	101.25
	All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Mumbai	26.01
	RAK College of Nursing, New Delhi	23.54
	Lady Reading Health School	4.46
	Port Health Estt. Including APHO	50.78
	Port Health Office, JN Port, Nhava Sheva	0.00
	National TB Training Institute, Bangalore	14.37
	CLTRI, Chengalpattu	20.12
	RLTRI, Aska	6.21
	RLTRI, Raipur	6.74
	RLTRI, Gauripur	6.32
	N.I.C.D., New Delhi (Main Institution)	57.89
	Central Drugs Standard Control Org.	132.99
	BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Chennai	21.03
	CRI, Kasauli	52.12
	Institute of Serology, Kolkata	7.25
	AIIH & PH, Kolkata	39.52
	CCTC Singur	22.13
	Central Health Education Bureau, New Delhi	5.43
	Regional Health Offices	50.54
	F.W. Training and Res. Centre, Bombay	19.57
	Rural Health Training Centre, Najafgarh	26.82
	Strengthening of HIMS	20.35
	National Advisory Board for Standards	0.92
	Project Feasibility Testing Scheme	0.20
	Total - Establishment Expenditure of the Centre	811.42
	Total	5219.21

S. No.	Scheme/Programme/Institute	2020-21
		BE
2	Central Sector Schemes/Projects	
2.01	Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana	6020.00
2.02	Family Welfare Scheme	
	Mass Education - IEC (Information, Education and Communication) (Renamed as Swasthya Nagrik Abhiyan) (SNA)	220.00
	Population Research Centres	26.50
	Management Information System (MIS) (Renamed as Health Surveys & Research Studies)	73.47
	Social Marketing of Contraceptives	90.00
	Free Distribution of Contraceptives	150.00
	NPSF/National Commission on Population	0.01
	Role of Men in Planned Parenthood (Male Participation) (Renamed as promotion of Male participation (Training of Doctors in NSV/Recanalisation Technique (Including other charges)	0.00
	FW Programme in Other Ministries (To be discontinued from 2018--19)	0.01
	NGO (PPP)	0.01
	WHO supported National Polio Surveillance Project (NPS)	40.00
		600.00
2.03	National AIDS and STD Control Programme	2900.00
2.08	National Pharmacovigilance Prog.	10.00
2.09	Development of Nursing Services	16.00
2.11	Health Sector Disaster Preparedness & Management including EMR (including Avian Flu) & Emergency Medical Services	0.00
	Health Sector Disaster Preparedness & Response	65.95
	Human Resources Development for Emergency Medical Services	64.05
	Total - Health Sector Disaster Preparedness & Management including EMR (including Avian Flu) & Emergency Medical Services	130.00
2.12	National Organ Transplant Programme	33.00
2.13	<i>Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (Imprint) Scheme (New)</i>	0.00
2.15	Establishment and strengthening of NCDC Branches and Health Initiatives – Inter Sectoral Co-ordination for preparation and control of Zoonotic Diseases and other neglected tropical diseases, surveillance of Viral Hepatitis, Anti-Microbial Resistance	52.00
	Total - Central Sector Schemes/Projects	9761.00
3	Other Central Expenditure, including those on CPSEs and Autonomous Bodies	
3.01	Medical Treatment of CGHS Pensioners (PORB)	1750.17
3.02	<i>Purchase of Material in India and Abroad</i>	310.00
	<i>Deduct Recoveries</i>	-310.00
	<i>Net</i>	0.00
3.03	International Cooperation/ International Health	
	(ii) Contribution to WHO	28.00
	(iii) Delegation to International Conference	5.00
	(IV) Int. Conf. on Med. & Public Health	9.00
	(vi) Membership for International Org.	8.00
	(vii) International Co-operation	20.00
	(viii) Re-development of WHO-SERO Building	29.39
		99.39

S. No.	Scheme/Programme/Institute	2020-21
		BE
3.04	Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	
	Oversight Committee	0.00
	National Centre for Disease Control Programme	10.71
	Discretionary Grant	6.00
	Haj Pilgrims	7.00
	Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi	177.32
	Award of Prizes in Hindi	0.10
	Award of Prizes to Govt. Hospitals/Institutions under Kaya Kalp Scheme	10.00
	<i>Counselling for UG/PG seats in Government Colleges</i>	2.17
	<i>Deduct Recoveries</i>	-2.17
	Net	0.00
	Establishment of Stem Cell Donor Registry	2.66
	Compensation to the victims or to their families on account of accidents, injury or death at public places	0.10
	Total - Deduct Recovery	-2.17
	Total - Net	213.89
3.05	Autonomous Bodies and PSUs	
	Statutory Bodies	
1	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi	3489.96
2	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh	1426.53
3	Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research, Puducherry	1000.00
4	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences, Bengaluru	434.43
5	NEIGRIHMS, Shillong	310.31
6	RIMS, Imphal	354.64
7	RIPANS, Aizawl	35.46
8	LGBRIMH, Tejpur	53.20
9	Other Autonomous Bodies	
	Lala Ram Swarup Institute of T.B. and Allied Diseases, New Delhi	77.03
	Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi University	61.69
	Kasturba Health Society, Wardha	66.58
	Cancer Control (CNCI, Kolkata)	126.67
	All India Institute of Speech & Hearing, Mysore	129.40
	NIBS & Quality Control, Noida	43.70
	Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor	61.79
	New Delhi TB Centre	5.12
	Indian Red Cross Society	0.35
	St. Johns Ambulance	0.04
	NIHFW, New Delhi	64.28
	IIPS, Mumbai	79.15
	Total	715.80
	Regulatory Bodies	

S. No.	Scheme/Programme/Institute	2020-21
		BE
10	Food Safety & SAI	283.71
11	Indian Pharmacopeia Commission	21.85
12	Medical Council of India	0.89
13	Dental Council of India	0.38
14	Pharmacy Council of India	0.18
15	Indian Nursing Council	0.19
16	National Academy of Medical Sciences	1.60
17	National Board of Examination	0.01
	Total - Regulatory Bodies	308.81
	Total - Autonomous Bodies	8129.14
	Total - Autonomous Bodies and PSUs	8129.14
	Total - Other Central Expenditure, including those on CPSEs and Autonomous Bodies	10192.59
	Total	25172.80
	Grand Total - Net	25172.80

Source: Budget (Health) Division, MoHFW

Table 4.5: Scheme wise Approved Outlay (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Expenditure for National Health Mission for 2019-20 (Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Schemes	BE 2019-20 (Approved)	RE 2019-20 (Approved)	Expenditure upto 31.03.2020 (Prov.)
1	2	3	3	4
National Health Mission				
A	National Rural Health Mission			
i	RCH Flexible Pool including routine Immunisation programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control programme etc.	5703.52	5703.52	5633.99
ii	Health system Strengthening under NRHM	11882.21	12026.61	12979.94
iii	Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases	2178.00	2156.00	2083.10
iv	Flexible Pool for Non-communicable Diseases, Injury & Trauma	717.00	708.00	673.83
v	Infrastructure Maintenance	6343.41	6993.41	6736.67
vi	Other health schemes (PILOT)	25.00	25.00	18.38
vii	Prime Minister's Development Plan for Jammu & Kashmir	63.36	63.36	63.36
viii	Strengthening National Programme Management of the NRHM	115.00	124.20	118.86
ix	Jansankhya Sthirtha Kosh (JSK)	11.50	33.50	34.49
	Total - National Rural Health Mission	27039.00	27833.60	28342.62
B	National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)	950.00	950.00	945.76
C	Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory System	206.00	206.00	206.00
D	Tertiary Care Programme/Schemes			
i	National Mental Health Programme	40.00	5.00	2.51
ii	Assistance for Capacity Building for Trauma Centers & Burn Injury	100.00	10.00	1.14
iii	National Prog. for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	175.00	160.00	150.02
iv	Health Care for the Elderly	105.00	25.00	9.92
v	National Prog. for Control of Blindness	20.00	5.00	1.82
vi	National Tobacco Control Programme & National Drugs De-Addiction Programme	65.00	65.00	51.58
vii	Telemedicine	45.00	30.00	23.14
	Total - Tertiary Care Programme/Schemes	550.00	300.00	240.13

S. No.	Name of Schemes	BE 2019-20 (Approved)	RE 2019-20 (Approved)	Expenditure upto 31.03.2020 (Prov.)
1	2	3	3	4
E	Human Resources for Health & Medical Education			
i	Upgradation/Strengthening of Nursing Services (ANM/ GNM)	64.00	32.00	3.06
ii	Strengthening/Upgradation of Pharmacy School/Colleges.	5.00	0.00	0.00
iii	District Hospital - Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges (PG Seats)	800.00	600.00	600.00
iv	District Hospitals-Upgradation of State Govt. Medical Colleges (UG seats)	1361.00	761.00	761.00
v	Establishing New Medical Colleges (Upgrading District Hospitals)	2000.00	3087.00	2000.00
vi	Setting up of State institutions of paramedical sciences in States and Setting up of College of Paramedical Education	20.00	20.00	11.46
	Total - Human Resources for Health & Medical Education	4250.00	4500.00	3375.52
F	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	156.00	114.00	56.61
G	Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)	6400.00	3200.00	3200.00
	Grand Total	39551.00	37103.60	36366.64

Source: Budget (NHM) Division, MoHFW

Table 4.6: Schemes-wise Approved Outlay for Centrally Sponsored Schemes under NHM for 2020-21 (Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Schemes / Programmes		Budget Estimate 2020-21		
			Revenue	Capital	Total
Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
(A)	National Health Mission				
1	National Rural Health Mission				
1.01	RCH Flexible Pool including Routine Immunization Programme, Pulse Polio Immunization Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme etc. (Support from National Investment Funds)		7751.54	0.00	7751.54
	Less Recoveries		-2048.52	0.00	-2048.52
		Net	5703.02	0.00	5703.02
1.02	RCH Flexible Pool including Routine Immunization Programme, Pulse Polio Immunization Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme etc. (Gross Budgetary Support))		0.00	0.00	0.00
			0.00	0.00	0.00
		Net	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.03	Health System Strengthening under NRHM (Support from National Investment Funds)		9749.08	0.00	9749.08
1.04	Health System Strengthening under NRHM (Gross Budgetary Support)		836.99	0.00	836.99
1.05	Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (NIF)		1350.00	0.00	1350.00
1.06	Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (GBS)		0.00	0.00	0.00
1.07	Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases		4459.35	0.00	4459.35
	Less Recoveries		-2281.35	0.00	-2281.35
		Net	2178.00	0.00	2178.00
1.08	Flexible Pool for Non-Communicable Diseases, Injury and Trauma		717.00	0.00	717.00
1.09	Infrastructure Maintenance		6343.41	0.00	6343.41
1.10	Forward Linkages to NRHM		0.00	0.00	0.00
1.11	Pilot Schemes (Sports Medicine, Deafness, Leptospirosis Control, Control of Human Rabies, Medical Rehabilitation, Oral Health, Fluorosis)		25.00	0.00	25.00
1.12	Prime Minister's Development Plan for Jammu and Kashmir		0.00	0.00	0.00
1.13	Strengthening National Programme Management of the NRHM		125.00	0.00	125.00
1.14	Jansankhya Sthirtha Kosh (JSK)		11.50	0.00	11.50
Total - National Rural Health Mission			27039.00	0.00	27039.00
2	National Urban Health Mission				
2.01	Other Health System for activities covered under NUHM (NIF)		700.00	0.00	700.00
2.02	Other Health System for activities covered under NUHM (GBS)		0.00	0.00	0.00
2.03	Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (NIF)		250.00	0.00	250.00
2.04	Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (GBS)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Total - National Urban Health Mission			950.00	0.00	950.00
3	Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory System		175.00	0.00	175.00
4	Tertiary Care Programs				
4.01	National Mental Health Programme		40.00	0.00	40.00
4.02	Capacity Building for Trauma Centres		100.00	0.00	100.00

S. No.	Schemes / Programmes		Budget Estimate 2020-21		
			Revenue	Capital	Total
4.03	National Programme for prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Disease and Stroke		175.00	0.00	175.00
4.04	National Programme for Health Care for the Elderly		105.00	0.00	105.00
4.05	National Programme for Control of Blindness		20.00	0.00	20.00
4.06	Telemedicine		45.00	0.00	45.00
4.07	Tobacco Control Programme and Drug De-addiction Programme		64.00	1.00	65.00
Total - Tertiary Care Programs			549.00	1.00	550.00
5	Human Resources for Health and Medical Education				
5.01	Establishment of New Medical Colleges and Increase of Seats in existing Government Medical Colleges (NIF)		4686.00	0.00	4686.00
Total - Human Resources for Health and Medical Education			4686.00	0.00	4686.00
Total (A) National Health Mission			33399.00	1.00	33400.00
(B) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY)					
	Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)		29.00	0.00	29.00
Total - Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY)			29.00	0.00	29.00
(C) Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)					
1	Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)		200.00	0.00	200.00
2	Support from National Investment Fund (NIF)		6200.00	0.00	6200.00
Total - Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)			6400.00	0.00	6400.00
(D) Senior Citizens Health Insurance Scheme			10.00	0.00	10.00
(E) Actual Recoveries			0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Centrally Sponsored Schemes (A+B+C+D+E)			39838.00	1.00	39839.00

Source: Budget (NHM) Division, MoHFW

Notes

BE- Budget Estimates, RE - Revised Estimates, Plan and Non Plan expenditures are included in health budget from 2015-16

* The Details of the 10th Five Year Plan may kindly be seen in NHP-2009 (Page 131-133),

** The figures shown against "Health" exclude Disease Control Programmes which have been subsumed under NRHM from 2005-06 onwards. Plan and non-plan expenditures are combined and included from 2015-16 onwards,

*** A separate New Department of Health Research Created from 2008-09 (Figures include the Budget of ICMR),

**** Since 2012-13 Budget of National Aids Control Organization (NACO) has been separated from the Budget of Health & FW,

***** National Rural Health Mission was launched in 2005-06 and Department of Health & FW were merged.

Table 4.7: Scheme - Wise Plan Outlay and Expenditure for AYUSH during 12th Plan (2012-17) and during 2016,17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No	Schemes/ Programmes	12 th Plan Outlay	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21
			BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE (Prov.)	
1	2		7	8	9	1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES	-													
1	System Strengthening	817.00	112.75	146.72	140.97	193.25	137.16	133.55	158.18	174.00	163.70	161.53	187.26	182.47	192.40
a)	Strengthening of Department of AYUSH	170.00	4.00	3.62	3.38	30.00	56.85	54.52	66.29	39.10	33.35	44.77	40.31	37.85	46.50
1	Secretariat - Department of AYUSH	124.32				25.00	25.00	23.70	38.00	29.60	26.89	40.29	35.91	34.39	41.00
2	Pharmacopoeia Committees of ASU and strengthening of Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine (PCIM)	45.68	4.00	3.62	3.38	5.00	3.85	2.82	5.29	3.00	2.55	4.48	4.40	3.46	5.50
3	Acquisition of Office Building					0.00	28.00	28.00	23.00	6.50	3.91	0.00			
b)	Statutory Institutions	4.00	1.50	5.27	5.20	7.99	7.17	7.16	9.60	8.89	8.89	8.90	9.40	9.05	10.40
1	Grant to Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi	3.08	1.25	1.25	1.25	4.14	3.94	3.94	5.10	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.75	5.75	6.50
2	Grant to Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi	0.92	0.25	4.02	3.95	3.85	3.23	3.22	4.50	3.89	3.89	3.40	3.65	3.30	3.90
c)	Hospital & Dispensaries	425.00	59.00	100.50	100.10	104.00	19.59	29.35	32.00	47.28	47.28	40.00	79.30	79.28	76.50
1	All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA), New Delhi	218.50	40.00	26.00	26.00	24.00	19.59	29.35	32.00	47.28	47.28	40.00	79.30	79.28	76.50
2	AYUSH expansion in CGHS	6.50	1.50	1.50	1.16										
3	All India Institute of Yoga	50.00	8.00	19.00	19.00	24.00	0.00	0.00							
4	All India Institute of Homoeopathy	50.00	4.50	25.00	25.00	28.00	0.00	0.00				0.00			
5	All India Institute of Unani Medicine	100.00	1.00	25.00	25.00	28.00	0.00	0.00				0.00			
6	Yoga Training for Police Personnel		4.00	4.00	3.94										
d)	Strengthening of Pharmacopoeial Laboratories	110.00	6.25	5.67	4.67	11.50	10.69	6.32	11.29	9.75	7.15	10.26	8.80	8.02	9.50
1	Pharmacopoeia Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad	8.79	2.30	1.72	1.02	4.00	3.44	3.07	4.60	4.80	2.83	4.75	4.00	3.38	4.50

S. No	Schemes/ Programmes	12 th Plan Outlay	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21
			BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE (Prov.)	
2	Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	5.16	1.25	1.25	0.95	4.00	3.75	3.25	5.69	4.95	4.32	5.50	4.80	4.64	5.00
3	Public Sector Undertaking (IMPCL, Mohan, UP)	46.05	2.70	2.70	2.70	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	
4	Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee					0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00			
5	Homoeopathic Medicines Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.	50.00													
e)	Information, Education and Communication	80.00	30.00	27.00	24.66	34.00	37.10	31.07	34.00	64.00	63.49	52.60	44.50	43.34	44.50
	Information, Education and Communication	80.00	30.00	27.00	24.66	34.00	37.10	31.07	34.00	64.00	63.49	52.60	44.50	43.34	44.50
f)	AYUSH and Public Health	28.00	12.00	4.66	2.96	5.76	5.76	5.13	5.00	4.98	3.54	5.00	4.95	4.93	5.00
2	Educational Institutions	1418.00	172.45	166.95	166.42	248.70	316.34	313.82	324.50	317.00	307.56	341.67	402.33	391.48	431.18
1	Grant for Institute PG Teaching & Research, Jamnagar	51.53	8.10	8.10	8.10	31.00	30.99	30.94	34.00	33.00	31.99	35.00	36.50	36.50	46.00
2	Grant to National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur	146.65	24.00	23.50	24.00	56.00	95.41	95.36	90.00	90.00	91.00	93.50	122.00	121.98	111.00
3	Grant to Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth	42.10	10.00	5.50	5.50	9.00	9.00	8.60	8.50	9.50	9.48	8.50	9.00	6.60	10.00
4	Grant to National Institute of Siddha, Tamil Nadu	126.10	28.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	29.42	28.84	35.50	35.50	35.50	38.00	51.81	50.56	42.56
5	Grant to National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata	182.10	34.00	31.67	31.67	37.50	51.90	51.85	46.00	54.40	49.50	50.00	87.61	87.59	75.50
6	Grant to National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore	106.60	23.00	21.50	21.50	25.00	50.50	50.45	36.50	37.50	36.50	40.00	45.72	45.72	52.50
7	Moraji Desai National Institute of Yoga	65.55	4.00	4.00	4.00	9.00	12.02	11.72	16.00	14.00	14.00	18.00	16.38	16.38	17.00
8	Grant to National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune	30.46	6.00	25.90	25.90	26.00	5.50	5.14	24.00	10.60	10.10	26.00	11.55	11.55	27.47
9	North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy, Shillong	146.51	9.00	7.55	7.55	10.00	11.45	11.40	18.00	22.72	20.32	18.02	12.99	7.51	19.50

S. No	Schemes/ Programmes	12 th Plan Outlay	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21
			BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE (Prov.)	
10	North Eastern Institute of AYUSH/Folk Medicine, Passighat	72.90	6.00	7.45	7.45	10.00	8.55	8.55	10.00	3.78	3.18	8.50	2.57	0.91	5.00
11	Assistance to accredited AYUSH Centres of Excellence in non-governmental/private sector engaged in AYUSH education/ drug development & research/ clinical research/folk medicine etc.	97.50	19.00	2.78	1.75	4.00	11.00	10.97	5.00	5.00	4.99	5.00	5.00	4.98	8.00
12	National Institute of Medicinal Plants	100.00	0.35	0.00		0.10	0.00	0.00				0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15
13	National Institute of Sowa Rigpa	50.00	0.50	4.00	4.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
14	National Research Institute of Sowa Rigpa											1.00	1.20	1.20	
15	Indian Institute of AYUSH Pharmaceutical Sciences	50.00	0.50	0.00		0.10	0.10	0.00							
16	National Institute of Geriatrics	50.00													
17	National Institute of Metabolic and Lifestyle Diseases	50.00													
18	National Institute of Drug and Tobacco De-addiction	50.00													
19	Institute for High Altitude Medical Plants, Bhadervah, J&K														1.00
20	Programme on Ayurveda-Biology Integrated Health Research														13.00
3	Research & Development including Medicinal Plants	2124.55	335.20	289.97	273.26	526.70	589.52	587.31	618.40	675.44	646.33	706.84	737.82	727.60	736.00
	RESEARCH COUNCILS	1242.55	265.20	232.87	217.04	455.70	530.19	529.61	555.91	614.95	587.74	647.34	678.32	668.98	676.00
1	Grant to Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences	406.87	86.00	75.00	70.00	175.00	216.07	216.02	252.91	286.41	267.03	292.31	288.50	280.68	297.00
2	Grant to Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine	300.00	66.00	64.00	57.24	123.00	133.93	133.93	130.00	147.00	145.50	152.65	159.54	159.54	157.00

S. No	Schemes/ Programmes	12 th Plan Outlay	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21
			BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE (Prov.)	
3	Grant to Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy	90.00	27.00	24.00	24.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	29.00	30.56	30.56	41.35	62.45	61.71	40.50
4	Grant to Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy	244.18	65.00	55.50	53.18	95.50	112.25	112.25	109.50	113.50	109.14	118.53	128.83	128.83	138.50
5	Grant for Central Councils for Research in Siddha	110.60	13.00	10.17	8.42	25.00	26.94	26.94	28.50	31.50	30.04	36.50	33.00	33.00	35.00
6	Extra Mural Research Projects through Research Institutes etc.	23.76	8.00	4.20	4.20	5.00	9.00	8.47	6.00	5.98	5.47	6.00	6.00	5.22	8.00
7	TKDL and ISM&H Intellectual Property Rights	7.50	0.10	0.00		0.10	0.00	0.00							
8	Survey on usage and acceptability of AYUSH	9.64													
9	Central Council for Research in Sowa-Rigpa	50.00	0.10	0.00		0.10	0.00	0.00							
10	National Medicinal Plant Board	882.00	70.00	57.10	56.22	71.00	59.33	57.70	62.49	60.49	58.59	59.50	59.50	58.62	60.00
	National Medicinal Plant Board	882.00	70.00	57.10	56.22	71.00	59.33	57.70	62.49	60.49	58.59	59.50	59.50	58.62	60.00
4	HRD (Training Programme/ Fellowship/ Exposure visit/ Upgradation of skills etc.)	110.00	4.00	4.00	3.97	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	6.00
1	Re-orientation Training Programme of AYUSH Personnel/ Continuing Medical Education (ROTP/CME)	60.00	4.00	4.00	3.97	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	6.00
2	National Commission for Human Resources in AYUSH	50.00													
5	Cataloguing, Digitization etc. of Manuscripts and Development of AYUSH IT Tools, Applications and Networks	2.50	0.25	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

S. No	Schemes/ Programmes	12 th Plan Outlay	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21
			BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE (Prov.)	
	Scheme for Acquisition, Cataloguing, Digitisation and Publication of Text Books & Manuscripts	1.25													
	Development of AYUSH IT Tools, Applications and Networks	1.25	0.25	0.30	0.00										
6	International Co-operation	40.00	11.00	14.00	13.74	13.00	15.28	14.54	13.00	15.81	15.45	16.00	22.37	29.99	25.00
1	International Exchange Programme/Seminar workshop on AYUSH	40.00													
2	Promotion of International Cooperation		11.00	14.00	13.74	13.00	15.28	14.54	13.00	15.81	15.45	16.00	22.37	29.99	25.00
7	Development of AYUSH Industry	128.00	14.00	6.00	2.09	3.50	3.50	1.35	2.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.33	0.33	1.00
1	Development of common facilities for AYUSH industry clusters	121.75	12.00	4.00	0.09	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.33	0.33	1.00
2	Incentive to Industry - Participation in fairs/Conducting market survey	6.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	0.35	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.00			
8	Funding of NGOs engaged in local Health traditions/ midwifery practices etc. under AYUSH	0.95													
9	Pharmacovigilance initiative for ASU drugs	15.00	0.25	0.00		1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.09	1.09	1.80	2.68	2.65	2.80
10	National AYUSH Library and Archives	25.00													
11	Central Drug Controller for AYUSH	102.00	0.10	0.00		1.00	1.00	0.02	1.00	1.00	0.67	1.41	0.11	0.09	1.50
12	Champion Sector Scheme											50.01	0.00	0.00	21.20
	TOTAL: A	4783.00	650.00	627.94	600.45	988.15	1067.30	1055.09	1121.94	1188.34	1138.80	1283.76	1356.40	1338.11	1417.08
B	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES														
1	Promotion of AYUSH	4439.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
a)	Development of Institutions	450.00													

S. No	Schemes/ Programmes	12 th Plan Outlay	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21
			BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE (Prov.)	
b)	Hospitals & Dispensaries (under NRHM including AYUSH flexi-pool)	3747.00													
c)	Drugs Quality Control	80.00													
d)	Public Private Partnership for setting up of specialty clinics/ IPDs.	12.00													
e)	AYUSH Gram	50.00													
f)	National AYUSH Health Program	100.00													
2	National Mission on Medicinal Plants	822.00													
	New Scheme		400.00	400.00	417.52	440.50	490.50	489.81	504.43	504.43	457.27	656.00	500.60	495.49	705.00
1	National Mission on AYUSH (including Mission on Medicinal Plants)														
	National AYUSH Mission		400.00	400.00	417.52	440.50	490.50	489.81	504.43	504.43	457.27	656.00	500.60	495.49	705.00
	TOTAL: B	5261.00	400.00	400.00	417.52	440.50	490.50	489.81	504.43	504.43	457.27	656.00	500.60	495.49	705.00
	Grand Total: (A+B)	10044.00	1050.00	1027.94	1017.97	1428.65	1557.80	1544.90	1626.37	1692.77	1596.07	1939.76	1857.00	1833.60	2122.08

Source: Budget Division, Ministry of AYUSH

Notes: BE- Budget Estimates.

RE- Revised Estimates.

AE- Actual Expenditure.

Table 4.8: Scheme-wise Plan Outlay for NACO during 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21.

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Activity	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		BE	AE	BE	AE	BE	AE	BE	AE	BE	AE
1	Sectt. Social Services*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Grants in aid to SACS, Autonomous Bodies and Direction & Administration of UTs without Legislature**	796.00	920.98	816.01	877.43	851.00	957.37	1078.40	1198.90	1291.33	
3	Information, Education and Communication	32.00	33.93	20.01	34.29	27.01	26.59	41.20	8.82	55.02	
4	Procurement	622.99	676.56	910.47	1043.17	835.97	726.67	1070.09	1551.39	1185.25	
5	National / State Blood Transfusion Councils	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.16	
6	Supply of Condoms	76.00	116.70	51.00	43.09	45.01	32.43	44.00	34.15	70.00	
7	Capital Outlay for setting up of Metro Blood Banks	2.00	0.00	1.50	10.74	130.00	59.14	17.00	11.53	53.84	
8	Contribution to international Bodies	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	
9	Schemes for benefit of North Eastern Areas										
9.1	Grants in aid to State AIDS Control Societies	105.00	0.00	104.99	0.00	110.00	0.00	120.60	0.00	87.50	
9.2	Information, Education and Communication	10.00	0.00	8.99	0.00	6.01	0.00	18.80	0.00	9.01	
9.3	Procurement	35.00	0.00	81.00	0.00	91.99	0.00	108.90	0.00	139.88	
9.4	Supply of Condoms	20.00	0.00	5.02		2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	
10	State and UT Plan										
10.01	State Plan		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10.02	UT Plan		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10.03	North Eastern Areas		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Total	1700.00	1749.17	2000.00	2009.72	2100.00	1803.20	2500.00	2805.79	2900.00	

Source: Budget Division NACO, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Table 4.9: Scheme-wise Plan Outlay and Expenditure for Department of Health Research during 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No	Schemes/ Programmes	Budget Head	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
			BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual*	BE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Secretariat - Social Services	Secretariat - Social Services	0.00	0.00	12.00	14.53	34.00	25.42	38.00	32.35	42.00	
2	Human Resource Development for Health Research	Advanced Training in research in medicine and health	13.00	15.38	20.00	24.29	30.00	13.29	33.00	27.48	34.00	
3	Grant-in-aid Scheme for inter-sectoral convergence & promotion and guidance on research governance Issues.	Inter-sectoral coordination in Medical, Biomedical and Health Research	14.25	15.99	20.00	28.13	35.00	4.50	28.00	16.00	27.00	
		Promotion & guidance on research governance issues.	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.81	6.00	5.83	25.00	22.75	25.00	
		Matter relating to scientific societies and associations, charitable and religious endowments in medicine and health research	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Coordination with Governments / organizations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4	Managing epidemics and natural calamities	Matters relating to epidemics, natural calamities and development of tools to prevent outbreaks	41.50	45.88	59.00	70.97	75.00	57.10	87.35	75.37	90.29	
5	Development of infrastructure for promotion of health research	Promotion, coordination and development of basic, applied and clinical research	24.25	24.25	36.00	45.00	50.00	36.01	58.00	55.00	60.00	
		Model Rural Health Research Units	6.00	6.00	9.00	8.11	13.00	10.00	15.00	17.50	20.00	
	International cooperation in medical and health research	International cooperation in medical and health research	1.00	0.29	1.00	0.30	1.00	0.15	1.00	5.58	6.00	
6	ICMR	ICMR	610.00	793.40	1150.00	1413.60	1416.00	1447.85	1474.65	1552.22	1795.71	
7	Bhopal Memorial Hospital & Research Centre	BMHRC	40.00	29.61	188.00	120.94	140.00	127.72	140.00	129.78		
	Grand Total		750.00	930.80	1500.00	1731.68	1800.00	1727.87	1900.00	1934.03	2100.00	

Source: Budget Division, Department of Health Research, MoHFW

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S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth)											
		Male				Female				Person			
		Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charita-ble/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ pub-lic hospital	Private hospital	Charita-ble/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charita-ble/ Trust/ NGO run	All
21	Odisha	5,661	33,228	19,980	12,992	4,636	26,633	14,361	9,564	5,098	29,974	17,375	11,159
22	Punjab	10,901	47,567	30,175	34,085	18,491	36,091	9,169	30,248	15,093	40,303	22,160	31,805
23	Rajasthan	9,651	29,936	11,067	19,150	4,344	21,028	16,627	12,769	7,332	25,788	13,896	16,268
24	Sikkim	3,026	26,811	0	7,124	3,551	23,403	0	7,155	3,339	24,805	0	7,180
25	Tamil Nadu	518	31,720	18,285	13,382	522	24,979	8,428	11,234	520	28,412	12,950	12,362
26	Telangana	1,442	26,887	5,476	20,171	1,054	25,022	6,157	19,544	1,278	26,019	5,704	19,887
27	Tripura	3,668	77,918	7,600	5,488	2,958	53,699	27,559	4,838	3,314	64,017	20,315	5,161
28	Uttarakhand	3,671	38,062	36,062	23,049	2,064	16,577	20,370	10,582	2,774	25,502	30,807	15,945
29	Uttar Pradesh	8,443	31,528	10,182	24,682	5,321	27,863	31,707	21,526	6,914	29,768	24,207	23,144
30	West Bengal	2,420	56,479	12,256	17,885	3,044	26,960	13,320	8,085	2,726	45,023	12,694	13,310
31	A & N Islands	1	56,045	0	3,416	94	1,69,086	3,00,000	12,699	39	1,06,015	3,00,000	7,316
32	Chandigarh	10,835	2,10,000	0	25,933	5,161	20,255	11,850	7,102	9,061	1,26,090	11,850	19,777
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	71	6,985	0	268	134	7,309	0	665	103	7,224	0	474
34	Daman & Diu	1,134	46,639	0	38,284	73	39,395	0	18,825	270	43,206	0	26,479
35	Lakshadweep	271	48,481	8,750	11,353	711	19,603	20,000	4,573	512	40,943	14,594	7,940
36	Puducherry	199	13,838	0	2,428	239	39,836	0	9,128	216	27,246	0	5,354
	All-India	4,988	31,262	23,302	19,428	3,596	22,992	19,442	13,762	4,290	27,347	21,599	16,676

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

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Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth)

Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth)													
S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Male				Female				Person			
		Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charita-ble/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charita-ble/ Trust/ NGO run	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charita-ble/ Trust/ NGO run	All
21	Odisha	8,049	41,268	20,000	23,077	5,468	26,704	1,800	14,649	6,698	33,935	15,325	18,748
22	Punjab	13,123	41,518	20,016	32,963	7,816	33,511	42,030	25,864	10,293	37,502	30,914	29,338
23	Rajasthan	6,019	39,701	18,514	23,579	7,341	29,930	28,510	17,933	6,707	35,228	22,534	20,824
24	Sikkim	2,550	19,125	0	6,100	3,231	19,186	0	8,844	2,915	19,168	0	7,703
25	Tamil Nadu	395	48,515	11,843	26,911	480	33,454	4,686	18,899	433	41,566	9,234	23,260
26	Telangana	2,275	36,380	15,010	32,308	9,574	33,586	12,895	27,537	6,922	35,191	13,184	30,082
27	Tripura	7,828	54,357	81,908	14,119	4,498	74,597	6,711	12,763	6,077	67,139	60,077	13,400
28	Uttarakhand	35,045	52,113	44,756	47,868	1,758	26,740	11,301	21,104	22,376	41,647	32,804	37,038
29	Uttar Pradesh	12,100	39,202	38,888	32,456	8,150	42,232	39,601	34,264	10,239	40,706	39,179	33,339
30	West Bengal	3,803	62,285	30,815	28,257	4,091	52,530	12,680	22,327	3,954	57,549	20,268	25,235
31	A & N Islands	2	1,15,863	3,74,500	33,306	428	1,02,392	0	39,156	228	1,07,038	3,74,500	36,642
32	Chandigarh	28,539	1,21,453	1,750	59,049	18,916	1,18,778	5,300	51,391	23,819	1,20,145	4,140	55,286
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	139	20,990	0	12,223	738	11,468	0	6,255	424	17,081	0	9,599
34	Daman & Diu	32	23,559	0	21,641	35	27,622	0	15,990	34	24,012	0	20,702
35	Lakshadweep	35	50,838	0	16,729	268	34,180	0	10,367	175	41,432	0	12,984
36	Puducherry	3,608	1,00,403	0	43,765	1,666	32,612	28,255	12,762	2,668	71,865	28,255	29,453
	All-India	5,287	43,088	33,783	29,518	4,364	34,234	22,530	23,235	4,837	38,822	28,215	26,475

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Table 4.11 (a) : Average medical expenditure and non-medical expenditure (in Rs.) on account of hospitalisation per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth) for each State/UT during last 365 days (Rural)

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average medical and non-medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth)									
		Average medical expenditure			Average non-medical expenditure			Average total expenditure			
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Person
1	Andhra Pradesh	18,715	14,451	16,717	2,365	2,333	2,350	21,079	16,784		19,067
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4,564	4,435	4,504	1,817	1,835	1,826	6,381	6,270		6,329
3	Assam	10,637	8,983	9,826	1,996	1,965	1,981	12,633	10,948		11,807
4	Bihar	13,670	9,726	11,595	1,845	1,514	1,671	15,515	11,240		13,265
5	Chhattisgarh	30,263	21,752	26,123	3,587	1,924	2,778	33,850	23,677		28,902
6	Delhi	6,710	7,033	6,797	2,748	1,393	2,384	9,458	8,426		9,181
7	Goa	6,302	9,387	7,765	1,347	1,603	1,469	7,649	10,990		9,234
8	Gujarat	19,808	9,627	14,924	1,894	1,259	1,589	21,703	10,886		16,513
9	Haryana	22,574	15,128	19,177	2,344	1,931	2,156	24,917	17,059		21,332
10	Himachal Pradesh	27,875	12,959	20,308	4,149	2,613	3,369	32,024	15,572		23,678
11	Jammu & Kashmir	7,264	5,677	6,371	2,084	1,738	1,889	9,347	7,415		8,260
12	Jharkhand	20,841	14,371	17,288	2,582	2,334	2,446	23,424	16,704		19,734
13	Karnataka	15,069	9,607	12,768	2,096	1,540	1,862	17,165	11,147		14,630
14	Kerala	19,594	14,544	17,054	2,326	2,152	2,239	21,920	16,696		19,292
15	Madhya Pradesh	19,508	8,392	14,325	2,764	1,615	2,229	22,272	10,008		16,554
16	Maharashtra	23,247	15,363	19,383	2,380	1,693	2,043	25,627	17,056		21,427
17	Manipur	18,497	9,991	14,170	3,422	3,405	3,413	21,919	13,396		17,583
18	Meghalaya	3,008	2,608	2,790	1,742	1,779	1,762	4,750	4,387		4,552
19	Mizoram	8,273	6,471	7,260	3,423	2,403	2,849	11,696	8,874		10,110
20	Nagaland	5,521	6,540	6,020	2,701	2,797	2,748	8,222	9,337		8,769
21	Odisha	12,992	9,564	11,159	3,050	2,268	2,632	16,041	11,832		13,790

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average medical and non-medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth)									
		Average medical expenditure				Average non-medical expenditure				Average total expenditure	
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Person
22	Punjab	34,085	30,249	31,805	2,195	2,262	2,235	36,280	32,511		34,040
23	Rajasthan	19,150	12,769	16,268	2,988	2,525	2,779	22,138	15,294		19,047
24	Sikkim	7,124	7,155	7,180	2,980	3,340	3,196	10,104	10,495		10,376
25	Tamil Nadu	13,382	11,234	12,362	2,852	2,345	2,611	16,234	13,578		14,974
26	Telangana	20,171	19,544	19,887	5,107	3,891	4,556	25,278	23,435		24,443
27	Tripura	5,488	4,838	5,161	1,405	1,296	1,350	6,893	6,134		6,512
28	Uttarakhand	23,049	10,582	15,945	3,395	2,396	2,826	26,445	12,978		18,770
29	Uttar Pradesh	24,682	21,526	23,144	2,613	2,140	2,383	27,295	23,667		25,527
30	West Bengal	17,885	8,085	13,310	2,740	1,542	2,180	20,625	9,627		15,491
31	A & N Islands	3,416	12,699	7,316	9,139	6,528	8,042	12,555	19,227		15,358
32	Chandigarh	25,933	7,102	19,777	2,649	1,963	2,425	28,582	9,066		22,202
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	268	665	474	736	700	717	1,004	1,366		1,192
34	Daman & Diu	38,284	18,825	26,479	3,112	2,137	2,521	41,396	20,962		28,999
35	Lakshadweep	11,353	4,574	7,940	3,904	2,526	3,210	15,257	7,099		11,151
36	Puducherry	2,428	9,128	5,354	1,509	1,401	1,462	3,937	10,528		6,815
	All-India	19,428	13,762	16,676	2,611	2,006	2,317	22,039	15,768		18,993

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Table 4.11 (b) : Average medical expenditure and non-medical expenditure (in Rs.) on account of hospitalisation per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth) for each State/UT during last 365 days (Urban)

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average medical and non-medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth)									
		Average medical expenditure			Average non-medical expenditure			Average total expenditure			
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Person
1	Andhra Pradesh	25,776	18,694	22,479	2,016	1,617	1,830	27,792	20,311		24,309
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5,226	6,959	6,092	1,752	2,739	2,245	6,979	9,698		8,337
3	Assam	45,432	31,238	38,935	6,613	5,643	6,169	52,045	36,881		45,104
4	Bihar	22,676	13,080	17,861	2,064	1,636	1,849	24,740	14,716		19,711
5	Chhattisgarh	18,409	21,465	19,873	1,695	1,930	1,809	20,105	23,395		21,683
6	Delhi	27,823	23,850	25,896	1,705	1,659	1,683	29,528	25,509		27,579
7	Goa	16,667	16,801	16,742	1,765	2,453	2,153	18,432	19,254		18,895
8	Gujarat	21,853	22,975	22,418	1,562	1,224	1,392	23,415	24,199		23,810
9	Haryana	37,160	22,339	30,337	2,469	1,974	2,241	39,630	24,313		32,578
10	Himachal Pradesh	23,192	12,961	17,791	2,920	1,705	2,278	26,111	14,666		20,069
11	Jammu & Kashmir	12,924	17,900	15,678	3,085	2,512	2,768	16,009	20,413		18,446
12	Jharkhand	27,554	24,622	26,055	2,966	3,288	3,131	30,520	27,910		29,185
13	Karnataka	32,338	19,867	26,575	2,370	1,836	2,123	34,708	21,704		28,698
14	Kerala	25,013	18,820	22,123	2,240	1,879	2,071	27,253	20,699		24,194
15	Madhya Pradesh	21,484	13,047	17,365	2,270	1,339	1,816	23,754	14,386		19,180
16	Maharashtra	42,428	30,597	36,612	1,946	1,670	1,810	44,373	32,267		38,422
17	Manipur	18,557	16,228	17,505	4,430	4,309	4,376	22,987	20,537		21,880
18	Meghalaya	21,214	24,071	22,711	2,305	2,062	2,178	23,519	26,134		24,889
19	Mizoram	21,637	13,481	17,371	3,225	2,427	2,808	24,862	15,908		20,179
20	Nagaland	12,746	11,392	12,110	4,374	3,078	3,764	17,120	14,471		15,874
21	Odisha	23,077	14,649	18,748	3,417	2,542	2,967	26,494	17,191		21,715
22	Punjab	32,964	25,864	29,338	1,852	1,585	1,716	34,816	27,449		31,053

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average medical and non-medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth)								
		Average medical expenditure			Average non-medical expenditure			Average total expenditure		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
23	Rajasthan	23,579	17,933	20,824	2,453	1,875	2,171	26,032	19,808	22,995
24	Sikkim	6,100	8,844	7,703	1,965	3,079	2,616	8,064	11,923	10,318
25	Tamil Nadu	26,911	18,899	23,260	3,049	2,516	2,806	29,960	21,415	26,066
26	Telangana	32,308	27,537	30,082	3,143	2,262	2,732	35,451	29,798	32,814
27	Tripura	14,119	12,763	13,400	2,780	1,950	2,340	16,899	14,713	15,739
28	Uttarakhand	47,868	21,105	37,038	3,683	2,148	3,062	51,551	23,253	40,100
29	Uttar Pradesh	32,456	34,265	33,339	2,203	2,199	2,201	34,658	36,463	35,539
30	West Bengal	28,257	22,327	25,235	2,037	1,668	1,849	30,294	23,994	27,084
31	A & N Islands	33,306	39,156	36,642	9,623	15,056	12,721	42,929	54,212	49,362
32	Chandigarh	59,049	51,391	55,286	2,360	3,147	2,746	61,409	54,538	58,033
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12,223	6,256	9,599	979	727	868	13,202	6,982	10,467
34	Daman & Diu	21,641	15,990	20,702	1,234	1,988	1,359	22,876	17,978	22,062
35	Lakshadweep	16,729	10,367	12,984	5,375	4,630	4,937	22,104	14,997	17,921
36	Puducherry	43,765	12,763	29,453	2,688	2,010	2,375	46,453	14,773	31,828
	All-India	29,518	23,235	26,475	2,298	1,917	2,114	31,817	25,152	28,589

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Table 4.12 (a) : Average medical expenditure and non-medical expenditure (in Rs.) for treatment per treated spell of ailment during a period of last 15 days for each State/UT (Rural)

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average medical and non-medical expenditure (Rs.) per treated spell of ailment								
		Average medical expenditure			Average non-medical expenditure			Average total expenditure		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	Andhra Pradesh	448	389	415	62	54	58	510	443	472
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,198	1,140	1,174	739	643	700	1,937	1,782	1,874
3	Assam	836	625	728	124	144	134	960	769	863
4	Bihar	540	702	612	100	115	107	640	818	719
5	Chhattisgarh	301	300	300	42	65	54	343	365	354
6	Delhi	1	974	277	580	19	421	581	993	698
7	Goa	417	453	432	90	116	101	507	569	533
8	Gujarat	430	296	359	104	82	92	534	378	450
9	Haryana	913	495	662	120	65	87	1,033	560	749
10	Himachal Pradesh	630	1,026	836	142	122	132	773	1,148	968
11	Jammu & Kashmir	405	349	368	132	107	116	537	456	484
12	Jharkhand	567	661	615	132	125	129	699	786	743
13	Karnataka	558	495	524	138	96	115	696	592	639
14	Kerala	474	392	429	83	69	75	558	461	505
15	Madhya Pradesh	773	679	721	134	150	143	907	829	864
16	Maharashtra	494	522	509	108	89	98	603	610	607
17	Manipur	846	728	776	824	342	538	1,670	1,070	1,314
18	Meghalaya	953	180	595	94	52	75	1,047	231	669
19	Mizoram	505	331	463	257	156	232	762	487	695
20	Nagaland	577	767	724	531	82	182	1,108	849	907
21	Odisha	496	450	472	82	100	91	577	550	563
22	Punjab	606	537	569	79	77	78	686	614	648

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average medical and non-medical expenditure (Rs.) per treated spell of ailment											
		Average medical expenditure				Average non-medical expenditure				Average total expenditure			
		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person	
23	Rajasthan	716	917	816		174	150	162		890	1,067	978	
24	Sikkim	573	476	512		185	184	185		758	660	697	
25	Tamil Nadu	545	417	482		138	157	148		683	575	630	
26	Telangana	544	526	533		102	72	83		646	597	616	
27	Tripura	951	1,053	992		642	288	499		1,593	1,342	1,492	
28	Uttarakhand	205	485	360		104	157	134		309	642	494	
29	Uttar Pradesh	814	633	712		105	78	90		919	711	802	
30	West Bengal	646	496	563		60	54	57		706	549	619	
31	A & N Islands	20	19	20		90	115	105		111	135	125	
32	Chandigarh	2,669	1,950	1,968		326	327	327		2,995	2,277	2,295	
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	304	113	209		71	72	71		375	185	280	
34	Daman & Diu	829	419	760		75	81	76		904	500	836	
35	Lakshadweep	43	11	22		9	23	19		52	34	40	
36	Puducherry	125	93	108		128	211	173		253	304	280	
	All-India	603	528	562		100	86	92		703	614	655	

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Table 4.12 (b) : Average medical expenditure and non-medical expenditure (in Rs.) for treatment per treated spell of ailment during a period of last 15 days for each State/UT (Urban)

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average medical and non-medical expenditure (Rs.) per treated spell of ailment								
		Average medical expenditure			Average non-medical expenditure			Average total expenditure		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	Andhra Pradesh	493	651	577	46	68	58	539	718	635
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,783	1,884	1,822	758	303	583	2,542	2,187	2,405
3	Assam	1,077	726	852	142	117	126	1,219	843	978
4	Bihar	684	1,118	908	47	63	56	732	1,181	964
5	Chhattisgarh	553	554	553	37	47	41	591	601	594
6	Delhi	795	740	769	113	152	131	908	891	901
7	Goa	443	318	389	82	142	107	524	460	497
8	Gujarat	598	530	563	70	75	73	668	606	636
9	Haryana	814	868	840	54	125	89	867	993	929
10	Himachal Pradesh	584	402	466	62	21	35	646	422	501
11	Jammu & Kashmir	330	391	369	48	56	53	378	446	421
12	Jharkhand	887	1,019	961	161	211	189	1,049	1,229	1,150
13	Karnataka	753	613	682	69	63	66	822	676	748
14	Kerala	643	457	532	55	57	56	698	513	588
15	Madhya Pradesh	714	1,154	940	145	98	120	859	1,252	1,061
16	Maharashtra	664	624	643	51	44	47	714	668	690
17	Manipur	1,150	1,057	1,109	214	204	209	1,364	1,260	1,318
18	Meghalaya	1,331	4,545	2,363	197	481	288	1,529	5,026	2,651
19	Mizoram	1,026	878	942	162	218	194	1,188	1,095	1,135
20	Nagaland	877	380	790	96	44	87	973	424	877
21	Odisha	513	416	464	78	53	65	590	470	529
22	Punjab	646	687	669	47	53	50	693	740	719

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average medical and non-medical expenditure (Rs.) per treated spell of ailment											
		Average medical expenditure				Average non-medical expenditure				Average total expenditure			
		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person	
23	Rajasthan	865	781	814		102	126	116		966	906	931	
24	Sikkim	606	610	608		32	229	124		639	839	731	
25	Tamil Nadu	658	591	620		106	114	111		764	705	731	
26	Telangana	703	643	678		121	75	102		824	718	780	
27	Tripura	1,438	1,139	1,272		3,281	170	1,553		4,720	1,309	2,825	
28	Uttarakhand	892	546	705		112	101	106		1,004	647	811	
29	Uttar Pradesh	1,038	1,174	1,111		100	100	100		1,138	1,274	1,211	
30	West Bengal	623	677	651		31	37	34		653	714	686	
31	A & N Islands	421	963	703		129	100	114		550	1,064	818	
32	Chandigarh	927	2,080	1,491		95	394	242		1,023	2,473	1,733	
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	424	447	441		82	90	87		506	537	528	
34	Daman & Diu	347	718	595		112	54	73		459	772	669	
35	Lakshadweep	232	175	195		279	249	260		511	424	455	
36	Puducherry	1,418	405	784		163	97	121		1,581	501	906	
	All-India	695	698	697		72	73	73		767	771	769	

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Table 4.13: Average medical expenditure for (non-hospitalised) treatment per treated spell of ailment during last 15 days by healthcare service provider

Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per treated spell of ailment by healthcare service provider													
S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Rural						Urban					
		Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charita-ble/ Trust/ NGO run	Private doctor/ clinic	Informal health care provider	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charita-ble/ Trust/ NGO run	Private doctor/ clinic	Informal health care provider	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	97	617	88	314	355	428	417	787	1,207	393	194	614
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,180	4,102	100	1,630	1,000	1,214	2,110	0	0	2,150	1,520	2,097
3	Assam	1,132	1,887	614	932	141	963	1,100	1,397	850	708	173	895
4	Bihar	296	3,452	443	801	346	806	892	1,132	500	1,337	256	1,159
5	Chhattisgarh	176	846	1,080	363	246	335	383	913	3,792	548	60	605
6	Delhi	0	5,606	0	167	0	255	387	1,624	878	1,026	20	825
7	Goa	177	792	0	463	0	386	279	981	600	445	0	389
8	Gujarat	154	660	336	380	123	350	133	875	502	540	436	584
9	Haryana	459	1,226	663	445	136	665	691	1,171	328	590	235	856
10	Himachal Pradesh	1,009	1,200	252	334	213	887	466	423	181	423	500	445
11	Jammu & Kashmir	346	834	0	486	273	376	322	973	284	389	217	368
12	Jharkhand	288	2,179	1,809	638	352	719	555	1,933	0	933	133	1,006
13	Karnataka	360	692	568	551	700	546	314	797	607	672	0	690
14	Kerala	164	812	871	526	463	432	262	778	555	514	12,743	545
15	Madhya Pradesh	376	1,279	624	919	131	775	227	2,942	750	698	614	992
16	Maharashtra	134	827	1,253	563	2,076	528	236	1,016	1,693	663	313	666
17	Manipur	1,045	770	0	1,184	1,378	1,067	1,375	1,505	0	1,072	0	1,345
18	Meghalaya	932	15,000	0	500	80	661	0	1,869	0	1,200	0	1,162
19	Mizoram	581	0	747	610	0	600	968	791	850	1,313	0	1,065

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per treated spell of ailment by healthcare service provider											
		Rural						Urban					
		Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charita-ble/ Trust/ NGO run	Private doctor/ clinic	Informal health care provider	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charita-ble/ Trust/ NGO run	Private doctor/ clinic	Informal health care provider	All
20	Nagaland	446	0	430	0	0	444	690	680	0	1,500	0	1,148
21	Odisha	507	1,250	1,697	554	324	550	423	986	0	589	102	534
22	Punjab	669	1,112	330	361	296	584	237	862	1,625	673	1,069	677
23	Rajasthan	418	1,892	514	627	317	842	322	1,435	1,086	684	1,091	820
24	Sikkim	422	783	0	686	0	545	215	1,950	0	919	110	763
25	Tamil Nadu	28	1,119	201	567	18,934	504	109	1,162	72	589	174	647
26	Telangana	151	869	250	419	0	539	73	803	1,025	775	183	671
27	Tripura	455	0	2,546	1,357	0	1,037	402	7,800	0	1,168	0	1,339
28	Uttarakhand	155	567	0	839	670	335	356	923	245	953	504	734
29	Uttar Pradesh	923	1,712	331	568	426	762	1,148	1,494	719	929	329	1,065
30	West Bengal	278	5,489	280	638	233	566	328	1,564	351	733	323	662
31	A & N Islands	1	1,046	0	0	0	12	90	3,764	0	446	77	743
32	Chandigarh	2,134	2,382	0	334	0	1,968	770	8,158	0	674	588	1,490
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	1,720	0	180	0	113	41	724	0	348	498	529
34	Daman & Diu	0	782	0	594	0	760	75	1,829	0	729	0	601
35	Lakshadweep	13	333	0	280	0	22	95	687	0	157	0	195
36	Puducherry	4	1,111	0	0	100	108	359	1,305	3,150	551	0	783
	All-India	325	1,081	624	566	487	592	344	1,038	863	714	1,035	710

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Table 4.14: Average medical expenditure for (non-hospitalised) treatments per spell of treated ailment during last 15 days by nature of treatment, for each State/UT

Average medical expenditure (Rs.) for non-hospitalized treatment by nature of treatment received													
S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Rural						Urban					
		Allopa- thy	Indian system of medicine	Homoe- opathy	Yoga & Naturopa- thy	other sourc- es	Any	Allopa- thy	Indian system of medi- cine	Homoeopa- thy	Yoga & Naturop- athy	other sourc- es	Any
1	Andhra Pradesh	413	508	645	0	22	415	582	433	339	725	14	573
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,175	1,316	0	0	197	1,153	2,197	863	0	0	552	1,867
3	Assam	746	665	429	0	0	728	851	581	80	0	0	844
4	Bihar	634	581	276	0	0	613	923	474	305	1,500	0	907
5	Chhattisgarh	307	98	136	90	134	297	568	98	110	0	100	558
6	Delhi	255	0	0	0	0	255	793	56	269	0	0	768
7	Goa	386	0	330	0	0	386	389	525	0	0	0	390
8	Gujarat	328	1,073	170	1,100	0	347	560	854	952	20	0	562
9	Haryana	646	1,176	0	195	0	654	861	336	203	0	675	839
10	Himachal Pradesh	826	320	754	385	0	816	444	312	17	0	600	421
11	Jammu & Kashmir	364	288	1,800	318	0	363	348	773	280	0	200	354
12	Jharkhand	641	37	147	0	116	608	982	147	425	7,800	0	962
13	Karnataka	506	740	176	615	0	514	694	548	611	290	0	677
14	Kerala	421	446	237	781	1,998	421	466	1,832	505	186	489	532
15	Madhya Pradesh	735	56	680	350	0	713	845	665	9,171	534	0	921
16	Maharashtra	496	417	1,323	409	450	504	644	628	454	600	33	634
17	Manipur	779	0	0	0	0	776	1,153	0	0	0	260	1,109
18	Meghalaya	626	0	0	0	50	595	1,104	0	0	0	0	1,104
19	Mizoram	352	843	0	0	1,000	463	890	1,330	0	0	120	901
20	Nagaland	751	2,117	0	0	194	725	838	0	0	0	508	769
21	Odisha	468	362	335	1,000	148	464	478	378	139	0	60	462
22	Punjab	574	303	255	96	0	558	658	796	371	488	0	656
23	Rajasthan	814	470	2,243	0	1,000	815	784	1,692	745	0	0	806

Average medical expenditure (Rs.) for non-hospitalized treatment by nature of treatment received													
S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Rural						Urban					
		Allopa- thy	Indian system of medicine	Homoe- opathy	Yoga & Naturopa- thy	other sourc- es	Any	Allopa- thy	Indian system of medi- cine	Homoeopa- thy	Yoga & Naturop- athy	other sourc- es	Any
24	Sikkim	540	56	0	0	0	490	692	0	0	0	87	610
25	Tamil Nadu	358	18,915	364	2,000	128	484	604	3,447	1,404	0	366	622
26	Telangana	526	450	855	0	0	528	674	950	1,682	560	500	679
27	Tripura	970	690	180	0	0	968	1,279	0	30	0	0	1,272
28	Uttarakhand	391	76	0	0	0	362	714	447	611	0	0	702
29	Uttar Pradesh	692	1,137	266	298	396	696	1,024	595	394	3	150	997
30	West Bengal	541	277	156	699	650	514	648	242	294	104	0	631
31	A & N Islands	22	0	0	0	0	20	184	6,926	150	0	0	732
32	Chandigarh	1,968	0	0	0	0	1,968	1,509	385	1,750	0	0	1,475
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	209	0	0	0	0	209	441	0	0	0	0	441
34	Daman & Diu	760	0	0	0	0	760	601	0	0	0	0	601
35	Lakshadweep	14	379	300	0	0	22	204	78	200	0	0	195
36	Puducherry	108	100	0	0	0	108	789	1,129	87	0	0	784
	All India	548	791	297	360	602	549	677	933	544	359	86	678

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Table 4.15: Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure for (non-hospitalised) treatment per treated spell of ailment during last 15 days by level of care for each State/UT

Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (Rs.) per treated spell of ailment														
S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Rural						Urban						
		Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charita-ble/ Trust/ NGO run	Private doctor/ clinic	Informal health care provider	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charita-ble/ Trust/ NGO run	Private doctor/ clinic	Informal health care provider	All	
1	Andhra Pradesh	96	616	87	310	355	413	421	794	1,207	393	192	576	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,191	4,102	100	1,630	1,000	1,163	2,069	0	0	2,150	1,520	1,815	
3	Assam	1,135	1,804	614	934	141	728	1,096	1,411	1,338	702	173	845	
4	Bihar	293	3,437	443	801	346	612	900	1,115	500	1,337	256	908	
5	Chhattisgarh	177	865	1,065	363	246	300	274	906	2,674	548	60	531	
6	Delhi	0	4,503	0	167	0	251	345	1,461	878	1,026	20	732	
7	Goa	177	964	0	463	0	432	279	947	600	443	0	386	
8	Gujarat	154	732	336	380	123	359	147	849	492	540	436	556	
9	Haryana	457	1,238	663	445	136	661	638	1,159	451	580	235	827	
10	Himachal Pradesh	992	1,156	252	334	213	802	469	831	181	423	500	461	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	352	843	1,570	486	273	368	353	973	292	382	217	366	
12	Jharkhand	296	2,190	1,809	642	352	615	549	1,929	0	933	133	959	
13	Karnataka	373	719	568	551	700	524	314	805	607	672	0	681	
14	Kerala	156	825	870	526	463	421	267	769	525	514	12,743	531	
15	Madhya Pradesh	375	1,334	620	919	131	721	250	2,953	750	690	614	937	
16	Maharashtra	135	837	1,368	563	2,076	509	233	1,035	1,687	654	313	633	
17	Manipur	1,044	770	0	1,184	1,378	776	1,375	1,505	0	1,072	0	1,109	
18	Meghalaya	932	4,500	0	500	80	564	0	3,244	0	1,200	0	1,942	
19	Mizoram	579	0	-32	610	0	419	980	799	850	1,309	0	907	
20	Nagaland	443	1,050	430	0	0	724	770	887	0	1,500	0	791	

Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (Rs.) per treated spell of ailment													
S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Rural						Urban					
		Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charita-ble/ Trust/ NGO run	Private doctor/ clinic	Informal health care provider	All	Govt./ public hospital	Private hospital	Charita-ble/ Trust/ NGO run	Private doctor/ clinic	Informal health care provider	All
21	Odisha	515	1,347	1,697	554	324	471	426	986	0	589	102	464
22	Punjab	668	1,157	329	361	296	569	308	857	1,553	673	1,069	666
23	Rajasthan	409	1,907	486	627	317	816	364	1,409	1,055	682	1,091	809
24	Sikkim	418	783	0	742	0	508	213	1,950	0	919	110	608
25	Tamil Nadu	28	1,115	201	567	18,934	482	107	1,165	72	589	174	619
26	Telangana	151	879	250	420	0	533	73	799	1,025	775	183	677
27	Tripura	455	2,100	2,546	1,393	0	992	402	7,800	0	1,168	0	1,272
28	Uttarakhand	153	563	0	839	670	360	357	744	245	953	504	671
29	Uttar Pradesh	935	1,786	602	568	425	712	1,130	2,021	1,128	930	329	1,107
30	West Bengal	281	8,443	292	638	233	563	337	1,434	351	713	323	618
31	A & N Islands	1	1,046	0	0	0	20	85	3,764	0	446	77	703
32	Chandigarh	2,120	2,350	0	334	0	1,955	741	8,058	0	393	588	1,342
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	1,720	0	180	0	209	41	724	0	348	498	441
34	Daman & Diu	0	782	0	594	0	760	75	1,484	0	729	0	595
35	Lakshadweep	13	333	0	280	0	22	95	687	0	157	0	195
36	Puducherry	4	1,111	0	0	100	108	359	1,305	3,150	551	0	784
	All-India	326	1,141	656	566	487	561	346	1,082	878	706	1,033	687

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Table 4.16 (a) : Average expenditure per childbirth (excluding abortion cases) over last 365 days by place of delivery for different types of delivery for each State/UT (Rural)

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average expenditure per childbirth (Rs.) by place of delivery											
		Govt./public hospital				Private hospital (including charitable hospital)				All			
		Normal	Caesarean	Others	All	Normal	Caesarean	Others	All	Normal	Caesarean	Others	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,850	3,369	0	2,194	10,988	30,642	10,465	25,016	4,310	24,252	10,465	13,815
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,274	0	3,700	3,289	14,417	16,200	0	14,861	4,110	16,200	3,700	4,381
3	Assam	2,890	9,199	5,678	3,620	12,191	33,451	0	26,310	3,226	18,015	5,678	5,654
4	Bihar	2,334	5,981	2,017	2,425	9,054	26,791	10,137	15,911	3,160	22,097	4,303	4,897
5	Chhattisgarh	1,223	8,442	2,000	1,669	15,560	26,264	0	21,027	2,164	17,830	2,000	3,966
6	Delhi	2,464	3,291	0	3,166	22,261	29,443	0	22,713	18,129	4,422	0	10,568
7	Goa	3,051	7,802	0	4,342	32,283	49,213	0	43,725	6,076	24,037	0	12,450
8	Gujarat	1,112	1,276	4,392	1,124	9,886	23,017	0	13,448	4,283	19,007	4,392	6,366
9	Haryana	1,665	2,536	21,663	1,739	12,525	36,897	21,400	17,931	4,951	26,235	21,482	7,347
10	Himachal Pradesh	3,407	6,457	0	3,937	21,396	37,622	0	29,772	5,071	17,085	0	7,767
11	Jammu & Kashmir	4,601	6,548	6,800	5,214	27,757	19,141	0	22,798	5,056	7,254	6,800	5,766
12	Jharkhand	1,799	4,845	0	2,063	9,133	26,282	0	14,802	2,664	13,644	0	4,028
13	Karnataka	3,126	5,973	2,802	3,524	14,597	24,989	0	20,385	5,857	19,372	2,802	9,857
14	Kerala	5,605	11,854	0	7,610	22,879	42,338	32,343	30,689	17,493	34,934	32,343	24,157
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,335	4,381	0	1,428	13,175	47,726	18,164	19,540	1,953	16,722	18,164	2,593
16	Maharashtra	2,060	6,543	0	2,408	14,010	31,275	0	19,172	5,715	23,633	0	8,561
17	Manipur	8,184	13,728	9,760	8,861	25,965	38,243	0	29,618	9,106	17,245	9,760	10,185
18	Meghalaya	2,826	4,051	3,520	2,964	10,762	27,446	0	15,066	3,224	7,100	3,520	3,680
19	Mizoram	3,078	13,115	3,729	3,173	8,550	14,800	0	11,847	3,168	14,257	3,729	3,463

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average expenditure per childbirth (Rs.) by place of delivery											
		Govt./public hospital				Private hospital (including charitable hospital)				All			
		Normal	Caesarean	Others	All	Normal	Caesarean	Others	All	Normal	Caesarean	Others	All
20	Nagaland	4,289	3,681	0	4,181	8,496	23,651	0	16,555	4,633	10,043	0	5,854
21	Odisha	3,219	8,457	6,400	3,693	16,037	27,201	27,463	25,378	3,480	18,126	14,275	5,932
22	Punjab	2,160	6,235	0	3,186	14,117	28,930	0	20,201	6,667	18,860	0	10,579
23	Rajasthan	2,454	4,626	0	2,521	10,739	27,597	4,000	14,828	3,575	18,728	4,000	4,584
24	Sikkim	4,524	10,739	0	6,486	13,793	45,993	0	31,584	5,155	16,510	0	9,010
25	Tamil Nadu	2,927	4,412	0	3,400	23,945	43,310	28,250	35,299	6,377	18,927	28,250	11,200
26	Telangana	2,524	2,923	0	2,704	18,055	29,521	0	26,968	5,177	15,371	0	10,888
27	Tripura	4,351	13,951	8,950	6,020	22,498	31,940	0	29,718	4,857	19,513	8,950	8,182
28	Uttarakhand	2,446	4,587	6,200	2,653	18,025	32,365	35,308	25,704	5,724	25,956	21,369	10,516
29	Uttar Pradesh	1,399	5,693	6,583	1,652	11,288	29,096	32,831	20,624	2,810	23,891	10,673	6,351
30	West Bengal	2,182	4,274	4,330	2,546	14,653	22,813	19,142	21,249	2,840	14,143	8,369	6,193
31	A & N Islands	2,064	6,752	0	2,395	35,406	51,768	0	44,077	2,808	18,138	0	4,195
32	Chandigarh	3,217	3,049	0	3,200	9,710	0	0	9,710	3,280	3,049	0	3,256
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	584	0	0	584	7,910	0	0	7,910	930	0	0	930
34	Daman & Diu	1,361	2,173	0	1,387	16,897	32,619	0	30,869	1,662	27,433	0	5,707
35	Lakshadweep	6,881	6,173	0	6,580	0	46,567	0	46,567	6,881	19,540	0	13,536
36	Puducherry	2,686	4,946	0	3,167	0	50,980	0	50,980	2,686	21,097	0	8,094
	All-India	2,084	5,423	5,369	2,404	12,931	29,406	21,263	20,788	3,746	20,200	10,796	6,799

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Table 4.16 (b) : Average total expenditure per childbirth (excluding abortion cases) over last 365 days by place of delivery for different types of delivery for each State/UT (Urban)

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average expenditure per childbirth (Rs.) by place of delivery											
		Govt./public hospital				Private hospital (including charitable hospital)				All			
		Normal	Caesarean	Others	All	Normal	Caesarean	Others	All	Normal	Caesarean	Others	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,574	5,570	0	2,809	13,966	30,928	3,900	24,769	6,616	24,069	3,900	15,255
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5,522	8,380	0	5,782	40,000	15,200	0	27,316	6,239	9,619	0	6,601
3	Assam	3,366	8,170	0	4,850	18,030	36,120	0	33,027	4,789	23,214	0	13,383
4	Bihar	2,640	6,888	0	2,978	9,309	27,472	0	17,748	4,358	22,882	0	8,498
5	Chhattisgarh	2,172	7,457	0	2,448	17,075	31,509	53,022	23,627	6,233	27,812	53,022	10,747
6	Delhi	2,542	8,192	0	3,847	27,702	52,308	0	41,367	8,494	33,029	0	16,938
7	Goa	4,411	6,716	0	4,559	36,126	50,357	0	40,761	12,003	36,762	0	15,563
8	Gujarat	1,377	3,323	9,600	1,805	11,694	32,554	0	19,564	7,729	29,353	9,600	14,074
9	Haryana	2,482	5,240	0	2,722	18,939	39,864	1,25,449	54,493	9,721	33,291	1,25,449	33,989
10	Himachal Pradesh	4,560	11,464	0	6,544	16,752	45,492	0	33,585	6,863	26,757	0	14,277
11	Jammu & Kashmir	4,606	6,485	0	5,434	36,970	35,420	0	35,865	8,762	15,670	0	12,225
12	Jharkhand	2,726	5,308	0	3,128	10,389	30,830	0	20,316	5,550	24,426	0	11,537
13	Karnataka	3,442	6,965	0	3,969	20,769	37,294	42,100	28,813	12,209	32,638	42,100	19,600
14	Kerala	6,292	9,723	0	7,348	25,596	46,870	44,773	33,878	19,516	37,746	44,773	26,229
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,304	4,759	19,800	1,592	14,215	34,480	19,900	23,863	3,190	23,986	19,854	6,760
16	Maharashtra	3,003	5,437	33,950	3,559	19,030	46,819	25,400	30,547	10,843	34,993	28,962	18,747
17	Manipur	8,317	17,499	23,150	9,833	16,669	45,023	0	33,452	9,199	30,616	23,150	14,440
18	Meghalaya	3,502	3,559	0	3,508	18,871	55,465	0	27,747	7,899	30,862	0	11,306
19	Mizoram	3,156	13,538	3,157	3,397	12,832	39,336	9,400	16,765	5,487	31,705	5,148	6,988

S. No.	State/UT/all-India	Average expenditure per childbirth (Rs.) by place of delivery											
		Govt./public hospital				Private hospital (including charitable hospital)				All			
		Normal	Caesarean	Others	All	Normal	Caesarean	Others	All	Normal	Caesarean	Others	All
20	Nagaland	5,161	4,873	0	5,111	10,186	23,373	0	16,049	6,687	16,358	0	9,408
21	Odisha	3,724	7,624	3,100	4,512	14,118	26,050	0	19,682	6,272	17,359	3,100	9,468
22	Punjab	2,760	7,852	0	3,940	16,720	33,093	0	24,763	9,187	26,330	0	15,664
23	Rajasthan	1,853	3,077	12,550	2,126	18,979	29,125	0	22,131	8,046	15,718	12,550	9,976
24	Sikkim	3,356	4,922	0	3,749	14,745	29,590	0	27,190	4,538	20,756	0	11,932
25	Tamil Nadu	2,982	4,769	0	3,650	28,633	41,904	0	35,593	14,219	26,693	0	19,832
26	Telangana	3,139	4,804	0	3,853	27,290	38,746	0	37,692	9,214	32,479	0	26,725
27	Tripura	6,098	11,977	0	8,732	9,785	36,209	10,600	33,694	6,160	17,383	10,600	11,843
28	Uttarakhand	1,965	6,181	6,532	2,278	11,770	37,926	35,575	20,150	6,488	33,816	27,706	11,944
29	Uttar Pradesh	1,597	4,248	4,601	1,866	11,923	30,515	13,925	21,029	5,289	26,234	8,716	11,398
30	West Bengal	2,405	4,289	0	3,133	19,092	37,672	0	34,754	4,523	22,767	0	14,588
31	A & N Islands	1,098	1,702	0	1,166	43,734	70,933	0	60,129	5,980	43,839	0	14,388
32	Chandigarh	5,497	5,888	0	5,615	40,604	52,583	0	46,193	11,170	18,997	0	13,791
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,354	365	0	1,280	16,521	0	0	16,521	4,084	365	0	3,850
34	Daman & Diu	1,122	1,994	0	1,372	22,493	36,361	0	28,799	7,910	18,877	0	11,751
35	Lakshadweep	3,257	6,999	0	5,367	49,161	72,107	0	63,877	15,345	28,534	0	23,091
36	Puducherry	2,634	4,252	0	2,822	29,077	37,283	0	33,000	7,561	24,548	0	11,253
	All-India	2,459	5,504	9,601	3,106	17,960	37,508	1,13,654	29,105	8,382	28,058	99,338	16,092

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Table 4.17: Percentage of pregnant women (aged 15-49 pregnant any time during last 365 days) receiving pre-natal and post-natal care and average expenditure on pre-natal care and post-natal care for each State/UT

Percentage of pregnant women receiving pre & post-natal care and average expenditure (Rs.) on pre & post-natal care														
S. No.	States/UTs/All India	Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban				
		Percentage of women receiving		Average expenditure (Rs.) on		Percentage of women receiving		Average expenditure (Rs.) on		Percentage of women receiving				
		pre-na-tal care	post-na-tal care	pre-na-tal care	post-na-tal care	pre-natal care	post-na-tal care	pre-na-tal care	post-na-tal care	pre-na-tal care	post-na-tal care	pre-na-tal care	post-na-tal care	
1	Andhra Pradesh	99	89	4,638	973	94	88	5,108	873	98	89	4,782	940	
2	Arunachal	77	68	812	786	96	80	1,160	1,292	80	70	866	871	
3	Assam	95	87	1,566	1,561	98	91	2,870	1,302	95	88	1,703	1,539	
4	Bihar	98	83	1,891	1,183	98	87	2,651	1,682	98	83	1,955	1,221	
5	Chhattisgarh	97	98	900	789	100	97	2,781	2,240	98	98	1,182	1,000	
6	Delhi	91	91	3,298	4,248	98	94	5,693	2,020	97	93	5,617	2,092	
7	Goa	100	100	4,360	3,132	100	100	4,770	3,003	100	100	4,620	3,049	
8	Gujarat	99	90	1,870	607	100	89	3,896	993	99	90	2,537	740	
9	Haryana	100	88	1,890	892	97	93	3,260	1,592	98	90	2,389	1,142	
10	Himachal Pradesh	100	94	2,519	835	100	90	4,959	1,543	100	94	2,684	884	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	100	99	2,393	1,575	100	93	4,938	2,550	100	98	2,925	1,779	
12	Jharkhand	96	76	1,478	608	100	84	3,103	1,336	96	77	1,718	719	
13	Karnataka	96	90	4,145	1,358	99	94	4,972	2,176	97	91	4,432	1,643	
14	Kerala	100	96	6,560	5,312	100	95	8,375	4,660	100	96	7,300	5,031	
15	Madhya Pradesh	100	82	1,049	504	100	88	2,486	1,234	100	84	1,381	661	
16	Maharashtra	99	92	3,313	1,315	99	89	5,246	1,993	99	91	4,102	1,605	
17	Manipur	97	93	1,796	1,016	98	88	2,211	1,132	97	92	1,925	1,048	
18	Meghalaya	98	80	1,202	989	98	83	2,155	1,251	98	80	1,317	1,016	
19	Mizoram	92	77	453	496	99	91	2,326	834	94	82	1,054	623	

S. No.	States/UTs/All India	Percentage of pregnant women receiving pre & post-natal care and average expenditure (Rs.) on pre & post-natal care											
		Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban			
		Percentage of women receiving		Average expenditure (Rs.) on		Percentage of women receiving		Average expenditure (Rs.) on		Percentage of women receiving		Average expenditure (Rs.) on	
		pre-natal care	post-natal care	pre-natal care	post-natal care	pre-natal care	post-natal care	pre-natal care	post-natal care	pre-natal care	post-natal care	pre-natal care	post-natal care
20	Nagaland	89	76	970	869	84	69	1,580	1,743	87	74	1,139	1,126
21	Orissa	100	92	2,097	803	100	97	3,795	1,251	100	93	2,315	861
22	Punjab	100	98	3,373	1,492	100	96	4,903	1,800	100	97	3,968	1,608
23	Rajasthan	95	81	2,397	1,045	99	91	4,191	1,608	96	83	2,710	1,152
24	Sikkim	100	98	911	515	100	93	1,299	837	100	97	1,005	594
25	Tamil Nadu	100	98	2,937	913	100	97	4,602	1,774	100	97	3,701	1,290
26	Telangana	100	91	5,676	1,613	100	100	9,995	3,847	100	94	7,248	2,481
27	Tripura	100	83	3,257	1,539	100	72	4,427	1,134	100	82	3,413	1,475
28	Uttarakhand	98	93	1,808	1,087	100	93	3,290	1,432	99	93	2,154	1,164
29	Uttar Pradesh	94	86	1,570	1,283	94	85	2,711	1,664	94	86	1,768	1,350
30	West Bengal	99	89	2,361	701	100	89	4,298	1,240	99	89	2,764	817
31	A&N Island	100	100	613	214	100	94	2,413	604	100	98	1,199	334
32	Chandigarh	100	99	584	253	100	93	2,346	834	100	93	2,274	803
33	Dadar Nagar Haveli	100	100	325	115	100	100	1,929	427	100	100	1,016	249
34	Daman Diu	100	83	1,580	1,592	100	100	1,534	3,026	100	97	1,543	2,747
35	Lakshadweep	100	100	1,769	1,684	100	100	1,984	3,503	100	100	1,897	3,107
36	Puducherry	100	100	1,772	1,220	99	100	3,625	2,119	99	100	2,798	1,732
	All India	97	87	2,271	1,137	98	90	4,405	1,832	97	88	2,786	1,306

Source: "Health in India – 2018, NSS 75th Round", Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation



CHAPTER FIVE

HUMAN RESOURCE FOR HEALTH

**An Overview of Trained and
Specialized Medical, Nursing and
Paramedical Personnel in the
country**

HUMAN RESOURCE FOR HEALTH

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HUMAN RESOURCE FOR HEALTH

Highlights

Human Resource for Health (HRH) are identified as one of the core building blocks of the health system. They include physicians, nursing professionals, pharmacists, midwives, dentists, allied health professionals, community health workers, social health workers and other health care providers, as well as health management and support personnel – those who may not deliver services directly but are essential for effective health system functioning, including health services managers, medical records and health information technicians, health economists, health supply chain managers, medical secretaries and others.

- HRH focuses on planning, development, performance, management, retention, information, and research on human resources for the health care sector. In recent years, increased awareness of the critical role of HRH in strengthening health system performance and improving population health outcomes has placed the health workforce high on the health agenda.
- India's mandate for Universal Health depends to a great extent on adequate and effective HRH providing primary, secondary and tertiary level of care in both private and public sectors. The size and composition of HRH in India has significantly changed during the last decade.
- The recent health sector reforms in India, particularly since the launch of the National Rural Health Mission, have laid emphasis on strengthening HRH in the public sector system.
- The National Health Policy 2017 recommends that the principle aspect around policy on HRH is embedded in workforce performance within the system and can be further optimized when we have the most appropriate person in terms of both skills and motivation, for the right job in right place, working in the right professional environment with appropriate incentives.
- In the Indian context health workforce information systems have had limitations of reliable and timely data that is integral to effective policy making. HRH data in India is managed by several stakeholders including states and the National Health Mission.
- In last few years several steps have been taken by departments as well as different regulatory bodies to strengthen data, although a lot more systems strengthening is desirable. Availability of quality data helps ensure evidence based informed decision making and effective policy development at all levels. The HRH data comes from the following sources: a) **Registration data of professional bodies**; b) **Health Manpower Data from Different Service Sectors**; c) **Rural Health Statistics**

Key Points

Professional Councils in India

- Among the states Maharashtra (1,83,843 doctors) has the highest number of registered doctors followed by Tamil Nadu (1,44,737 doctors), Karnataka (1,26,567), and Andhra Pradesh (1,02,924)
- For registered dental surgeons, Karnataka has the highest number registered at 43,876, followed by Maharashtra (40,457), Tamil Nadu (25,167) and Andhra Pradesh (21,355).
- Over the years with gaining popularity, there is a steady rise in the total number of registered AYUSH Doctors in India from 7,73,668 in 2017 to 7,99,879 in 2018. Among the AYUSH most are Registered Ayurvedic doctors (55.5%), followed by Registered Homeopathy Doctors (36.7%) in India.
- Overall, in India currently there are 12,2057 seats available for various types of medical courses. Among the number of seats as per different courses, MBBS (80,055 seats) has the highest number of seats across all the States/UT, followed by MD./MS./M.Sc. courses (36,768 seats), DM courses (2214 seats), and M. Ch courses (1935 seats).

Health manpower in different service sectors

- Number of HW (F) / ANM at Sub Centres and PHCs have increased from 219326 in 2018 to 234220 in 2019, which amounts to an increase of about 6.8%.
- The number of allopathic doctors at PHCs has increased from 27567 in 2018 to 29799 in 2019, which is about 8.09% increase.
- For specialist doctors at CHCs in rural areas, the number has decreased marginally from 4074 in 2018 to 3881 in 2019 which is about 4.8%.

5.1 Professional Councils in India

5.1.1 State/UT wise Number of Doctors Possessing Recognised Medical Qualifications (Under I.M.C Act) Registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India from the year up-to 2010 to 2019 (As on 31st December of concerned year)

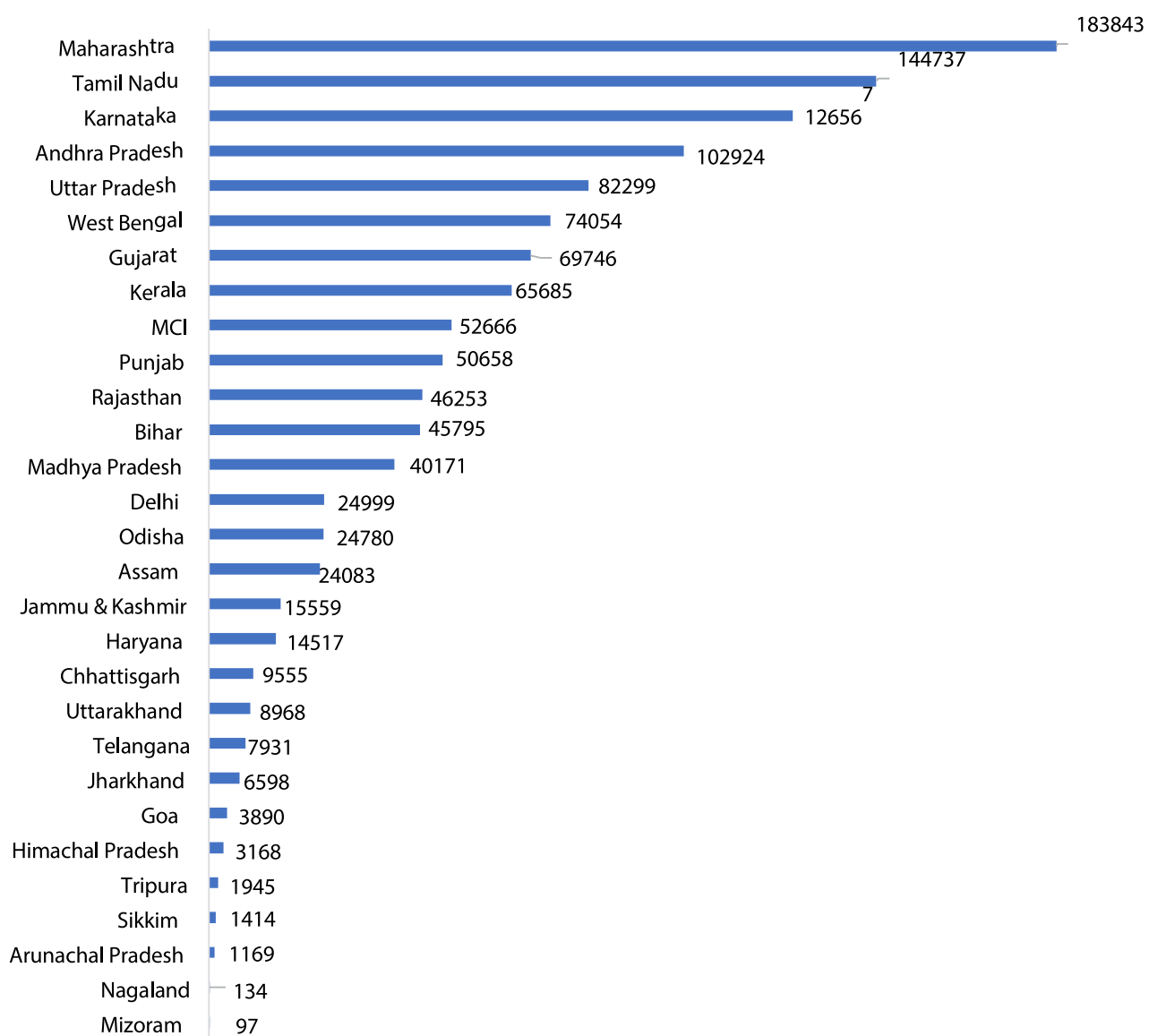
S. No.	State/UT	Up-to 2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total up to 2019
1	Andhra Pradesh	66109	4370	4498	5737	5415	4973	2654	3075	3756	2337	102924
2	Arunachal Pradesh	334	80	12	55	29	108	145	116	193	97	1169
3	Assam	19147	561	487	529	611	564	661	590	752	181	24083
4	Bihar	37368	969	464	429	1282	970	575	1253	1332	1153	45795
5	Chhattisgarh	3224	882	595	556	812	542	653	733	774	784	9555
6	Delhi	6748	1006	946	1073	1713	2179	2549	2379	2801	3605	24999
7	Goa	2828	119	136	132	126	150	109	47	193	50	3890
8	Gujarat	47231	1795	2197	2153	2188	2427	2455	2890	3608	2802	69746
9	Haryana	5356	361	751	494	500	1112	1355	1452	1458	1678	14517
10	Himachal Pradesh	913	310	459	296	276	363	437	113	NR	1	3168
11	Jammu & Kashmir	11360	635	471	473	67	495	484	430	805	339	15559
12	Jharkhand	3245	490	355	283	285	314	310	320	402	594	6598
13	Karnataka	87734	3727	4207	4772	833	4251	4434	5002	5301	6306	126567
14	Madhya Pradesh	26669	947	1507	1298	1409	1417	1585	1792	1556	1991	40171
15	Maharashtra	138303	3157	3433	3682	4938	5485	5271	5755	6320	7499	183843
16	MCI	37300	3730	4864	5603	1169	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	52666
17	Mizoram	NR	NR	0	0	5	15	23	15	16	23	97
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	20	50	21	25	18	134
19	Odisha	16786	460	380	719	2402	934	840	879	NR	1380	24780
20	Punjab	39291	1128	1083	1234	1270	1418	840	1392	1544	1458	50658
21	Rajasthan	28797	1146	1442	1468	1963	2040	1821	2186	2525	2865	46253
22	Sikkim	608	69	74	73	109	91	138	115	128	9	1414
23	Tamil Nadu	86822	3476	4182	9218	5064	5088	7997	6960	7167	8763	144737
24	Kerala	40007	2008	3451	1482	2500	3352	4567	1695	2814	3809	65685
25	Uttar Pradesh	58168	2081	2247	2253	594	2914	3025	3549	3669	3799	82299
26	Uttarakhand	3394	307	527	169	660	748	743	833	928	659	8968
27	West Bengal	59264	1230	917	1419	953	1586	1766	2337	2544	2038	74054
28	Tripura	NR	NR	227	644	391	236	235	212	NR	NR	1945
29	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	1	2354	2587	2989	NR	7931
	Total	827006	35044	39912	46244	37564	43793	48076	48728	53600	54238	1234205

Source: Medical Council of India

Note

1. N R: Not reported by the State Medical Council
2. Number of Registered allopathic doctors possessing recognized medical qualification (under MCI Act) and registered with state medical council for the years 2018 and 2019 were 53,600 and 54,238 respectively. (Table 5.1.1). Among the states Maharashtra has the highest number of registered doctors followed by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh (Fig 5.1).

Fig 5.1 State Wise Total Doctors under I.M.C act

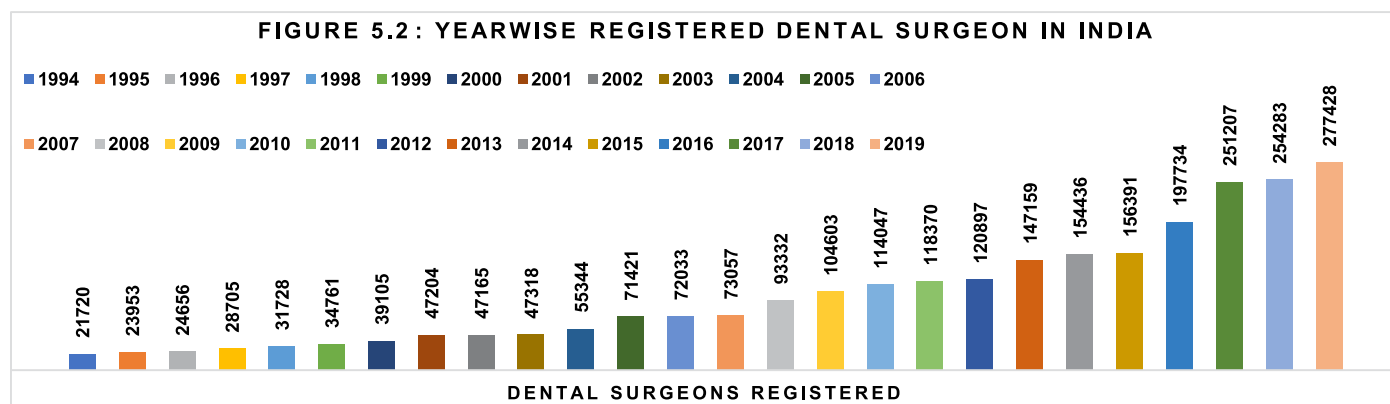


Source: Table 5.1.1

5.1.2 (a) : Year-wise number of Dental Surgeons Registered with Central/State Dental Councils of India 1994- 2019

S. No.	Year	Dental Surgeons Registered
1	1994	21720
2	1995	23953
3	1996	24656
4	1997	28705
5	1998	31728
6	1999	34761
7	2000	39105
8	2001	47204
9	2002	47165
10	2003	47318
11	2004	55344
12	2005	71421
13	2006	72033
14	2007	73057
15	2008	93332
16	2009	104603
17	2010	114047
18	2011	118370
19	2012	120897
20	2013	147159
21	2014	154436
22	2015	156391
23	2016	197734
24	2017	251207
25	2018	254283
26	2019	277428

Source: Dental Council of India.



Source: Table 5.1.2 (a)

Number of Dental Surgeons registered with the Central/ State Dental Councils of India up to 31.12.2019 were 2, 77, 428. (Table 5.1.2; Fig 5.2)

5.1.2 (b) : State/UT wise Dental surgeons Registered under Central / State Dental Councils of India 2008-2019

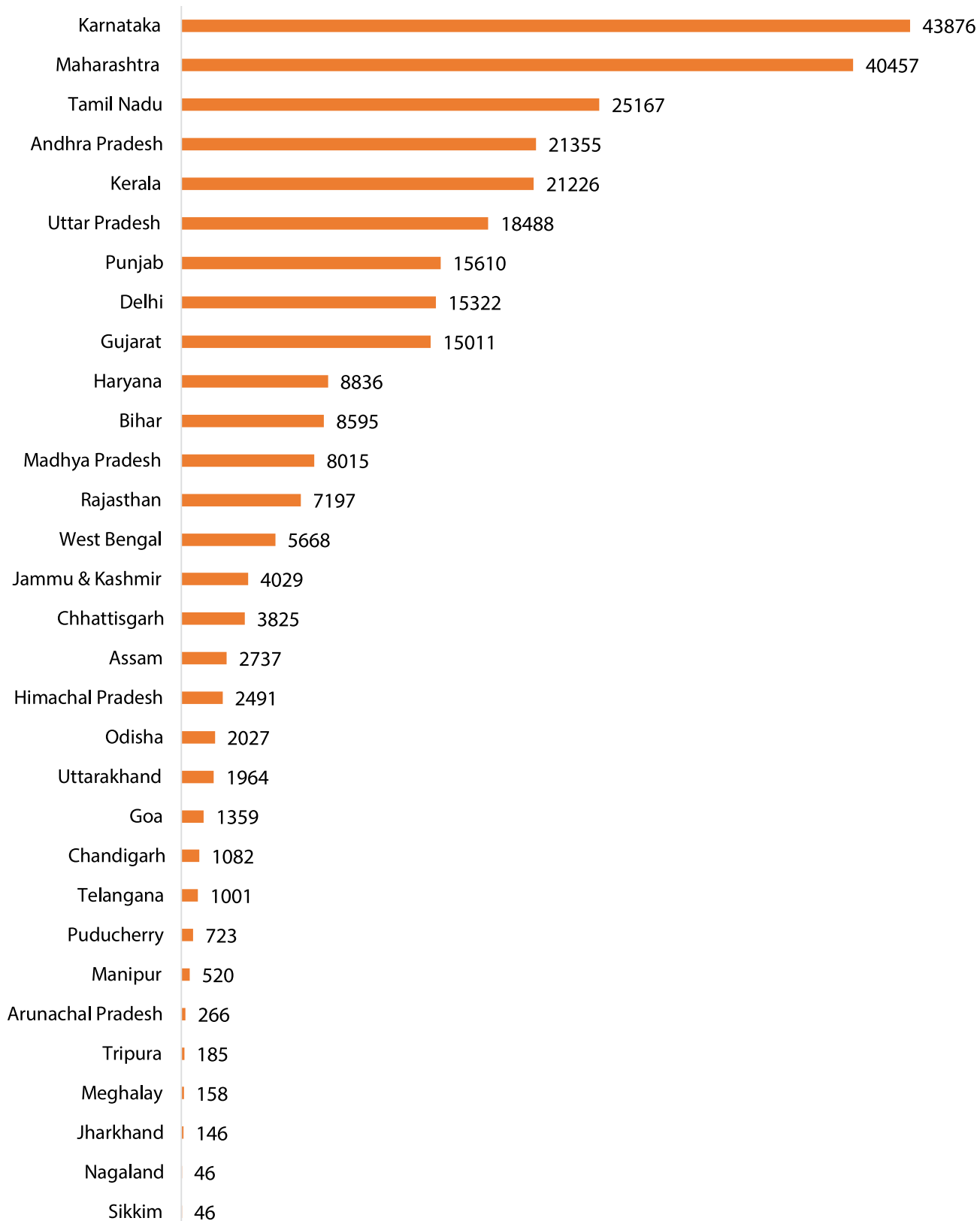
S. No.	State/UT	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Andhra Pradesh	6457	6510	6510	6510	6510	13372	13372	13372	13372	19986	19986	21355
2	Arunachal Pradesh						95	95	121	159	159	159	266
3	Assam	805	944	1213	1213	1036	1375	1375	1375	1804	2286	2261	2737
4	Bihar	2807	2807	2807	2807	2807	3987	3987	3987	3987	8597	8596	8595
5	Chhattisgarh	194	407	498	847	1199	1463	1463	1463	1463	236	236	3825
6	Goa	661	687	699	699	747	847	847	847	922	139	1106	1359
7	Gujarat	1745	2684	2684	2684	2684	4648	7237	7237	10515	12391	12390	15011
8	Haryana	1358	1740	1740	1740	1740	5232	5232	5232	7645	11602	11602	8836
9	Himachal Pradesh	662	772	772	772	772	1628	1784	1784	2585	2740	2738	2491
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1090	1090	1090	1090	1090	1910	1910	1910	1910	1973	1875	4029
11	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	99	351	470	470	146
12	Karnataka	23699	25612	27750	29579	29579	32951	32951	34768	37528	41602	41601	43876
13	Kerala	5918	6655	6655	6655	6655	10905	11016	11016	11016	19579	19244	21226
14	Madhya Pradesh	1776	2002	2507	3206	3206	4408	4408	4408	7182	7950	7949	8015
15	Maharashtra	16636	18159	18159	18159	18159	13187	13174	13187	34939	35458	38542	40457
16	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	284	520	520	520
17	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	158
18	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46
19	Odisha	432	537	537	289	289	896	896	896	896	1907	1875	2027
20	Punjab	4691	6996	6996	6884	6884	11422	12375	12375	14409	15581	15544	15610
21	Rajasthan	364	364	364	364	1878	2935	4243	4243	5502	6108	6094	7197
22	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46
23	Tamil Nadu	10324	11385	14475	14475	13692	13504	15478	15478	15478	20514	20498	25167
24	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90	90	1001
25	Tripura*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	96	185
26	Uttar Pradesh	5572	5572	8152	9441	10936	8784	8784	8784	11172	19185	19184	18488
27	Uttarakhand	NA	451	451	657	657	951	951	951	951	579	579	1964
28	West Bengal	1825	2054	2809	3120	3120	3965	3965	3965	4719	5413	5092	5668
29	Chandigarh	596	671	675	675	826	873	891	891	943	943	941	1082
30	Delhi	5720	6280	6280	6280	6280	7642	7642	7642	7642	14390	14366	15322
31	Puducherry	NA	224	224	224	151	179	360	360	360	713	649	723
	Total	93332	104603	114047	118370	120897	147159	154436	156391	197734	251207	254283	277428

Source: Dental Council of India, Data as on 31st December of concerned year,

Note: NA - Not Available, NR - Not reported,

*Started reporting in 2017.

Fig 5.3 State wise registered dental surgeons



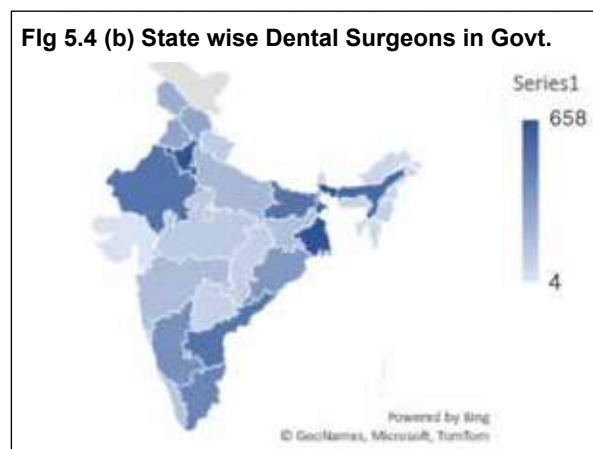
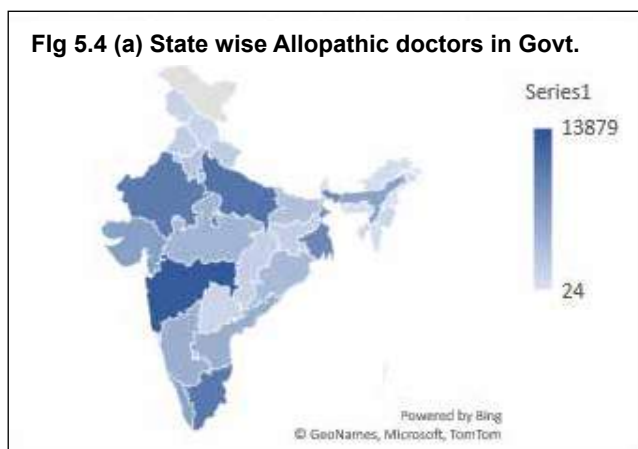
Source: Table 5.1.2 (b)

When looking at the data of total registered dental surgeons across the states (Table 5.1.2 (b); Fig 5.3 (b)), Karnataka has the highest number registered at 43,876, followed by Maharashtra (40,457), Tamil Nadu (25,267) and Andhra Pradesh (21,355).

5.1.3 State/UT- Wise Number of Government Allopathic Doctors and Dental Surgeons

S. No	State/ UT	No. of Govt. Allopathic Doctors	No. of Govt. Dental Surgeons	Reference Period
1	Andhra Pradesh	8042	311	31.12.2019
2	Arunachal Pradesh	549	51	31.12.2019
3	Assam	6172	563	31.12.2019
4	Bihar	3300	497	31.08.2020
5	Chhattisgarh	1731	86	31.08.2020
6	Goa	685	110	31.12.2019
7	Gujarat	6009	334	31.12.2019
8	Haryana	2842	635	01.04.2020
9	Himachal Pradesh	2620	322	31.03.2020
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3402	551	31.03.2020
11	Jharkhand	1966	157	31.08.2020
12	Karnataka	4973	363	31.12.2019
13	Kerala	6147	141	31.03.2020
14	Madhya Pradesh	4440	113	31.08.2020
15	Maharashtra	13319	168	01.01.2019
16	Manipur	1162	106	31.03.2019
17	Meghalaya	558	73	31.12.2019
18	Mizoram	519	45	31.12.2019
19	Nagaland	340	32	05.11.2020
20	Odisha	3935	332	31.12.2019
21	Punjab	2193	281	31.12.2019
22	Rajasthan	10087	499	31.12.2019
23	Sikkim	328	71	31.12.2019
24	Tamil Nadu	10277	421	31.08.2020
25	Telangana	1244	77	31.08.2020
26	Tripura	999	53	30.09.2020
27	Uttar Pradesh	12138	236	30.09.2020
28	Uttarakhand	2091	102	31.12.2019
29	West Bengal	12315	658	01.01.2019
30	A & N Islands	97	4	31.12.2019
31	Chandigarh	1999	114	31.12.2019
32	D & N Haveli	89	11	31.12.2019
33	Daman & Diu	24	5	31.08.2020
34	Delhi	13879	478	31.12.2019
35	Lakshadweep	96	10	03.09.2020
36	Puducherry	1114	30	31.08.2020
	Total	141681	8040	

Source: Directorate of State Health Services



Source: Table 5.1.3

Out of the total registered allopathic doctors and dental surgeons, looking at the number who are working in the government sector (**Table 5.1.3**):

- Among the allopathic doctors, Delhi (13879), Maharashtra (13319), West Bengal (12315), Uttar Pradesh (12138), and Tamil Nadu (10277) have the highest number working within the government sectors (Fig 5.4 (a)).
- When looking at the dental surgeons West Bengal (658), Haryana (635), Assam (563), Rajasthan (499), and Bihar (497) have the highest number working in the government sectors (Fig. 5.4. (b))

5.1.4 State/UT wise AYUSH Registered Practitioners (Doctors) in India as on 1st Jan. 2018

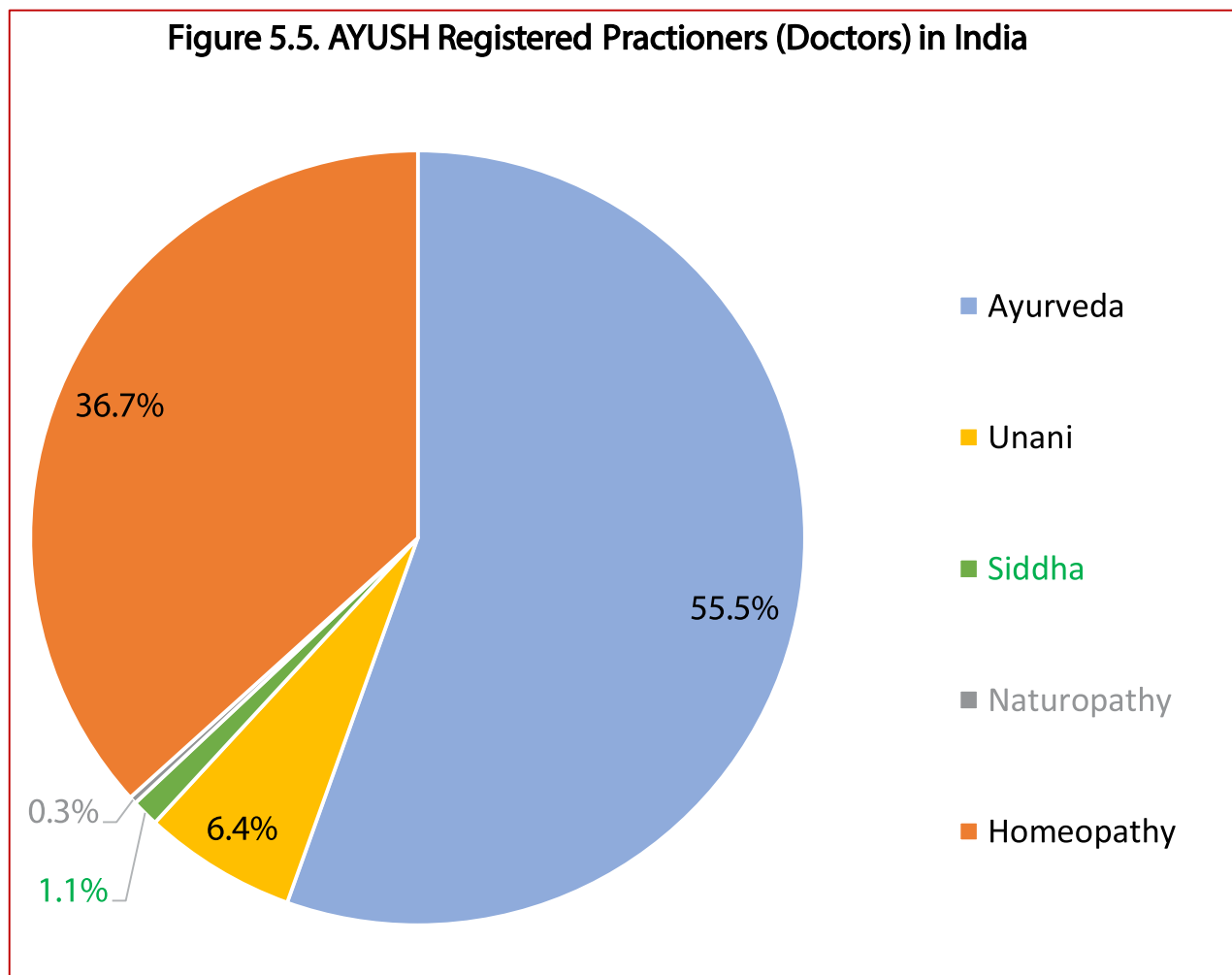
S. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homeopathy	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh [^]	15921	702	0	123	5247	21993
2	Arunachal Pradesh	55	1	1	0	336	393
3	Assam [^]	1018	0	0	0	1160	2178
4	Bihar	96841	7123	0	0	32506	136470
5	Chhattisgarh	3430	148	0	102	1927	5607
6	Delhi	4661	2570	0	0	4965	12196
7	Goa	668	0	0	0	714	1382
8	Gujarat	26716	327	0	0	22930	49973
9	Haryana	8319	216	0	0	5586	14121
10	Himachal Pradesh	10338	0	0	0	1282	11620
11	Jammu & Kashmir	3123	2596	0	0	410	6129
12	Jharkhand	219	54	0	0	538	811
13	Karnataka	35886	2074	5	911	9450	48326
14	Kerala	25142	118	2275	224	13847	41606
15	Madhya Pradesh	46981	1783	0	15	18284	67063
16	Maharashtra	79200	7000	0	0	66947	153147
17	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	368	368
19	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	143	143
21	Odisha	4874	26	0	0	9825	14725
22	Punjab	11374	211	0	0	4411	15996
23	Rajasthan	9762	983	0	8	8063	18816
24	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	4357	1182	6844	788	5596	18767
26	Telangana	10937	4764	0	314	4911	20926
27	Tripura	0	0	0	0	447	447
28	Uttar Pradesh	37262	13884	0	0	34343	85489
29	Uttarakhand	3117	133	0	0	823	4073
30	West Bengal	3503	5215	0	0	38231	46949
31	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	165	165
33	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	443704	51110	9125	2485	293455	799879

Source: Ministry of AYUSH

Notes

1. Ayurveda: Figures in r/o of Andhra Pradesh (2017), Bihar (2016), Chhattisgarh (2017), Rajasthan (2017), Tamil Nadu (2016), Telangana (2017) and West Bengal (2017) has been repeated as the current year information not available.
2. Unani: Figures in r/o states of Andhra Pradesh (2017), Bihar (2016), Chhattisgarh (2017), Rajasthan (2017), Tamil Nadu (2016), Telangana (2017) has been repeated as the current year information not available.
3. Siddha: Figures in r/o states of Tamil Nadu (2017), has been repeated as the current year information not available.
4. Naturopathy: Figures in r/o states of Andhra Pradesh (2017), Bihar (2016), Chhattisgarh (2017), Rajasthan (2017), Tamil Nadu (2016) and Telangana (2017) has been repeated as the current year information not available.
5. Homoeopathy: Figures in r/o states of Andhra Pradesh (2017), Assam (2017), and Punjab (2017) has been repeated as the current year information not available.
6. Figures in r/o Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim, A&N Islands, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have been indicated Nil in all streams as there is no separate Board/Council for registration of Practitioners in these States.
7. Figures in r/o States of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Chandigarh have been indicated Nil in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Naturopathy as there is no separate Board/Council for registration of Practitioners in these States.
8. [^] The information of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha for the state of Andhra Pradesh (as on 31.03.2014) and Ayurveda for the State of Bihar (as on 31.03.2016) is updated based on information received from CCH as on 31.03.2016

India, with its kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage is proud of some unique and indigenous forms of medicine that look at health, disease and causes of disease through a different lens. Best known as 'AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy), its main focus is on holistic health and well-being of humans. Over the years with gaining popularity, there is a steady rise in the total number of registered AYUSH Doctors in India from 7,73,668 in 2017 to 7,99,879 in 2018. [Refer Table 5.1.4].



Source: Table 5.1.4

AYUSH has Maximum number of Registered Ayurvedic doctors (55.5%), followed by Registered Homeopathy Doctors (36.7%) in India. [Refer Table 5.1.4; Fig 5.5].

5.1.5 State/UT Wise Number of Registered Nurses & Pharmacists In India

S. No	State/UT	Total No. of Registered Nurses in India as on 31.12.2018			Pharmacists as on 11.08.2020
		ANM	RN & RM	LHV	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,38,435	2,32,621	2,480	51,793
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2,591	2,437	77	359
3	Assam	27,925	22,388	353	12,928
4	Bihar	8,624	9,413	511	24,341
5	Chhattisgarh	13,329	13,048	1,352	17,329
6	Goa	NA	NA	NA	3,748
7	Gujarat	48,517	1,23,170	NA	69,501
8	Haryana	26,607	30,430	694	35,420
9	Himachal Pradesh	11,673	20,934	500	9,082
10	Jharkhand	4,755	3,310	142	3,487
11	Karnataka	54,039	2,31,643	6,840	60,486
12	Kerala*	30,706	2,75,544	8,507	68,449
13	Madhya Pradesh	39,563	1,18,793	1,731	59,242
14	Maharashtra	71,079	1,39,247	671	2,50,023
15	Manipur*	3,877	8,798	NA	1,395
16	Meghalaya	1,846	6,637	206	906
17	Mizoram	2,255	4,006	NA	461
18	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	1,553
19	Odisha	62,159	75,575	238	34,050
20	Punjab	23,029	76,680	2,584	49,087
21	Rajasthan	1,08,688	2,00,171	2,732	51,540
22	Sikkim	216	1,144	NA	281
22	Tamil Nadu*	58,411	2,93,105	11,247	87,929
24	Tripura	2,232	4,140	148	4,747
25	Uttar Pradesh	60,258	74,777	2,763	91,278
25	Uttarakhand	2,401	2,613	14	18,607
26	West Bengal	68,670	67,395	12,854	89,630
27	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	4,631
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	270
28	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	199
29	Delhi	4,516	67,416	NA	30,905
30	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA
31	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	2,855
32	Telangana	3,107	12,214	NA	64,881
33	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	8,79,508	21,17,649	56,644	12,01,393

Source: Indian Nursing Council & Pharmacy Council of India,

Notes

1. ANM: Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, RN & RM: Registered Nurses & Registered Midwives, LHV: Lady Health Visitors, NA: Not Available,
2. Andaman Nicobar is included with Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep included with Kerala
3. NA - Not Available

Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) plays very important role in health care delivery system in India and its changing with the times. It is through their activities that people perceive health policies and strategies. It is through them that planners at the upper level gain insights into health problems and needs of the rural people. Considering their status as grass-root level workers in the health organizational hierarchy, a heavy responsibility rest on them. There are total of 8,79,508 ANM serving in the country as on 31.12.2018. [Refer **Table 5.1.5**]. There are 21,17,649 Registered Nurses and Registered Midwives (RN & RM) and 56,644 Lady Health Visitors serving in the country as on 31.12.2018. [Refer **Table 5.1.5**]. There are 12,01,393 registered pharmacists as per the Pharmacy Council of India as on 11.08.2020.[Refer **Table 5.1.5**]

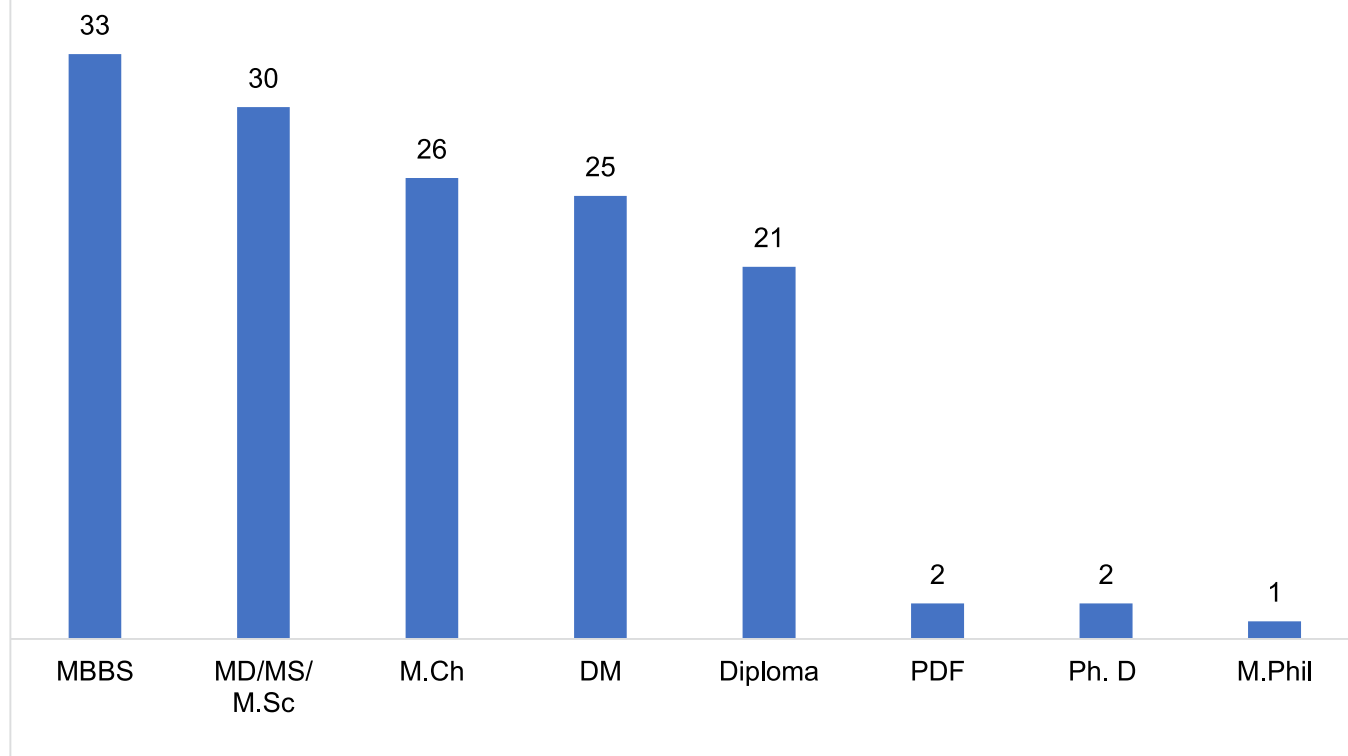
5.1.6 (a) : State/ UT wise list of types of Medical courses (MBBS; Post Graduate Diploma/ MD/MS Courses and Super-speciality) available as on 31st Dec 2019

S. No.	Name of State	Types of Courses in different States									No. of courses
		MBBS	Diploma	DM	PDF	M.Ch	MD/MS/ M.Sc.	M.Phil.	Ph. D		
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	8	8	0	9	26	0	0	52	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
3	Assam	1	2	6	0	8	21	0	0	38	
4	Bihar	1	5	6	0	5	21	0	0	38	
5	Chandigarh	1	0	6	0	5	23	0	0	35	
6	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	3	19	0	0	23	
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
8	Delhi	1	12	26	0	11	33	0	0	83	
9	Goa	1	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	22	
10	Gujarat	1	12	7	0	8	24	0	0	52	
11	Haryana	1	0	3	0	5	22	0	0	31	
12	Himachal Pradesh	1	6	1	0	1	21	0	0	30	
13	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	7	0	6	22	0	0	38	
14	Jharkhand	1	6	1	0	2	19	0	0	29	
15	Karnataka	1	10	23	26	12	29	3	3	107	
16	Kerala	1	9	14	0	11	28	0	0	63	
17	Madhya Pradesh	1	4	4	0	6	22	0	0	37	
18	Maharashtra	1	15	16	0	12	32	0	0	76	
19	Manipur	1	2	1	0	2	24	0	0	30	
20	Meghalaya	1	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	13	
21	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
22	Orissa	1	1	12	0	9	23	0	0	46	
23	Puducherry	1	5	15	24	7	30	0	9	91	
24	Punjab	1	3	6	0	6	22	0	0	38	
25	Rajasthan	1	0	7	0	10	26	0	0	44	

S. No.	Name of State	Types of Courses in different States								No. of courses
		MBBS	Diploma	DM	PDF	M.Ch	MD/MS/ M.Sc.	M.Phil.	Ph. D	
26	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	11
27	Tamil Nadu	1	15	19	0	17	29	0	0	81
28	Telangana	1	7	9	0	8	25	0	0	50
29	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	20
30	Uttar Pradesh	1	16	15	0	9	27	0	0	68
31	Uttarakhand	1	13	41	0	23	27	0	0	105
32	West Bengal	1	8	13	0	7	26	0	0	55
33	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total Course wise	33	161	267	50	203	682	3	12	1411

Source: Medical Council of India

Fig. 5.6 (a) No. of States/UT offering courses (Max = 33)



Source: Table 5.1.6 (a)

In order to ensure that there is sufficiently trained manpower within the health sector it is important for the states to be offer facility for training of new doctors and specialist. As on December 2019, across the country (Refer Table **5.1.6 (a)**) M.B.B.S courses are offered across all the states and UT. When it comes to speciality courses, various types of master's courses (MD./ MS./ M.Sc.) are offered the most across (682 Masters Courses) the states and UT followed by DM (267 courses) and M. Ch (203 courses). Only Karnataka has facility for M.Phil. (3 courses) among all the states, and only Puducherry and Karnataka have various Ph.D. courses facilities (**Refer Fig. 5.6 (a)**)

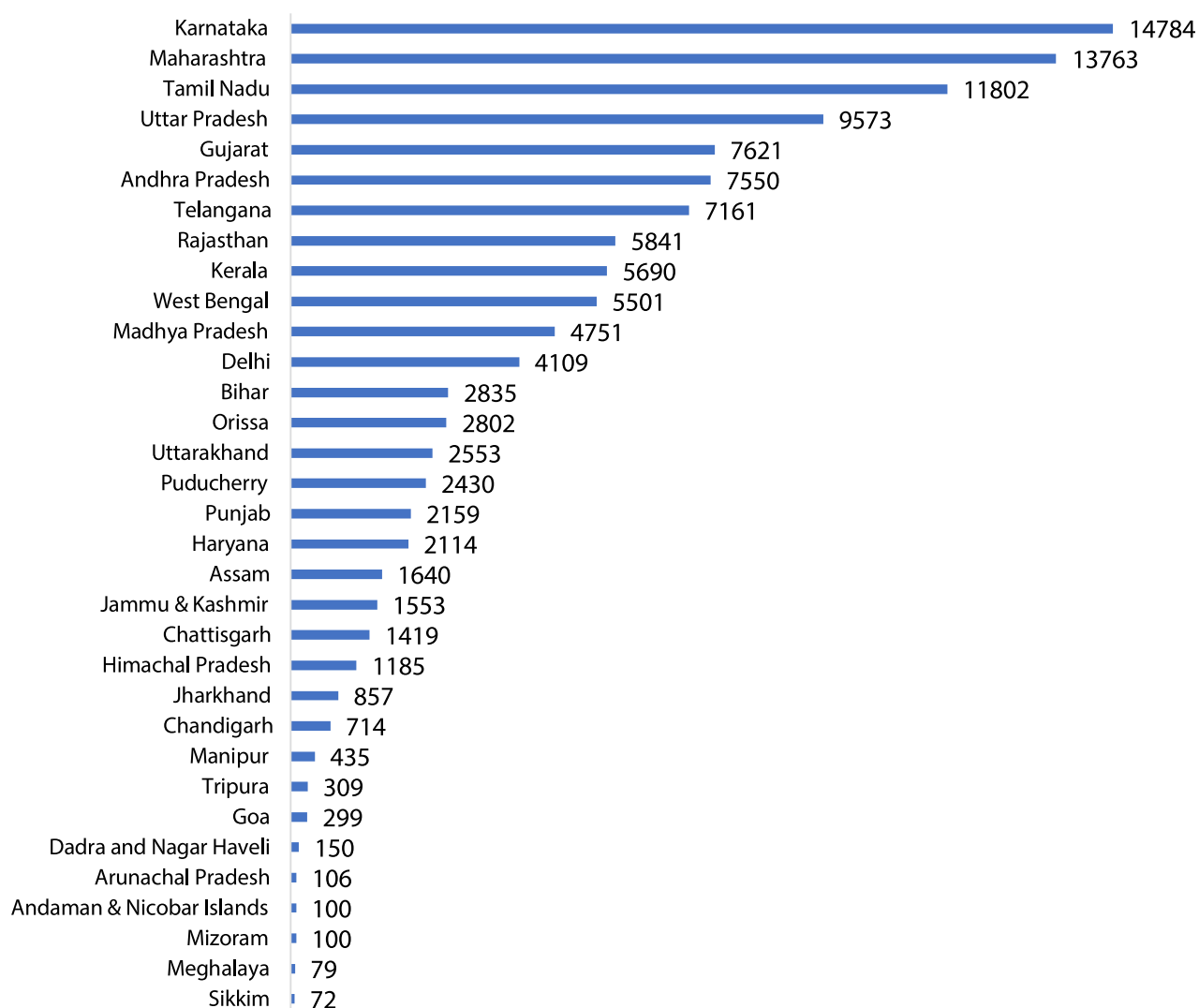
5.1.6 (b) : State/ UT wise No. of seats as per medical courses (MBBS; Post Graduate Diploma/ MD/MS Courses and Super-speciality) available as on 31st Dec. 2019

S. No.	Name of State	Courses								No. of courses
		M.B.B.S.	MD/MS/ M.Sc.	DM	M.Ch	Diploma	PDF	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
2	Andhra Pradesh	5210	2184	72	58	26	0	0	0	7550
3	Arunachal Pradesh	50	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
4	Assam	1000	607	12	17	4	0	0	0	1640
5	Bihar	1940	801	51	19	24	0	0	0	2835
6	Chandigarh	150	463	49	52	0	0	0	0	714
7	Chhattisgarh	1220	193	0	6	0	0	0	0	1419
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
9	Delhi	1422	1955	392	223	117	0	0	0	4109
10	Goa	180	117	0	2	0	0	0	0	299
11	Gujarat	5500	1983	49	58	31	0	0	0	7621
12	Haryana	1560	536	6	12	0	0	0	0	2114
13	Himachal Pradesh	870	298	2	2	13	0	0	0	1185
14	Jammu & Kashmir	985	519	18	17	14	0	0	0	1553
15	Jharkhand	630	198	2	7	20	0	0	0	857
16	Karnataka	9345	4951	194	172	44	60	9	9	14784
17	Kerala	4105	1333	128	101	23	0	0	0	5690
18	Madhya Pradesh	3340	1368	7	24	12	0	0	0	4751
19	Maharashtra	8900	4478	136	169	80	0	0	0	13763
20	Manipur	225	199	2	3	6	0	0	0	435
21	Meghalaya	50	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	79
22	Mizoram	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
23	Orissa	1950	754	60	35	3	0	0	0	2802
24	Puducherry	1530	765	33	25	17	40	20	0	2430

S. No.	Name of State	Courses								No. of courses
		M.B.B.S.	MD/MS/ M.Sc.	DM	M.Ch	Diploma	PDF	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	
25	Punjab	1425	681	18	13	22	0	0	0	2159
26	Rajasthan	4000	1654	89	98	0	0	0	0	5841
27	Sikkim	50	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
28	Tamil Nadu	7550	3475	314	276	187	0	0	0	11802
29	Telangana	4940	2042	82	76	21	0	0	0	7161
30	Tripura	225	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	309
31	Uttar Pradesh	6778	2509	112	99	75	0	0	0	9573
32	Uttarakhand	825	1060	282	288	98	0	0	0	2553
33	West Bengal	3750	1456	102	83	110	0	0	0	5501
	Total Seats Courses Wise	80055	36768	2214	1935	947	100	29	9	122057

Source: Medical Council of India

Fig. 5.6 (b) State wise total Medical Seats



Source: Table 5.1.6 (b)

Overall, in India currently there are 12,2057 seats available for various types of medical courses (**Refer Table 5.1.6 (b)**). Among the number of seats as per different courses, MBBS (80,055 seats) has the highest number of seats across all the States/UT, followed by MD./MS./M.Sc. courses (36,768 seats), DM courses (2214 seats), and M.Ch courses (1935 seats) (**Refer Table 5.1.6 (b)**). Comparing the states, Karnataka has the highest number of medical seats available across various medical courses (14, 784 seats), followed by Maharashtra (13,763 seats), Tamil Nadu (11,802 seats), and Uttar Pradesh (9573 seats) (**Refer Table 5.1.6 (b); Fig. 5.6 (b)**).

5.2 Health Manpower Data from Different Service Sectors

5.2.1 Rural Health Statistics 2018-19

Rural Health Statistics is an essential tool to carry out comparative analysis and take policy decisions based on informed data. Rural Health Statistics provide data on Rural Health, Urban Health and Tribal Health Components, Health and Wellness Centre and Ayushman Bharat infrastructure and Manpower.

5.2.1.1 (a) : State/UT wise Health Human Resource in Rural Areas (Govt.) in Primary Health Centres and Sub Health Centre (in India as on 31st March 2019)

S. No.	India/State/UT	Sub-centres		Primary Health Care Centre (PHCs)								
		Health Workers		No. of Allopathic Doctors	No. of AYUSH Doctors	Dental Surgeon	Pharmacists	Laboratory Technicians	Nursing Staff	Health Assistants		Health Workers
		Male	Female/ ANM							Male	Female (LHV)	
	India	59348	205228	29799	13347	1152	18975	12462	30071	13446	13786	28992
1	Andhra Pradesh	2952	11815	1715	61	20	907	733	1920	0	1123	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	185	477	116	58	6	55	50	166	81	17	212
3	Assam	3080	9010	1925	926	161	1540	1163	2177	0	252	2492
4	Bihar	1244	20570	2085	1803	NA	235	453	1296	212	95	3658
5	Chhattisgarh	3860	5987	321	248	4	676	498	1075	237	438	821
6	Goa	86	186	56	43	1	31	23	73	0	14	64
7	Gujarat	7940	8631	2186	1273	NA	1360	1385	1708	936	1710	537
8	Haryana	1623	4411	542	115	312	260	207	1076	116	288	195
9	Himachal Pradesh	659	1663	486	NA	58	223	43	220	46	71	182
10	Jammu & Kashmir	829	4397	919	480	295	1022	541	648	54	98	511
11	Jharkhand	1614	5693	336	155	0	54	81	61	73	19	632
12	Karnataka	3401	8077	2111	0	0	1714	1289	2464	3735	976	385
13	Kerala	3401	4977	1531	193	0	1070	356	1259	2023	22	2527
14	Madhya Pradesh	3969	10612	1053	578	0	922	442	614	991	786	1212
15	Maharashtra	5372	17800	2951	397	42	1507	1084	682	2494	2143	3953
16	Manipur	428	868	208	117	58	105	51	208	0	64	176
17	Meghalaya	200	804	149	69	15	125	130	373	97	107	369
18	Mizoram	362	673	60	20	1	48	68	154	22	19	26
19	Nagaland	0	804	133	8	0	94	74	190	0	0	204
20	Odisha	3254	8134	813	993	15	1198	146	475	22	0	1053

S. No.	India/State/UT	Sub-centres		Primary Health Care Centre (PHCs)								
		Health Workers		No. of Allopathic Doctors	No. of AYUSH Doctors	Dental Surgeon	Pharmacists	Laboratory Technicians	Nursing Staff	Health Assistants		Health Workers
		Male	Female/ ANM							Male	Female (LHV)	
21	Punjab	1356	4297	562	152	35	463	355	883	285	352	233
22	Rajasthan	354	12822	1932	597	1	738	1407	3703	99	1143	2603
23	Sikkim	95	152	41	6	10	13	29	52	13	17	108
24	Tamil Nadu	2288	8639	1777	308	0	989	503	3801	697	803	1344
25	Telangana	1363	7932	1213	243	60	376	592	1186	0	924	0
26	Tripura	630	584	216	57	39	134	97	487	6	0	80
27	Uttar Pradesh	6529	24286	269	65	18	200	15	61	1038	1916	135
28	Uttarakhand	94	1690	3180	4209	NA	1961	388	1087	13	86	4796
29	West Bengal	2032	18732	810	105	0	866	201	1686	113	271	265
30	A & N Islands	45	241	34	19	0	28	12	103	11	20	95
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	70	133	12	11	0	10	13	34	0	0	4
33	Daman & Diu	19	52	3	3	0	4	4	11	1	0	0
34	Delhi	0	14	5	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	10
35	Lakshadweep	14	24	8	4	1	7	7	11	0	1	23
36	Puducherry	0	41	41	31	0	36	20	127	31	7	87

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2019, Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,

Notes: NA: Not Available, Figures includes data of PHCs and HWC-PHCs in rural areas

All staff number are those in position

5.2.1.1 (b) : State/UT wise Health Human Resource in Rural Areas (Govt.) in Community Health Centres (CHCs) in India as on 31st March

S. No.	India/State/UT	No. of AYUSH Doctors	Dental Surgeon	Surgeons	Obstetrician & Gynaecologists	Paediatricians	Total Specialist at CHCs [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]	General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) - Allopathic	Radiographers	Pharmacists	Laboratory Technicians	Nursing Staff
	India	3197	1920	768	1351	1079	3881	15395	2419	7229	6253	50905
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	4	17	102	82	237	263	40	109	84	941
2	Arunachal Pradesh	56	30	1	3	0	4	115	17	46	63	451
3	Assam	86	56	6	82	42	136	462	90	239	246	1192
4	Bihar	9	NA	13	30	31	82	714	1	52	158	334
5	Chhattisgarh	95	124	11	18	22	61	607	161	327	346	1543
6	Goa	10	0	1	1	2	5	10	7	10	7	62
7	Gujarat	NA	265	31	48	30	118	955	192	315	344	2510
8	Haryana	120	89	3	6	5	15	405	54	170	149	1034
9	Himachal Pradesh	NA	17	0	1	2	5	208	24	70	35	184
10	Jammu & Kashmir	12	0	55	64	51	242	621	226	213	360	865
11	Jharkhand	527	0	19	29	16	66	646	59	187	183	1129
12	Karnataka	84	0	120	158	86	465	218	167	259	180	1047
13	Kerala	0	0	1	18	14	35	989	0	229	16	1168
14	Madhya Pradesh	114	8	27	30	22	104	588	214	461	579	2202
15	Maharashtra	165	0	29	211	200	485	486	107	318	352	2016
16	Manipur	35	0	0	0	2	3	93	56	56	24	222
17	Meghalaya	23	29	0	2	0	4	86	18	46	44	378
18	Mizoram	6	1	0	0	0	0	15	5	8	18	51
19	Nagaland	21	21	3	1	1	8	33	3	23	22	191
20	Odisha	271	276	34	117	51	236	1079	66	580	486	2093
21	Punjab	150	35	32	25	19	93	360	139	259	196	923

S. No.	India/State/UT	No. of AYUSH Doctors	Dental Surgeon	Surgeons	Obstetrician & Gynaecologists	Paediatricians	Total Specialist at CHCs [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]	General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) - Allopathic	Radiographers	Pharmacists	Laboratory Technicians	Nursing Staff
22	Rajasthan	230	187	105	105	111	455	1399	343	486	486	5186
23	Sikkim	2	3	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	6	21
24	Tamil Nadu	292	87	112	25	15	179	2659	92	1054	561	2087
25	Telangana	28	38	32	103	93	258	231	44	66	55	911
26	Tripura	16	12	0	1	1	2	65	11	29	23	149
27	Uttar Pradesh	20	29	4	4	7	27	180	5	104	48	268
28	Uttarakhand	597	434	112	115	154	484	778	82	922	575	17417
29	West Bengal	186	161	0	51	20	71	1099	182	545	584	4125
30	A& N Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	7	90
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	4	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	4	17
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	3	1	0	0	0	0	14	5	9	6	43
36	Puducherry	26	10	0	1	0	1	9	3	10	6	55

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2019, Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

In addition to 3881 Specialists and 15395 General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) posted at CHCs, 13347 and 3197 AYUSH doctors are available at PHCs and CHCs respectively. A total of 1152 and 1920 Dental Surgeons are also available at PHCs and CHCs respectively (**Refer Table 5.2.1.1 (b)**).

5.2.1.2 (a) : Health manpower in Urban Primary Health Centres (As on 31st March 2019)

S. No.	State/UT	ANMs		Doctors		Pharmacist		Lab Technicians		NURSING STAFF	
		Required	In Position	Required	In Position	Required	In Position	Required	In Position	Required	In Position
1	Andhra Pradesh	1820	751	364	375	364	78	364	30	364	97
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	9	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	6
3	Assam	275	211	55	43	55	36	55	35	55	101
4	Bihar	475	95	95	95	95	149	95	0	95	155
5	Chhattisgarh	225	376	45	62	45	47	45	26	45	128
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1590	1947	318	257	318	359	318	221	318	433
8	Haryana	485	808	97	85	97	94	97	27	97	93
9	Himachal Pradesh	100	10	20	22	20	7	20	0	20	5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	245	143	49	101	49	97	49	46	49	95
11	Jharkhand	285	202	57	39	57	57	57	35	57	89
12	Karnataka	2175	2177	435	381	435	435	435	364	435	870
13	Kerala	415	1749	83	78	83	126	83	92	83	344
14	Madhya Pradesh	680	321	136	118	136	53	136	39	136	137
15	Maharashtra	2690	1092	538	171	538	240	538	181	538	884
16	Manipur	45	13	9	18	9	4	9	4	9	12
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	50	16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	30
19	Nagaland	25	15	5	6	5	5	5	2	5	10
20	Odisha	435	200	87	109	87	82	87	0	87	123
21	Punjab	80	80	16	45	16	22	16	11	16	44
22	Rajasthan	1885	756	377	240	377	125	377	91	377	320
23	Sikkim	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3
24	Tamil Nadu	2315	2087	463	282	463	315	463	147	463	1275
25	Telangana	1245	747	249	470	249	186	249	0	249	385
26	Tripura	25	68	5	5	5	4	5	0	5	9

S. No.	State/UT	ANMs		Doctors		Pharmacist		Lab Technicians		NURSING STAFF	
		Required	In Position	Required	In Position	Required	In Position	Required	In Position	Required	In Position
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	3120	857	624	NA	624	NA	624	NA	624	NA
29	West Bengal	2240	86	448	647	448	367	448	305	448	153
30	A & N Islands	10	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
31	Chandigarh	230	115	46	46	46	57	46	14	46	12
32	D & N Haveli	10	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	2675	1645	535	711	535	556	535	240	535	51
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	75	227	15	32	15	32	15	6	15	68
	All India Total	25950	16820	5190	4457	5190	3549	5190	1933	5190	5938

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2019, Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: NA – Not Available

Total figures of ANMs represents ANMs working at PHCs and SCs under the PHCs, Figures includes data of PHCs and HWC-PHCs in urban areas.

5.2.1.2 (b) : Health manpower in Urban Community Health Centres (As on 31st March 2019)

S. No.	State/UT	TOTAL SPECIAL-ISTS		General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs)		RADIOGRAPHERS		PHARMACISTS		LABORATORY TECHNICIANS		NURSING STAFF	
		Required	In Position	Required	In Position	Required	In Position	Required	In Position	Required	In Position	Required	In Position
1	Andhra Pradesh	220	140	110	65	55	28	55	50	55	47	385	561
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	8	9	4	8	2	1	2	5	2	6	14	39
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	16	0	8	4	4	0	4	2	4	2	28	10
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	56	35	28	21	14	0	14	9	14	11	98	76
8	Haryana	52	6	26	20	13	3	13	25	13	19	91	59
9	Himachal Pradesh	28	0	14	12	7	3	7	9	7	2	49	42
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	24	2	12	0	6	0	6	3	6	3	42	4
12	Karnataka	36	20	18	0	9	0	9	9	9	3	63	63
13	Kerala	8	5	4	30	2	0	2	18	2	2	14	202
14	Madhya Pradesh	84	25	42	41	21	20	21	20	21	29	147	136
15	Maharashtra	148	341	74	141	37	51	37	166	37	110	259	2184
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	28	42	14	33	7	1	7	13	7	15	49	43
21	Punjab	252	29	126	55	63	16	63	67	63	66	441	206
22	Rajasthan	96	40	48	50	24	23	24	22	24	22	168	269
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

S. No.	State/UT	TOTAL SPECIALISTS		General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs)		RADIOGRAPHERS		PHARMACISTS		LABORATORY TECHNICIANS		NURSING STAFF	
		Required	In Position	Required	In Position	Required	In Position	Required	In Position	Required	In Position	Required	In Position
24	Tamil Nadu	60	14	30	43	15	0	15	0	15	0	105	0
25	Telangana	40	52	20	15	10	10	10	8	10	12	70	141
26	Tripura	16	0	8	8	4	1	4	5	4	2	28	22
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	48	NA	24	NA	12	NA	12	NA	12	NA	84	NA
29	West Bengal	156	208	78	83	39	22	39	18	39	49	273	230
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	8	14	4	18	2	4	2	12	2	21	14	83
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	8	5	4	7	2	3	2	4	2	4	14	24
34	Delhi	0	28	0	56	0	5	0	0	0	21	0	205
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	8	2	4	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	14	19
	All India Total	1400	1017	700	713	350	192	350	468	350	447	2450	4618

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2019, Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: NA – Not Available

5.2.1.3 : Doctors and paramedical staff at District hospital and sub-district / sub-divisional hospital (As on 31st March, 2019)

S. No.	State/UT	DISTRICT HOSPITAL		SUB DISTRICT/ SUB DIVISIONAL HOSPITAL	
		Paramedical*	Doctors	Paramedical	Doctors
1	Andhra Pradesh	1348	406	892	395
2	Arunachal Pradesh	913	699	NA	NA
3	Assam	2818	774	851	423
4	Bihar	1916	1301	288	286
5	Chhattisgarh	2200	725	245	64
6	Goa	209	72	245	85
7	Gujarat	1281	251	750	179
8	Haryana	3004	1049	655	269
9	Himachal Pradesh	577	354	720	540
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1544	939	NA	NA
11	Jharkhand	1122	671	102	77
12	Karnataka	5252	1562	5436	1676
13	Kerala	1102	502	1377	624
14	Madhya Pradesh	8611	1676	1367	515
15	Maharashtra	4036	875	1860	1348
16	Manipur	273	230	36	10
17	Meghalaya	1405	309	NA	NA
18	Mizoram	850	201	NA	31
19	Nagaland	452	176	NA	NA
20	Odisha	3350	1331	945	293
21	Punjab	2085	761	1487	595
22	Rajasthan	4153	1210	1160	439
23	Sikkim	469	116	NA	NA
24	Tamil Nadu	5141	1522	8038	2628
25	Telangana	615	266	849	681
26	Tripura	435	172	451	154
27	Uttarakhand	592	257	487	231
28	Uttar Pradesh	5704	1059	NA	NA
29	West Bengal	6294	1275	7904	2039
30	A& N Islands	62	50	NA	NA
31	Chandigarh	2267	1102	100	31
32	D & N Haveli	320	88	73	17
33	Daman & Diu	118	47	0	0
34	Delhi	13093	2254	573	110
35	Lakshadweep	37	37	18	10
36	Puducherry	1546	357	NA	NA
	All India/Total	85194	24676	36909	13750

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2019, Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: *Paramedical staff are in-position

NA – Not Available

5.2.1.4 : State/ UT wise Status of ASHAs

S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31 st March, 2019)	
		Required	In Position
1	Andhra Pradesh	42209	42232
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	3880
3	Assam	NA	32453
4	Bihar	104239	89439
5	Chhattisgarh	66220	66220
6	Goa	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	38926	37686
8	Haryana	20676	20038
9	Himachal Pradesh	7964	7707
10	Jammu & Kashmir	13116	12222
11	Jharkhand	41540	39964
12	Karnataka	42524	41222
13	Kerala	1300	26526
14	Madhya Pradesh	63839	60954
15	Maharashtra	61260	60794
16	Manipur	4009	4009
17	Meghalaya	NA	6729
18	Mizoram	1091	1091
19	Nagaland	1992	1992
20	Odisha	47147	46746
21	Punjab	17158	16935
22	Rajasthan	55732	51311
23	Sikkim	676	676
24	Tamil Nadu	1255	964
25	Telangana	27730	27045
26	Tripura	NA	6938
27	Uttarakhand	11651	11573
28	Uttar Pradesh	160175	155942
29	West Bengal	60664	51864
30	A& N Islands	422	422
31	Chandigarh	NA	NA
32	D & N Haveli	442	332
33	Daman & Diu	136	98
34	Delhi	1174	3585
35	Lakshadweep	110	110
36	Puducherry	341	194
	All India/Total	895718	929893

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2019, Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,

Note

1. Required numbers as given by the States and UTs based on the basis of norm for one ASHA per 1000 population norms
2. NA: Data not Available

Accredited Social Health Workers: There are 9.29 lakh ASHAs under the NHM across the country in both rural and urban areas who act as a link between the community and public health system. [Refer Table 5.2.1.4]

5.2.1.5 (a) : Status of In-position Manpower at Health and Wellness Centres- Sub Centres

S No.	State/ UT	No. of HWC-SCs functional	Health Worker (female)/ ANM	Health Worker (male)	MLHP (Mid-Level Health Provider)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1145	932	255	359
2	Arunachal Pradesh	42	51	36	36
3	Assam	248	1338	428	671
4	Bihar	419	419	NA	419
5	Chhattisgarh	135	850	484	67
6	Goa	24	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	772	813	770	775
8	Haryana	186	290	134	150
9	Himachal Pradesh	20	0	8	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	96	213	86	125
11	Jharkhand	95	328	110	184
12	Karnataka	132	0	0	571
13	Kerala	170	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	160	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	479	1379	802	760
16	Manipur	5	118	54	61
17	Meghalaya	8	47	9	22
18	Mizoram	2	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	2	102	0	0
20	Odisha	827	93	93	103
21	Punjab	337	792	565	337
22	Rajasthan	305	136	26	43
23	Sikkim	5	23	12	14
24	Tamil Nadu	716	860	89	887
25	Telangana	636	269	0	183
26	Tripura	26	23	53	40
27	Uttarakhand	14	32	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	946	1364	51	1147
29	West Bengal	268	262	26	162
30	A& N Islands	0	0	0	30
31	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0
32	D & N Haveli	3	27	13	24
33	Daman & Diu	4	26	3	19
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	15	2	0	1
	All India/ Total	8242	10527	4092	7028

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2019, Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: NA – Not Available

5.2.1.5 (b) : Status of In-position Manpower at Health and Wellness Centres- PHCs in rural areas

S No.	State/ UT	No. of HWC functional	HW (F)/ ANM	LHV	HA (Male)	Doctors	AyushDoctors	Pharmacist	Lab Technician	Nursing Staff
1	Andhra Pradesh	1145	0	1123	0	1715	61	907	733	1920
2	Arunachal Pradesh	42	59	11	29	39	15	21	13	58
3	Assam	248	122	32	0	139	38	99	99	161
4	Bihar	419	419	NA	NA	299	419	NA	NA	419
5	Chhattisgarh	135	202	102	44	66	74	152	129	302
6	Goa	24	64	14	0	56	43	31	23	73
7	Gujarat	772	186	550	265	772	427	715	632	439
8	Haryana	186	104	142	54	269	56	122	95	595
9	Himachal Pradesh	20	71	NA	NA	22	NA	NA	NA	16
10	Jammu & Kashmir	96	106	17	12	135	83	107	103	96
11	Jharkhand	95	188	0	40	80	91	0	0	8
12	Karnataka	132	385	80	334	132	0	80	60	264
13	Kerala	170	859	0	0	532	0	193	170	410
14	Madhya Pradesh	160	604	252	0	496	170	528	184	304
15	Maharashtra	479	1318	353	283	474	63	240	176	168
16	Manipur	5	3	0	0	14	5	5	5	17
17	Meghalaya	8	47	4	9	12	6	8	10	31
18	Mizoram	2	4	0	0	2	0	3	5	9
19	Nagaland	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	6
20	Odisha	827	569	0	0	808	654	827	146	350
21	Punjab	337	215	223	185	395	115	329	246	481
22	Rajasthan	305	355	153	18	98	30	98	221	524

S No.	State/ UT	No. of HWC functional	HW (F)/ ANM	LHV	HA (Male)	Doctors	AyushDoctors	Pharmacist	Lab Technician	Nursing Staff
23	Sikkim	5	0	3	5	9	1	0	2	10
24	Tamil Nadu	716	761	544	394	1321	121	522	213	1688
25	Telangana	636	0	924	0	1213	243	376	592	1186
26	Tripura	26	14	0	0	31	2	16	14	75
27	Uttarakhand	14	2	1	0	1	4	2	0	1
28	Uttar Pradesh	946	1330	NA	84	971	NA	NA	NA	501
29	West Bengal	268	135	4	2	313	25	255	92	560
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	3	0	0	0	3	3	2	3	7
33	Daman & Diu	4	0	0	1	3	3	4	4	11
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	15	65	4	24	28	21	23	14	65
	All India/ Total	8242	8189	4532	1781	10137	2748	5411	3893	10195

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2019, Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: NA – Not Available

5.2.1.5 (c) : Status of In-position Manpower at Health and Wellness Centres- PHCs in Urban areas

S No.	State/ UT	No. of HWC functional	HW (F)/ ANM	LHV	HA (Male)	Doctors	AYUSH	Pharmacist	Lab Technician	Nursing Staff
1	Andhra Pradesh	243	486	0	0	243	0	63	243	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	49	15	0	0	3	0	4	3	6
4	Bihar	95	95	0	NA	95	0	149	NA	155
5	Chhattisgarh	15	1	0	1	16	1	16	15	41
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	71	71	24	13	71	3	71	71	71
8	Haryana	72	389	0	0	62	3	67	71	64
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	15	23	0	0	17	3	17	10	22
11	Jharkhand	50	34	0	0	19	0	28	34	44
12	Karnataka	71	357	0	0	71	0	71	71	142
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	29	14	3	0	7	3	7	5	3
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	509
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	2	4	0	0	2	0	2	3	6
19	Nagaland	3	9	0	0	4	0	3	3	6
20	Odisha	82	84	0	0	83	0	82	61	123
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	57	165	20	9	33	2	45	48	94
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

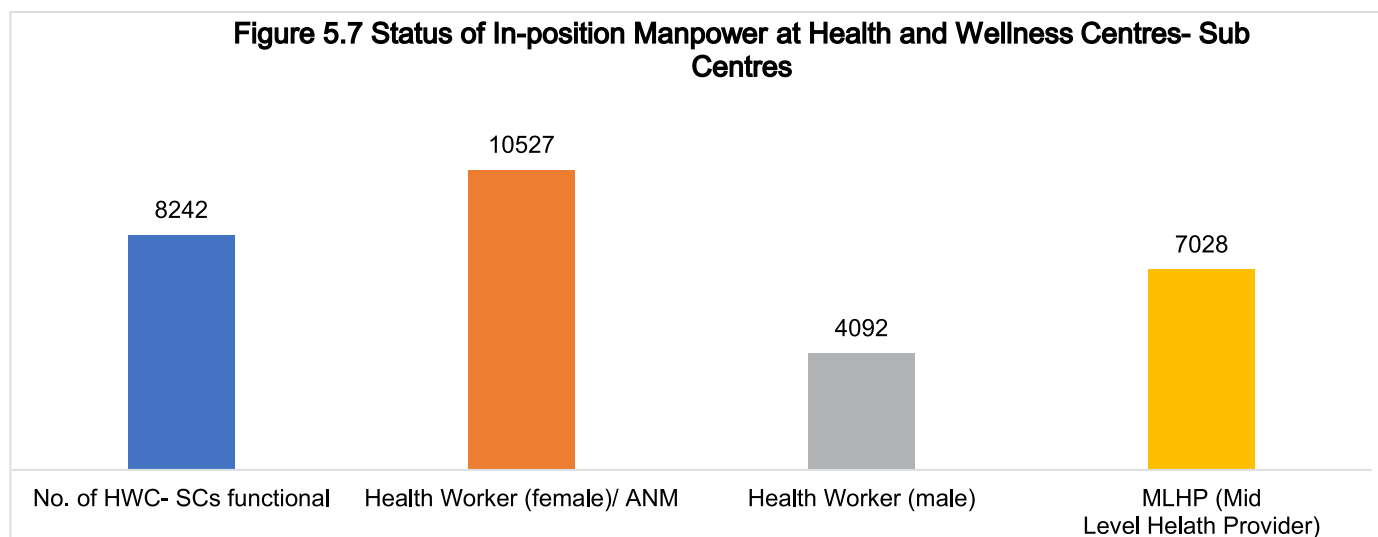
S No.	State/ UT	No. of HWC functional	HW (F)/ ANM	LHV	HA (Male)	Doctors	AYUSH	Pharmacist	Lab Technician	Nursing Staff
24	Tamil Nadu	214	195	65	1	178	5	173	180	577
25	Telangana	249	650	0	0	470	0	186	195	385
26	Tripura	5	3	0	0	5	5	4	4	9
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	387	857	NA	22	431	NA	NA	NA	677
29	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	A & N Islands	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	10	31	5	1	10	3	14	4	0
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	13	68	14	30	24	21	23	7	61
	All India/ Total	1734	3551	131	77	1844	49	1025	1028	2995

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2019, Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: NA – Not Available

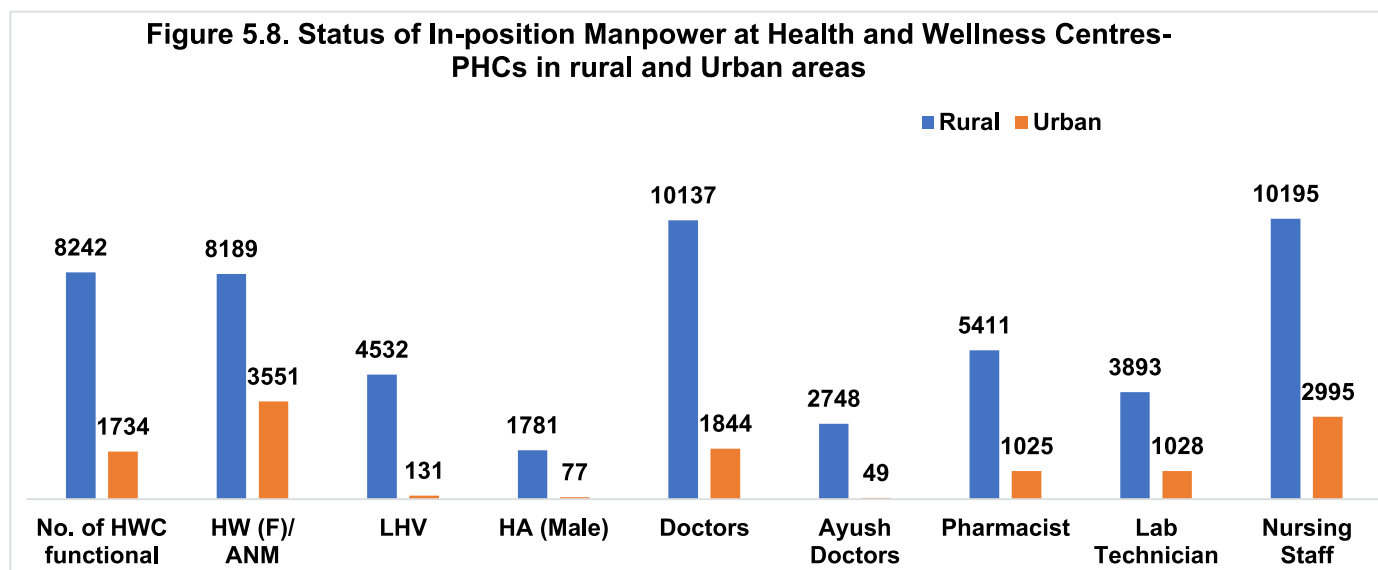
State/UT with zero number of functional HWC-PHCs have not converted any PHC into HWC

A total of 8242 of the existing SCs are being converted to Health and Wellness Centres- SC (HWC-SC) and a new cadre of professionals namely the mid-level health care providers are being posted. A total of 7028 mid-level health care providers have been posted in the subcentres (2019) [Refer Table 5.2.1.5(a)].



Source: Table 5.2.1.5 (a)

A total of 8242 PHCs in rural areas and 1734 in urban areas are converted to PHC-Health Wellness centres (PHC-HWC). A total staff of 57586 has been posted in these centres from different cadres which comprises HW(F)/ANMs (11740), LHV (4663), HAs (Male) (1858), Doctors (11981), AYUSH doctors (2797), Pharmacists (6436), Lab technicians (4921) and Nursing Staff (13190). [Refer Table 5.2.1.5(b) and 5.2.1.5(c)]



Source: Table 5.2.1.5 (a), (b), (c)

5.2.2. Human Resources in Health Sector in Railways as on 31st March, 2020

S. No.	Zone / PU	Total No. of Doctors					Total No of Nurses		Total No. of Pharmacist
		No. of Doctors Working #	No. of Doctors with Speciality Degree/ Diploma	No. of Doctors Super Speciality Degree	No. of Dental Surgeon Working *	No. of Auxiliary Nurse and Mid - wives (ANM) working **	No. of Nurse and Mid - wives (RN & RM) working **	No. of Pharmacist Working **	
1	Central Railway	194	108	0	7	0	457	148	
2	Eastern Railway	209	116	6	6	0	510	123	
3	East Central Railway	130	71	0	8	0	284	105	
4	East Coast Railway	76	31	0	1	0	140	59	
5	Northern Railway	252	146	2	5	0	481	189	
6	North Central Railway	93	47	0	2	0	133	80	
7	North East Railway	95	50	3	2	0	213	83	
8	North Frontier Railway	179	48	0	11	1	322	121	
9	North Western Railway	113	50	0	4	1	211	111	
10	Southern Railway	207	97	12	3	1	512	171	
11	South East Central Railway	85	32	1	5	0	88	43	
12	South Eastern Railway	149	65	2	3	0	397	93	
13	South Central Railway	155	55	2	0	0	296	122	
14	South Western Railway	67	37	0	2	0	146	58	
15	Western Railway	199	97	4	5	0	369	172	
16	West Central Railway	86	38	0	1	0	148	78	
17	Integral Coach Factory	19	15	1	1	0	32	16	
18	Rail Coach Factory	12	4	0	1	0	32	15	
19	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	19	9	0	1	1	83	20	
20	Diesel Locomotive Works	7	7	0	1	0	37	17	
21	Diesel Modernisation Works	12	5	0	1	0	8	6	
22	Rail Wheel Factory	9	7	0	1	0	14	4	
23	Research Design and Standards Organization	6	4	0	1	0	8	6	
24	Railway Board	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	
25	MCF/Raebareli	8	4	0	1	0	11	8	
26	Metro/Kolkata	8	5	0	1	0	13	5	
27	NAIR/BRC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	RWP/Bela	3	1	0	0	0	3	2	
	Total	2397	1150	33	74	4	4938	1855	

Source: Ministry of Railways.

Note #Figures include Contract Medical Practitioner working full time, * Figures include Contract Dental Surgeon working full time, ** Figures include contractually employed workers working full time.

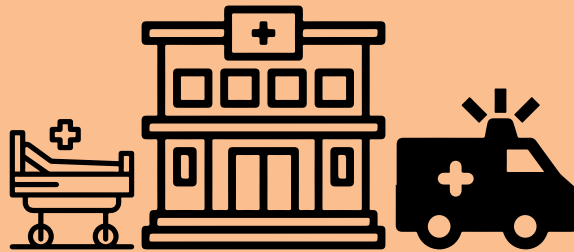
5.2.3 Human Resources in Health Sector in ESI Corporation as on March, 2019

S. No.	State /UT	Medical Officer	Specialist	Dental Surgeon*	Total No. of Nurses (RN & RM)	Total No. of Pharmacist*
1	Andhra Pradesh	225	0	NA	NA	NA
2	Assam	86	10	1	38	2
3	Bihar	74	11	1	32	4
4	Chandigarh	57	16	1	NA	NA
5	Chhattisgarh	103	0	0	0	1
6	Delhi	898	112	5	1125	359
7	Goa	58	0	NA	NA	0
8	Gujarat	459	29	2	131	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	73	8	0	68	7
10	Haryana	586	22	2	NA	NA
11	J & K	31	8	1	36	8
12	Jharkhand	112	18	2	67	5
13	Karnataka	717	46	3	428	37
14	Kerala	512	34	2	352	32
15	Madhya Pradesh	315	18	0	114	13
16	Manipur (Imphal)	0	0	NA	1	0
17	Meghalaya	3	0	0	NA	0
18	Maharashtra	561	4	1	156	17
19	Nagaland	2	0	0	NA	0
20	Odisha	145	8	1	33	6
21	Puducherry	47	0	0	NA	0
22	Punjab	195	13	2	194	30
23	Rajasthan	363	32	2	160	30
24	Sikkim	0	0	0	NA	0
25	Telangana	606	26	1	170	21
26	Tamil Nadu	864	22	3	231	22
27	Tripura	1	0	0	NA	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	437	30	1	48	14
29	Uttarakhand	40	0	0	0	2
30	West Bengal	796	10	1	177	21
	Total	8366	477	32	3561	641

Source: Employees' State Insurance Corporation,

Note: The figure in the Medical Officers includes all in positioned Doctors including specialist and Super Specialist in ESIC and ESIS hospitals and Dispensary across the country. *Figure indicate in - position staff of ESIC Hospitals only and not state run ESI hospital.

NA – Not Available



CHAPTER SIX

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

**An Overview of Education
Infrastructure and Service
Infrastructure in the Health Sector of
the country**

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

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HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

Highlights

Health Infrastructure provides communities, states, and the nation the capacity to prevent disease, promote health, and prepare for and respond to both acute (emergency) threats and chronic (ongoing) challenges to health. Health infrastructure is an important indicator for understanding the health care delivery provisions and welfare mechanisms in a country. Infrastructure has been described as the basic support for the delivery of public health activities. Public health infrastructure has been referred to as 'the nerve center of the public health system'. It also signifies the investments and priority accorded to create the infrastructure in public and private sectors. Article 47 of the Constitution mandates improvement in public health, thus government is required to take all measures for this purpose.

- The National Health Mission followed by National Health Policy 2017 lays major thrust on addressing the infrastructural needs and gaps. National Health Policy further recommends strengthening of regulatory role of MOHFW in regulation of clinical establishments and profession & technical educations.
- To understand the Health Infrastructure indicators the section can be subdivided into three categories viz. educational infrastructure, public infrastructure and regulation of clinical establishments.

Key Points: Education Infrastructure

- Medical Education infrastructures have shown rapid growth over past few years with 542 medical colleges (280 government; 262 private), and 81,400 MBBS seats till 2019-20.
- There are 8261 DNB (Diplomate of National Board) seats and 24432 (College of Physicians and Surgeons) seats available across the country. The cumulative PG seats across India are 48031 till Dec 2019.
- At present there are 313 dental colleges out of which 259 colleges have MDS seats. Also, there are 702 AYUSH colleges/ institutes and 46835 admission capacity across.
- Currently there are 1892 institutions for ANM with 55,490 seats for admission, and 6894 institutions with 2,72,519 Nursing seats in the country.

Service Infrastructure

- As on 31st March 2019, there are total of 1,52,794 Sub Centres (SCs) (149590 rural + 3,204 urban), 20,069 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) (16613 rural + 3456 urban), 5,685 Community Health Centres (CHCs) (5,335 rural + 350 urban), 1234 Sub-divisional Hospitals, 756 District Hospitals, and 1415 Mobile Medical Units present across the country. Additionally, there are 3204 FRUs functioning in the country, out of which 95.7% of the FRUs are having Operation Theatre facilities, 96.7% of the FRUs are having functional Labour Room while 75.3% of the FRUs are having Blood Storage/ linkage facility.
- Out of 157411 SCs, 7821 SCs have been converted into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) in rural areas and out of 3302 SCs, 98 SCs have been converted into HWCs in urban areas. Further, out of 24855 rural PHCs, 8242 PHCs have been converted into HWCs in rural areas and out of 5190 urban PHCs, 1734 PHCs have been converted into HWCs
- 844 Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU) have been set up in Districts and Medical Colleges, 2421 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at level of FRUs and 20,336 New born Care Corners (NBCCs) at delivery points have been operationalized as per continuum of care strategy
- There are 4035 hospitals and 27951 dispensaries to provide Medical care facilities under AYUSH by management as on 1.4.2018

Regulation of Clinical Establishments

- So far, 22186 Clinical establishments as on 02.01.2020 have registered online forming part of digital National register

6.1. Educational Infrastructure

Educational infrastructure provides details of medical colleges, students admitted to M.B.B.S. course, post graduate degree/diploma in medical and dental colleges, admissions to BDS & MDS courses, AYUSH Institutes, nursing and pharmacy courses. Statutory regulatory councils have been established to monitor the standards of medical education, promote medical training and research activities, and oversee the qualifications, registration, and professional conduct of doctors, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, and practitioners of other systems of Medicine such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy.

Important among these laws are: the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956; the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947; the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970; the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973; and the Pharmacy Act, 1948. Almost all of these laws establish councils that set forth uniform educational and qualification standards. Regulation of Medical professionals already exists under Medical Council of India, Code of Medical Ethics, 2002 and are accessible on the respective websites.

6.1.1 Year- wise List of Medical Colleges in India with their Admission capacity in MBBS Course from 1991-92 to 2019-20

S. No.	Year	No. of Medical Colleges	Admission		
			Male	Female	Total
1	1991-92	146	7468	4731	12199
2	1995-96	165	4416	2623	7039
3	1999-00*	147	NR	NR	NR
4	2000-01	189	NR	NR	NR
5	2004-05	229	NR	NR	NR
6	2005-06	242	NR	NR	NR
7	2006-07	262	14449	10609	25058
8	2007-08	266	18208	12082	30290
9	2008-09	289	18486	14329	32815
10	2009-10	300	18224	15860	34084
11	2010-11©	314	14299	14964	29263
12	2011-12 €	356	18783	19427	38210
13	2012-13#	381	21287	22289	43576
14	2013-14^	381	23004	24622	48567
15	2014-15™	398	22934	23522	46456
16	2015-16^^	412	24280	24575	48855
17	2016-17 @	462	27455	29293	56748
18	2017-18 **	476	26082	26564	52646
19	2018-19***	529	29437	29319	58756
20	2019-20****	542	NR	NR	81400

Source: Medical Council of India

Note:

* Data not received from 89 colleges in 1999- 2000

NR Not Received.

© Out of 314 Medical Colleges, data not received from 58 Medical Colleges.

€ Out of 356 medical colleges, information from 38 medical colleges is not received in 2011-12

Out of 381 medical colleges, information from 39 medical colleges is not received in 2012-13

^ 5 Medical colleges have not given the information regarding the number of students admitted.

™ The information through student software entry for the academic year 2014-15 has not been received from approximately 41 medical colleges

^^ Out of 412 medical colleges, information from 49 medical colleges is not received for the year 2015-16

@ Out of 462 medical colleges, information from 45 medical colleges is not received for the year 2016-17

** Out of 476 Medical Colleges, information from 27 colleges is not received for the year 2017-18

*** Out of 529 Medical Colleges, information from 24 colleges is not received for the year 2018-19

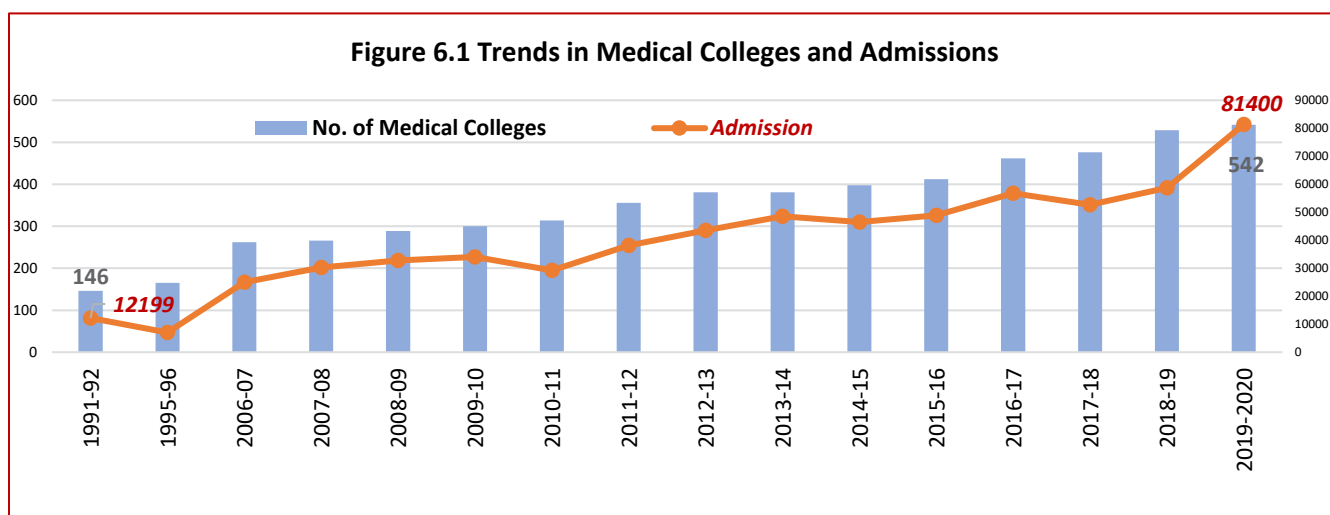
**** Data Taken from NMC/MCI website on latest status of Medical Colleges for 2019-20, Information on Male and Female Segregation was not present.

6.1.1.1. State-wise details of Medical Colleges and MBBS seats 2019-20

S. No.	State	No of Colleges			MBBS Seats		
		Govt.	Pvt.	Total	Govt.	Pvt.	Total
1	A & N Islands	1	0	1	100	0	100
2	Andhra Pradesh	13	18	31	2410	2800	5210
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	50	0	50
4	Assam	7	0	7	1000	0	1000
5	Bihar	10	6	16	1290	750	2040
6	Chandigarh	1	0	1	150	0	150
7	Chhattisgarh	7	3	10	870	450	1320
8	D & N Haveli	1	0	1	150	0	150
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	8	2	10	1222	200	1422
11	Goa	1	0	1	180	0	180
12	Gujarat	17	12	29	3650	1850	5500
13	Haryana	5	7	12	710	850	1560
14	Himachal Pradesh	6	1	7	720	150	870
15	Imphal	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Jammu & Kashmir	6	1	7	785	100	885
17	Jharkhand	7	0	7	630	0	630
18	Karnataka	19	41	60	2900	6445	9345
19	Kerala	10	21	31	1555	2550	4105
20	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Madhya Pradesh	14	9	23	2135	1450	3585
22	Maharashtra	26	31	57	4430	4570	9000
23	Manipur	2	0	2	225	0	225
24	Meghalaya	1	0	1	50	0	50
25	Mizoram	1	0	1	100	0	100
26	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Orissa	8	4	12	1250	700	1950
29	Puducherry	2	7	9	380	1150	1530
30	Punjab	4	6	10	650	775	1425
31	Rajasthan	15	8	23	2800	1300	4100
32	Sikkim	0	1	1	0	50	50
33	Tamil Nadu	26	24	50	3650	4050	7700
34	Telangana	11	22	33	1790	3300	5090
35	Tripura	1	1	2	125	100	225
36	Uttarakhand	4	2	6	525	300	825
37	Uttar Pradesh	26	29	55	3178	3950	7128
38	West Bengal	19	6	25	3050	850	3900
	TOTAL	280	262	542	42710	38690	81400

Source: NMC/MCI Website – State Wise list of Medical colleges

Medical Education infrastructures in country have shown rapid growth over past few years. The country has 542 medical colleges of which 280 are government and 262 are private. The total of number of MBBS seats is 81400 till 2019-20. [Refer Table No 6.1.1.1].



Source: Table 6.1.1

From years 1991-92 there has been a steady rise in the number of medical colleges across the country (Figure 6.1). Overall, between 1991 to 2020 there has been a 271% increase in the number of medical colleges (146 in 1991 to 542 in 2020). As with increase in colleges the capacity to train more medical professionals has also considerably risen from 12199 admission capacity in 1991-92 to 81400 in 2019-20 (567% increase) (Refer Figure 6.1; Table 6.1.1)

6.1.1.1 (a) : State/UT- wise List of Medical Colleges in India with their Admission Capacity (MBBS) and No. of Beds in attached Hospital

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
Andaman & Nicobar Islands				
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands Institute of Medical Sciences, Port Blair	Govt.	100	519
Andhra Pradesh				
2	ACSR Government Medical College Nellore	Govt.	175	750
3	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Mangalagiri, Vijayawada	Govt.	50	960
4	Alluri Sitaram Raju Academy of Medical Sciences, Eluru	Trust	150	1200
5	Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	Govt.	250	2795
6	Apollo Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Chittoor	Society	150	650
7	Dr. P.S.I. Medical College, Chinoutpalli	Trust	150	860
8	Fathima Instt. of Medical Sciences, Kadapa	Trust	100	750
9	Gayathri Vidya Parishad Institute of Health Care & Medical Technology, Visakhapatnam	Society	150	750
10	GITAM Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Visakhapatnam	Private	150	650
11	Government Medical College, Ananthapuram	Govt.	150	900
12	Government Siddhartha Medical College, Vijaywada	Govt.	175	1220
13	Great Eastern Medical School and Hospital, Srikakulam	Trust	150	613
14	GSL Medical College, Rajahmundry	Trust	200	1080
15	Guntur Medical College, Guntur	Govt.	250	1700
16	Katuri Medical College, Guntur	Trust	150	750
17	Konaseema Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Foundation, Amalapuram	Trust	150	790
18	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	Govt.	250	1475
19	Maharajah Institute of Medical Sciences, Vizianagaram	Trust	150	1475
20	Narayana Medical College, Nellore	Trust	250	1430
21	Nimra Institute of Medical Sciences, Krishna Dist., A.P.	Society	150	650
22	NRI Institute of Medical Sciences, Visakhapatnam	Trust	150	650
23	NRI Medical College, Guntur	Trust	200	1280
24	P E S Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Kuppam	Trust	150	750

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
25	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Kadapa	Govt.	175	750
26	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Srikakulam	Govt.	150	300
27	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Ongole, AP	Govt.	120	500
28	Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	Govt.	250	1800
29	S V Medical College, Tirupati	Govt.	240	1380
30	Santhiram Medical College, Nandyal	Trust	100	630
31	SVIMS - Sri Padmavathi Medical College for Women, Alipiri Road, Tirupati	Govt.	175	1100
32	Viswabharathi Medical College, Kurnool	Society	150	650
Arunachal Pradesh				
33	Tomo Riba Institute of Health & Medical Sciences, Naharlagun	Govt.	50	250
Assam				
34	Assam Medial College, Dibrugarh	Govt.	200	1365
35	Diphu Medical College & Hospital, Diphu, Assam	Govt.	100	280
36	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Medical College, Barpeta, Assam	Govt-Society	125	620
37	Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati	Govt.	200	1982
38	Jorhat Medical College & Hospital , Jorhat	Govt.	125	814
39	Silchar Medical College, Silchar	Govt.	125	906
40	Tezpur Medical College & Hospital, Tezpur	Govt.	125	570
Bihar				
41	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	Govt.	100	960
42	Anugrah Narayan Magadh Medical College, Gaya	Govt.	120	600
43	Darbhanga Medical College, Lehriasarai	Govt.	120	1050
44	Government Medical College, Bettiah	Govt.	120	470
45	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sheikhpura, Patna	Govt.	120	1050
46	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Bhagalpur	Govt.	120	933
47	Katihar Medical College, Katihar	Trust	100	630
48	Lord Buddha Koshi Medical College and Hospital, Saharsa	Trust	100	305
49	Madhubani Medical College, Madhubani	Trust	150	400
50	Mata Gujri Memorial Medical College, Kishanganj	Trust	100	660
51	Nalanda Medical College, Patna	Govt.	120	750

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
52	Narayan Medical College & Hospital, Sasaram	Trust	150	650
53	Netaji Subhas Medical College & Hospital, Amhara, Bihta, Patna	Society	100	350
54	Patna Medical College, Patna	Govt.	180	1800
55	Shri Krishna Medical College, Muzzafarpur	Govt.	120	905
56	Vardhman Institute of Medical Sciences, Pawapuri, Nalanda	Govt.	120	500
Chandigarh				
57	Government Medical College, Chandigarh	Govt.	150	898
Chhattisgarh				
58	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Raipur	Govt.	100	800
59	Chandulal Chandrakar Memorial Medical College, Durg	Private	150	750
60	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur	Govt.	180	700
61	Government Medical College (Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpyee Memorial Med. Col.), Rajnandgaon	Govt.	125	538
62	Government Medical College, Ambikapur (Surguja), Chhattisgarh	Govt.	0	550
63	Late Shri Baliram Kashyap Memorial NDMC Govt. Medical College, Jagdalpur	Govt.	125	600
64	Late Shri Lakhi Ram Agrawal Memorial Govt. Medical College, Raigarh	Govt.	60	350
65	Pt. J N M Medical College, Raipur	Govt.	180	1248
66	Raipur Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Raipur	Society	150	650
67	Shri Shankaracharya Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhilai	Society	150	750
Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
68	Shri Vinoba Bhave Institute of Medical Sciences, (Govt. Medical College) Silvassa, U.T	Govt.	150	316
Delhi				
69	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	Govt.	107	2483
70	Army College of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	Trust	100	998
71	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Medical College, Rohini, Delhi	Govt.	125	500
72	Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, New Delhi	Society	100	500
73	Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi	Govt.	240	1272
74	Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi	Govt.	250	2617

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
75	North Delhi Municipal Corporation Medical College, Delhi	Govt.	60	980
76	PGIMER Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi	Govt.	100	1532
77	University College of Medical Sciences & GTB Hospital, New Delhi	Govt.	170	1500
78	Vardhman Mahavir Medical College & Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi	Govt.	170	2873
Goa				
79	Goa Medical College, Panaji	Govt.	180	1160
Gujarat				
80	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Medical Education Trust Medical College, Ahmedabad	Govt.	200	1110
81	B J Medical College, Ahmedabad	Govt.	250	2000
82	Banas Medical College and Research Institute, Palanpur, Gujarat	Trust	200	364
83	CU Shah Medical College, Surendra Nagar	Trust	100	730
84	Dr. M.K. Shah Medical College & Research Centre, Ahmedabad	Trust	150	410
85	Dr. N.D. Desai Faculty of Medical Science and Research, Nadiad	Private	150	300
86	GCS Medical College, Ahmedabad	Trust	150	812
87	GMERS Medical College, Dharpur Patan	Govt-Society	200	650
88	GMERS Medical College, Gandhinagar	Govt-Society	200	980
89	GMERS Medical College, Gotri, Vadodara	Govt-Society	200	650
90	GMERS Medical College, Hadiyol, Himmatnagar	Govt-Society	200	690
91	GMERS Medical College, Junagadh	Govt-Society	200	650
92	GMERS Medical College, Sola, Ahmedabad	Govt-Society	200	1250
93	GMERS Medical College, Vadnagar, Mehsana	Govt-Society	200	410
94	GMERS Medical College, Valsad	Govt-Society	200	650
95	Government Medical College, Bhavnagar	Govt.	200	1021
96	Government Medical College, Surat	Govt.	250	1250
97	Gujarat Adani Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhuj	Trust	150	720
98	Medical College, Baroda	Govt.	250	1513
99	MP Shah Medical College, Jamnagar	Govt.	250	1339
100	Nootan Medical College and Research Centre, Mehsana	Trust	150	310
101	Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot	Govt.	200	1088

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
102	Parul Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Vadodara	Private	150	650
103	Pramukhswami Medical College, Karmsad	Trust	150	954
104	SBKS Medical Instt. & Research Centre, Vadodra	Trust	150	1065 .
105	Shantabaa Medical College, Amreli	Trust	150	300
106	Smt. N.H.L.Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad	Govt.	250	1780
107	Surat Municipal Institute of Medical Education & Research, Surat	Govt.	200	1250
108	Zydus Medical College & Hospital, Dahod	Trust	200	363
Haryana				
109	Adesh Medical College and Hospital, Shahabad, Kurukshetra, Haryana	Society	150	705
110	Al Falah School of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Faridabad	Private	150	378
111	BPS Government Medical College for Women, Sonapat	Govt.	120	550
112	Employees State Insurance Corporation Medical College, Faridabad	Govt.	100	610
113	Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Gurgaon (Formerly SGGST Medical College & R Centre, Gurgaon)	Trust	150	720
114	Kalpana Chawala Govt. Medical College, Karnal, Haryana	Govt.	120	550
115	Maharaja Agrasen Medical College, Agroha	Trust	100	573
116	Maharishi Markandeshwar Institute Of Medical Sciences & Research, Mullana, Ambala	Trust	150	940
117	N.C. Medical College & Hospital, Panipat	Trust	150	700
118	Pt. B D Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak (Haryana)	Govt.	250	2000
119	Shaheed Hasan Khan Mewati Government Medical College, Nalhar	Govt.	120	653
120	World College of Medical Sciences & Research, Jhajjar, Haryana	Trust	0	650
Himachal Pradesh				
121	Dr. Radhakrishnan Government Medical College, Hamirpur, H.P	Govt.	120	300
122	Dr. Rajendar Prasad Government Medical College, Tanda, H.P	Govt.	120	800
123	Government Medical College, Nahan, Sirmour, H.P.	Govt.	120	250

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
124	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	Govt.	120	800
125	Maharishi Markandeshwar Medical College & Hospital, Solan	Trust	150	300
126	Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru Government Medical College, Chamba	Govt.	120	500
127	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Government Medical College, Mandi, HP	Govt.	120	500
Jammu & Kashmir				
128	Acharya Shri Chander College of Medical Sciences, Jammu	Trust	100	470
129	Government Medical College & Associated Hospital, Rajouri, J&K	Govt.	100	300
130	Government Medical College, Anantnag	Govt.	100	387
131	Government Medical College, Baramulla	Govt.	100	319
132	Government Medical College, Jammu	Govt.	180	2400
133	Government Medical College, Kathua	Govt.	100	300
134	Government Medical College, Srinagar	Govt.	180	2531
135	Sher-I-Kashmir Instt. Of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	Govt.	125	540
Jharkhand				
136	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Deoghar	Govt.	50	880
137	Dumka Medical College, Dighi Dumka	Govt.	100	300
138	Hazaribagh Medical College, Hazaribagh	Govt.	100	300
139	M G M Medical College, Jamshedpur	Govt.	50	659
140	Palamu Medical College, Palamu	Govt.	100	300
141	Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad	Govt.	50	500
142	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	Govt.	180	1500
Karnataka				
143	A J Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Mangalore	Trust	150	NA
144	Adichunchanagiri Institute of Medical Sciences Bellur	Trust	150	NA
145	Akash Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Devanhalli, Bangalore, Karnataka	Trust	150	NA
146	Al-Ameen Medical College, Bijapur	Trust	150	NA
147	Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute, Bangalore	Govt.	250	1600
148	Basaveswara Medical College and Hospital, Chitradurga	Trust	100	NA
149	Belagavi Institute of Medical Sciences, Belagavi	Govt.	150	740

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
150	BGS Global Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore	Trust	150	NA
151	Bidar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bidar	Govt.	150	750
152	Bowring & Lady Curzon Medical College & Research Institute, Bangalore	Govt.	150	686
153	Chamrajanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Karnataka	Govt.	150	300
154	Dr BR Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore	Trust	100	NA
155	Dr. Chandramma Dayananda Sagar Instt. of Medical Education & Research, Harohalli, Hubli	Trust	150	NA
156	East Point College of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Bangalore	Trust	150	NA
157	Employees State Insurance Corporation Medical College, Bangalore	Govt.	100	NA
158	Employees State Insurance Corporation Medical College, Gulbarga	Govt.	100	NA
159	Father Mullers Medical College, Mangalore	Trust	150	NA
160	Gadag Institute of Medical Sciences, Mallasamudra, Mulgund Road, Gadag	Govt.	150	350
161	Gulbarga Institute of Medical Sciences, Gulbarga	Govt.	150	650
162	Hassan Institute of Medical Sciences, Hassan	Govt.	150	750
163	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Belgaum	Trust	200	NA
164	JJM Medical College, Davangere	Trust	245	NA
165	JSS Medical College, Mysore	Trust	200	NA
166	K S Hegde Medical Academy, Mangalore	Trust	150	NA
167	K V G Medical College, Sullia	Trust	100	NA
168	Kanachur Institute of Medical Sciences, Mangalore	Trust	150	1200
169	Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubballi	Govt.	200	316
170	Karwar Institute of Medical Sciences, Karwar	Govt.	150	NA
171	Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore	Trust	250	NA
172	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal	Trust	250	NA
173	Kempegowda Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore	Trust	150	NA
174	Khaja Bandanawaz University - Faculty of Medical Sciences, Gulbarga	Trust	100	NA
175	Kodagu Institute of Medical Sciences, Kodagu	Govt.	150	650
176	Koppal Institute of Medical Sciences, Koppal	Govt.	150	340
177	M S Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore	Trust	150	NA

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
178	Mahadevappa Rampure Medical College, Kalaburagi, Gulbarga	Trust	150	NA
179	Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya	Govt.	150	750
180	MVJ Medical College and Research Hospital, Bangalore	Trust	150	NA
181	Mysore Medical College and Research Instt. (Prev.name Government Medical College), Mysore	Govt.	150	1980
182	Navodaya Medical College, Raichur	Trust	150	NA
183	Raichur Institute of Medical Sciences,Raichur	Govt.	150	520
184	Rajarajeswari Medical College & Hospital, Bangalore	Trust	250	NA
185	S S Institute of Medical Sciences& Research Centre, Davangere	Trust	150	NA
186	S. Nijalingappa Medical College & HSK Hospital & Research Centre, Bagalkot	Trust	250	NA
187	Sambharam Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Kolar	Trust	0	NA
188	Sapthagiri Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Bangalore	Trust	150	NA
189	SDM College of Medical Sciences & Hospital, Sattur, Dharwad	Trust	100	NA
190	Shimoga Institute of Medical Sciences,Shimoga	Govt.	150	950
191	Shri B M Patil Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre, Vijayapura(Bijapur)	Trust	150	NA
192	Shridevi Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Hospital, Tumkur	Trust	150	NA
193	Sri Devaraj URS Medical College, Kolar	Trust	150	NA
194	Sri Siddhartha Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Bangalore	Trust	150	NA
195	Sri Siddhartha Medical College, Tumkur	Trust	150	NA
196	Srinivas Institute of Medical Research Centre, Srinivasnagar	Trust	150	NA
197	St. Johns Medical College, Bangalore	Trust	150	NA
198	Subbaiah Institute of Medical Sciences, Shimoga, Karnataka	Trust	150	NA
199	The Oxford Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre, Bangalore	Society	150	NA
200	Vijaynagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary	Govt.	150	1305
201	Vydehi Institute Of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Bangalore	Trust	250	NA
202	Yenepoya Medical College, Mangalore	Trust	150	NA

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
Kerala				
203	Al-Azhar Medical College and Super Speciality Hospital, Thodupuzha	Trust	150	650
204	Amala Institute of Medical Sciences, Thrissur	Trust	100	1026
205	Amrita School of Medicine, Elamkara, Kochi	Trust	100	1200
206	Azeezia Instt of Medical Science, Meeyannoor, Kollam	Trust	100	500
207	Believers Church Medical College Hospital, Thiruvalla, Kerala	Trust	100	766
208	DM Wayanad Institute of Medical Sciences, Wayanad, Kerala	Trust	150	650
209	Dr. Somervel Memorial CSI Hospital & Medical College, Karakonam, Thiruvananthapuram	Trust	100	665
210	Government Medical College (Institute of Integrated Medical Sciences), Yakkara, Palakkad	Govt.	100	100
211	Government Medical College, Ernakulam	Govt.	110	600
212	Government Medical College, Kottayam	Govt.	175	1804
213	Government Medical College, Kozhikode, Calicut	Govt.	250	740
214	Government Medical College, Manjeri, Malapuram Dist.	Govt.	110	516
215	Government Medical College, Parippally, Kollam	Govt.	110	300
216	Government Medical College, Thrissur	Govt.	175	1436
217	Govt. Medical College, Pariyaram, Kannur (Prev. Known as Academy of Medical Sciences)	Govt.	100	850
218	Jubilee Mission Medical College & Research Institute, Thrissur	Trust	100	1400
219	Kannur Medical College, Kannur	Trust	150	250
220	Karuna Medical College, Palakkad	Trust	100	500
221	KMCT Medical College, Kozhikode, Calicut	Trust	150	500
222	M E S Medical College, Perintalmanna Malappuram Distt. Kerala	Trust	150	570
223	Malabar Medical College, Kozhikode, Calicut	Trust	150	720
224	Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church Medical College, Kolenchery	Trust	100	1100
225	Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	Govt.	250	1954
226	Mount Zion Medical College, Chayalode, Ezhamkulam Adoor, Pathanamthitta	Society	100	553
227	P K Das Institute of Medical Sciences, Palakkad, Kerala	Trust	150	665

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
228	Pushpagiri Institute Of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Tiruvalla	Trust	100	1047
229	S.R. Medical College & Research Centre, Akathumjuri, Vennicode, Varkala, Thiruvananthapuram	Trust	0	350
230	Sree Gokulam Medical College Trust & Research Foundation, Trivandrum	Trust	150	850
231	Sree Narayana Instt. of Medical Sciences, Chalakka, Ernakulam	Trust	100	540
232	Sree Uthradom Thiurnal Academy of Medical Sciences, Trivandrum	Trust	100	400
233	T D Medical College, Alleppey (Alappuzha)	Govt.	175	1051
234	Travancore Medical College, Kollam	Trust	150	500
Madhya Pradesh				
235	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhopal	Govt.	100	960
236	Amaltas Institute of Medical Sciences, Dewas	Society	150	300
237	Bundelkhand Medical College, Sagar	Govt.	125	750
238	Chirayu Medical College and Hospital, Bairagarh, Bhopal	Trust	150	1000
239	Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior	Govt.	180	1677
240	Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal	Govt.	180	1580
241	Government Medical College, Chhindwara, MP	Govt.	100	600
242	Government Medical College, Datia, MP	Govt.	120	500
243	Government Medical College, Khandwa, MP	Govt.	120	446
244	Government Medical College, Ratlam	Govt.	180	220
245	Government Medical College, Shahdol, MP	Govt.	100	650
246	Government Medical College, Shivpuri, MP	Govt.	100	770
247	Government Medical College, Vidisha, MP	Govt.	180	460
248	Index Medical College Hospital & Research Centre, Indore	Trust	250	1194
249	L.N. Medical College and Research Centre, Bhopal	Trust	150	750
250	M G M Medical College, Indore	Govt.	250	2764
251	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur	Govt.	180	1369
252	Peoples College of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Bhanpur, Bhopal	Trust	150	904
253	RKDF Medical College Hospital & Research Centre, Jatkhed, Bhopal	Society	150	150
254	Ruxmaniben Deepchand Gardi Medical College, Ujjain	Trust	150	1120

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
255	Shyam Shah Medical College, Rewa	Govt.	125	1329
256	Sri Aurobindo Medical College and Post Graduate Institute , Indore	Trust	150	1092
Maharashtra				
257	ACPM Medical College, Dhule	Trust	100	530
258	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagpur	Govt.	50	960
259	Armed Forces Medical College, Pune	Govt.	150	NA
260	Ashwini Rural Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre, Solapur	Trust	100	660
261	B. J. Govt. Medical College, Pune	Govt.	250	1326
262	B.K.L. Walawalkar Rural Medical College, Ratnagiri	Trust	100	555
263	Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University Medical College & Hospital, Sangli	Trust	150	750
264	Bharati Vidyapeeth University Medical College, Pune	Trust	150	750
265	Datta Meghe Medical College, Nagpur	Private	150	1550
266	Dr Vaishampayan Memorial Medical College, Solapur	Govt.	200	763
267	Dr. D Y Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Pimpri, Pune	Trust	250	2000
268	Dr. D Y Patil Medical College, Kolhapur	Trust	150	800
269	Dr. Panjabrao Alias Bhausaheb Deshmukh Memorial Medical College, Amravati	Trust	100	600
270	Dr. Shankarrao Chavan Govt. Medical College, Nanded	Govt.	150	508
271	Dr. Ulhas Patil Medical College & Hospital, Jalgaon	Trust	150	750
272	Dr. Vasantrao Pawar Med. Col. Hosp. & Research Centre, Nasik (Prev. NDMVP Samaj Medical College)	Trust	120	750
273	Dr. Vithalrao Vikhe Patil Foundations Medical College & Hospital, Ahmednagar	Trust	150	920
274	Government Medical College & Hospital, Baramati	Govt.	100	300
275	Government Medical College, Akola	Govt.	200	788
276	Government Medical College, Aurangabad	Govt.	200	1307
277	Government Medical College, Chandrapur	Govt.	150	500
278	Government Medical College, Gondia	Govt.	150	500
279	Government Medical College, Jalgaon	Govt.	150	456
280	Government Medical College, Latur	Govt.	150	550

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
281	Government Medical College, Miraj	Govt.	200	725
282	Government Medical College, Nagpur	Govt.	250	1954
283	Grant Medical College, Mumbai	Govt.	250	2911
284	H.B.T. Medical College & Dr. R.N. Cooper Municipal General Hospital, Juhu, Mumbai	Govt.	200	700
285	Indian Institute of Medical Science & Research, Jalna	Trust	100	550
286	Indira Gandhi Medical College & Hospital, Nagpur	Govt.	200	1162
287	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha	Trust	250	1150
288	KJ Somaiyya Medical College & Research Centre, Mumbai	Trust	50	400
289	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad	Trust	200	700
290	Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College, Sion, Mumbai	Govt.	200	1750
291	Maharashtra Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Latur	Trust	150	776
292	Maharashtra Institute of Medical Education & Research, Talegaon, Pune	Trust	150	720
293	Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sevagram, Wardha	Trust	100	950
294	Mahatma Gandhi Missions Medical College, Aurangabad	Trust	150	1100
295	Mahatma Gandhi Missions Medical College, Navi Mumbai	Trust	150	1100
296	N.K.P. Salve Instt. of Medical Sciences and Research Centre and Lata Mangeshkar Hospital, Nagpur	Trust	150	780
297	Padmashree Dr. D.Y.Patil Medical College, Navi Mumbai	Trust	250	1190
298	Prakash Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Sangli	Trust	150	650
299	Rajashree Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj Government Medical College, Kolhapur	Govt.	150	665
300	Rajiv Gandhi Medical College and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Hospital, Thane	Govt.	80	500
301	Rural Medical College, Loni	Trust	200	996
302	Seth GS Medical College, Mumbai	Govt.	250	2250
303	Shri Vasant Rao Naik Govt. Medical College, Yavatmal	Govt.	200	594
304	Sindhudurg Shikshan Prasarak Mandal (SSPM) Medical College & Lifetime Hospital, Padave, Sindhudurg	Trust	150	350
305	SMBT Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Nandihills, Nashik	Trust	150	650

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
306	Smt. Kashibai Navale Medical College and General Hospital, Pune	Trust	150	730
307	Sri Bhausaheb Hire Government Medical College, Dhule	Govt.	150	545
308	SRTR Medical College, Ambajogai	Govt.	150	518
309	Symbiosis Medical College for Women, Pune	Society	150	300
310	Terna Medical College, Navi Mumbai	Trust	100	500
311	Topiwala National Medical College, Mumbai	Govt.	150	1623
312	Vedantaa Institute of Medical Sciences, Palghar, Maharashtra	Private	150	650
Manipur				
313	Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Sciences, Porompat, Imphal	Govt.	100	600
314	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal	Govt.	125	1074
Meghalaya				
315	North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Instt. Of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong	Govt.	50	594
Mizoram				
316	Zoram Medical College, Mizoram	Govt.	100	300
Odisha				
317	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar	Govt.	100	980
318	Government Medical College & Hospital (Renamed as Bhima Bhoi Medical College & Hospital), Balangir	Govt.	100	500
319	Government Medical College & Hospital (Renamed as Fakir Mohan Medical College & Hospital), Balasore	Govt.	100	500
320	Hi-Tech Medical College & Hospital, Bhubaneswar	Trust	100	570
321	Hi-Tech Medical College & Hospital, Rourkela	Trust	100	470
322	Instt. Of Medical Sciences & SUM Hospital, Bhubaneswar	Trust	250	1360
323	Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar	Trust	250	1300
324	MKCG Medical College, Berhampur	Govt.	250	1156
325	Pt. Raghunath Murmu Medical College and Hospital, Baripada, Odisha	Govt.	125	500
326	Saheed Laxman Nayak Medical College & Hospital, Koraput	Govt.	125	500
327	SCB Medical College, Cuttack	Govt.	250	2100

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
328	Veer Surendra Sai Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Burla	Govt.	200	1050
Puducherry				
329	Aarupadai Veedu Medical College, Puducherry	Trust	150	540
330	Indira Gandhi Medical College & Research Institute, Puducherry	Govt.	180	750
331	Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education & Research, Puducherry	Govt.	200	1978
332	Mahatma Gandhi Medical College & Research Institute, Puducherry	Trust	250	1380
333	Puducherry Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Puducherry	Trust	150	740
334	Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences, Puducherry	Trust	150	750
335	Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College & Hospital, Puducherry	Trust	150	900
336	Sri Venkateswaraa Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre, Puducherry	Trust	150	730
337	Vinayaka Missions Medical College, Karaikal, Puducherry	Trust	150	708
Punjab				
338	Adesh Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Bhatinda	Trust	150	750
339	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhatinda	Govt.	50	0
340	Christian Medical College, Ludhiana	Trust	75	750
341	Dayanand Medical College & Hospital, Ludhiana	Trust	100	1625
342	Gian Sagar Medical College & Hospital, Patiala	Trust	150	500
343	Government Medical College, Amritsar	Govt.	250	1236
344	Government Medical College, Patiala	Govt.	225	1450
345	Guru Govind Singh Medical College, Faridkot	Govt.	125	1025
346	Punjab Institute of Medical Sciences, Jalandhar	Trust	150	739
347	Sri Guru Ram Das Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Sri Amritsar	Trust	150	870
Rajasthan				
348	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Jodhpur	Govt.	100	960
349	American International Institute of Medical Sciences, Bedwas	Private	150	650
350	Ananta Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Rajsamand	Society	150	780
351	Dr SN Medical College, Jodhpur	Govt.	250	3164

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
352	Geetanjali Medical College & Hospital, Udaipur	Trust	250	1210
353	Government Medical College, Barmer	Govt.	100	300
354	Government Medical College, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	Govt.	150	525
355	Government Medical College, Bhilwara, Rajasthan	Govt.	150	300
356	Government Medical College, Churu	Govt.	150	150
357	Government Medical College, Dungarpur	Govt.	150	300
358	Government Medical College, Kota	Govt.	250	1693
359	Government Medical College, Pali, Rajasthan	Govt.	150	300
360	Jaipur National University Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Jagatpura, Jaipur	Private	150	800
361	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Ajmer	Govt.	200	1428
362	Jhalawar Medical College, Jhalawar	Govt.	200	884
363	Mahatma Gandhi Medical College and Hospital, Sitapur, Jaipur	Trust	150	NA
364	National Institute of Medical Science & Research, Jaipur	Trust	150	NA
365	Pacific Institute of Medical Sciences, Umarda, Udaipur	Society	150	NA
366	Pacific Medical College & Hospital, Bhilo Ka Bedla, Udaipur	Trust	150	NA
367	R N T Medical College, Udaipur	Govt.	200	2286
368	RUHS College of Medical Sciences, Jaipur	Govt.	150	650
369	Sardar Patel Medical College, Bikaner	Govt.	250	2088
370	SMS Medical College, Jaipur	Govt.	250	5683
Sikkim				
371	Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences, Gangtok	Trust	50	510
Tamil Nadu				
372	ACS Medical College and Hospital, Chennai	Trust	150	500
373	Annapoorna Medical College & Hospital, Salem	Trust	150	710
374	Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu	Govt.	100	1345
375	Chettinad Hospital & Research Institute, Kanchipuram	Trust	250	1335
376	Christian Medical College, Vellore	Trust	100	2476
377	Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore	Govt.	150	2300
378	Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Medical College and Hospital, Perambalur	Trust	150	1320
379	ESI-PGIMS, ESI Hospital, K.K Nagar, Chennai	Govt.	100	410

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
380	Government Dharmapuri Medical College, Dharmapuri	Govt.	100	1030
381	Government Erode Medical College & Hospital, Perundurai (Formerly IRT Perundurai Medical College)	Govt.	100	510
382	Government Medical College & ESIC Hospital, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Govt.	100	506
383	Government Medical College, Karur	Govt.	150	700
384	Government Medical College, Omandurar	Govt.	100	500
385	Government Medical College, Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu	Govt.	150	750
386	Government Sivagangai Medical College, Sivaganga	Govt.	100	1363
387	Government Thiruvannamalai Medical College, Thiruvannamalai	Govt.	100	500
388	Government Vellore Medical College, Vellore	Govt.	100	1240
389	Government Villupuram Medical College, Villupuram	Govt.	100	611
390	K A P Viswanathan Government Medical College, Trichy	Govt.	150	1603
391	KanyaKumari Government Medical College, Asaripallam	Govt.	150	1206
392	Karpaga Vinayaga Institute of Medical Sciences, Maduranthagam	Trust	100	550
393	Karpagam Faculty of Medical Sciences & Research, Coimbatore	Trust	150	650
394	Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai	Govt.	150	1138
395	KMCH Institute of Health Sciences and Research, Coimbatore	Private	150	890
396	Madha Medical College and Hospital, Thandalam, Chennai	Trust	150	650
397	Madras Medical College, Chennai	Govt.	250	2722
398	Madurai Medical College, Madurai	Govt.	250	2518
399	Meenakshi Medical College and Research Institute, Enathur	Trust	250	1263
400	Melmaruvathur Adiparasakthi Instt. Medical Sciences and Research	Trust	150	1000
401	Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem	Govt.	100	1642
402	Panimalar Medical College Hospital & Research Institute, Chennai	Trust	150	300
403	PSG Institute of Medical Sciences, Coimbatore	Trust	150	1320
404	Rajah Muthiah Medical College, Annamalainagar	Govt.	150	828

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
405	Saveetha Medical College and Hospital, Kanchipuram	Trust	250	1160
406	Shri Satya Sai Medical College and Research Institute, Kancheepuram	Trust	150	855
407	Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital, Chennai	Trust	250	1150
408	Sree Mookambika Institute of Medical Sciences, Kanyakumari	Trust	100	550
409	Sri Muthukumaran Medical College, Chennai	Trust	150	720
410	Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai	Trust	250	824
411	SRM Medical College Hospital & Research Centre, Kancheepuram	Trust	150	1210
412	Stanley Medical College, Chennai	Govt.	250	1661
413	Tagore Medical College and Hospital, Chennai	Trust	150	818
414	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	Govt.	150	1466
415	Theni Government Medical College, Theni	Govt.	100	726
416	Thiruvarur Govt. Medical College, Thiruvarur	Govt.	100	555
417	Thoothukudi Medical College, Thoothukudi	Govt.	150	1212
418	Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli	Govt.	250	2048
419	Trichy SRM Medical College Hospital & Research Centre, Trichy	Trust	150	992
420	Velammal Medical College Hospital and Research Institute, Madurai	Trust	150	1221
421	Vinayaka Missions Kirupananda Variyar Medical College, Salem	Trust	100	560
Telangana				
422	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bibinagar	Govt.	50	NA
423	Apollo Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Hyderabad	Trust	100	NA
424	Ayaan Institute of Medical Sciences, Teaching Hospital & Research Centre, Kanaka Mamidi, R.R. Dist	Society	150	NA
425	Bhaskar Medical College, Yenkapally	Trust	150	NA
426	Chalmeda Anand Rao Institute Of Medical Sciences, Karimnagar	Trust	150	NA
427	Deccan College of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	Trust	150	NA
428	Dr. Patnam Mahender Reddy Institute of Medical Sciences, Chevella, Rangareddy	Society	150	NA

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
429	Dr. VRK Womens Medical College, Aziznagar	Trust	100	NA
430	Employees State Insurance Coporation Medical College, Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad	Govt.	100	NA
431	Gandhi Medical College, Secunderabad	Govt.	250	1012
432	Government Medical College, Mahabubnagar	Govt.	175	350
433	Government Medical College, Nalgonda	Govt.	150	400
434	Government Medical College, Nizamabad	Govt.	120	500
435	Government Medical College, Siddipet	Govt.	175	300
436	Government Medical College, Suryapet	Govt.	150	100
437	Kakatiya Medical College, Warngal	Govt.	250	—
438	Kamineni Academy of Medical Sciences & Research Center, Hyderabad	Private	150	—
439	Kamineni Institute of Medical Sciences, Narketpally	Trust	200	—
440	Mahavir Institute of Medical Sciences, Vikarabad, Telengana	Trust	150	—
441	Maheshwara Medical College, Chitkul, Patancheru, Medak	Society	0	—
442	Malla Reddy Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	Society	150	—
443	Mallareddy Medical College for Womens, Hyderabad	Society	150	—
444	Mamata Academy of Medical Sciences, Bachupally	Society	150	—
445	Mamata Medical College, Khammam	Trust	150	—
446	Mediciti Institute Of Medical Sciences, Ghanpur	Trust	150	—
447	MNR Medical College & Hospital, Sangareddy	Trust	150	—
448	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	Govt.	250	1168
449	Prathima Institute Of Medical Sciences, Karimnagar	Trust	200	—
450	R.V.M. Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Siddipet	Trust	150	—
451	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad	Govt.	120	—
452	S V S Medical College, Mehboobnagar	Trust	150	—
453	Shadan Institute of Medical Sciences, Research Centre and Teaching Hospital, Peerancheru	Society	150	—
454	Surabhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Siddipet, Telangana	Society	150	NA
Tripura				
455	Agartala Government Medical College, Agartala	Govt.	125	770

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
456	Tripura Medical College and Dr. B R A M Teaching Hospital, Agartala	Trust	100	555
Uttar Pradesh				
457	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Gorakhpur	Govt.	50	0
458	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Rae Bareli	Govt.	50	0
459	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur	Govt.	150	1150
460	Career Instt. Of Medical Sciences & Hospital, Lucknow	Trust	100	200
461	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	Govt.	200	540
462	Era Lucknow Medical College , Lucknow	Trust	150	770
463	F.H. Medical College & Hospital, Etamdapur, Agra	Trust	150	720
464	G.S. Medical College & Hospital, Hapur, UP	Trust	150	517
465	Government Allopathic Medical College, Banda, UP	Govt.	0	470
466	Government Institute of Medical Sciences, Kasna, Greater Noida	Govt-Society	100	300
467	Government Medical College & Super facility Hospital, Azamgarh	Govt.	100	500
468	Government Medical College, Badaun, U.P.	Govt.	100	304
469	Government Medical College, Faizabad	Govt.	100	300
470	Government Medical College, Firozabad	Govt.	100	300
471	Government Medical College, Kannauj	Govt.	100	470
472	Government Medical College, Rampur, Basti	Govt.	100	400
473	Government Medical College, Shahjahanpur, UP	Govt.	100	400
474	GSVM Medical College, Kanpur	Govt.	250	1665
475	Heritage Institute of Medical Sciences, Varanasi	Private	150	690
476	Hind Institute of Medical Sciences , Barabanki	Trust	100	580
477	Hind Institute of Medical Sciences, Sitapur	Trust	150	720
478	Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varansi	Govt.	100	2264
479	Integral Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Lucknow	Private	100	300
480	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh	Govt.	150	1260
481	K.D. Medical College Hospital & Research Centre, Mathura	Society	150	650
482	King George Medical University, Lucknow	Govt.	250	3405

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
483	Krishna Mohan Medical College & Hospital, Mathura	Society	150	650
484	LLRM Medical College, Meerut	Govt.	100	750
485	Mahamaya Rajkiya Allopathic Medical College, Ambedkarnagar	Govt.	100	470
486	Maharani Laxmi Bai Medical College, Jhansi	Govt.	150	900
487	Major S D Singh Medical College and Hospital, Fathehgarh, Farrukhabad	Trust	0	0
488	Manyavar Kanshi Ram Ji Government Allopathic Medical College, Orai, Jalaun	Govt.	100	470
489	Mayo Institute of Medical Sciences, Barabanki	Trust	150	720
490	Moti Lal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad	Govt.	200	1400
491	Mulayam Singh Yadav Medical College & Hospital, Meerut, UP	Society	150	364
492	Muzaffarnagar Medical College, Muzaffarnagar	Trust	150	750
493	Prasad Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	Trust	150	300
494	Rajkiya Allopathic Medical College, Bahraich, UP	Govt.	100	459
495	Rajshree Medical Research Institute, Bareilly	Trust	150	690
496	Rama Medical College and Hospital, Kanpur	Trust	100	475
497	Rama Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Hapur	Trust	150	705
498	Rohilkhand Medical College & Hospital, Bareilly	Trust	150	720
499	S N Medical College, Agra	Govt.	128	976
500	Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad	Trust	100	630
501	Saraswati Institute of Medical Sciences, Hapur	Trust	150	813
502	Saraswati Medical College, Unnao, U.P.	Trust	150	650
503	School of Medical Sciences & Research, Greater Noida	Trust	150	720
504	Shaikh-UL-Hind Maulana Mahmood Hasan Medical College, Saharanpur	Govt.	100	470
505	Shri Ram Murti Smarak Institute of Medical Sciences, Bareilly	Trust	100	700
506	Subharti Medical College, Meerut	Trust	150	905
507	T S Misra Medical College & Hospital, Amusi, Lucknow	Private	150	300
508	Teerthanker Mahaveer Medical College, Moradabad	Trust	150	800
509	Uttar Pradesh University of Medical Sciences, (Prev. UP Rural Inst. of Med.Sc&R) Etawah	Govt.	200	1205

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
510	Varun Arjun Medical College, Banthra, Shahjahanpur	Trust	0	720
511	Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Gajraula	Trust	0	300
Uttarakhand				
512	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Rishikesh	Govt.	100	960
513	Doon Medical College, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Govt.	175	510
514	Government Medical College (Prev.Uttarakhand Forest Hospital Trust Med.Col.), Haldwani	Govt.	125	600
515	Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences, Dehradun	Trust	150	1200
516	Shri Guru Ram Rai Institute of Medical & Health Sciences, Dehradun	Society	150	1000
517	Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali Govt. Medical Sc. & Research Instt, Srinagar, Pauri Garhwal	Govt.	125	700
West Bengal				
518	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Kalyani, Nadia	Govt.	50	960
519	Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura	Govt.	200	1441
520	Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan	Govt.	200	1225
521	Calcutta National Medical College, Kolkata	Govt.	250	1470
522	College of Medicine and JNM Hospital, Kalyani,Nadia	Govt.	125	711
523	College of Medicine and Sagore Dutta Hospital, Kolkata	Govt.	125	500
524	Coochbehar Government Medical College & Hospital, Coochbehar, WB	Govt.	100	500
525	Diamond Harbour Government Medical College and Hospital, West Bengal	Govt.	100	450
526	Employees State Insurance Corporation Medical College, Joka, Kolkata	Govt.	100	350
527	Gouri Devi Institute of Medical Sciences and Hospital, Durgapur	Society	0	300
528	ICARE Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Haldia, Purba Midanpore	Trust	100	500
529	Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education & Research, Kolkata	Govt.	200	2428
530	IQ-City Medical College, Burdwan	Trust	150	368
531	Jagannath Gupta Institute of Medical Sciences & Hospital, Kolkata	Trust	150	350
532	KPC Medical College,Jadavpur,Kolkata	Trust	150	750

S. No.	College Name	Management	Intake	No. of beds in attached Hospital
533	Malda Medical College & Hospital, Malda	Govt.	125	1201
534	Medical College, Kolkata	Govt.	250	2149
535	Midnapore Medical College, Midnapore	Govt.	200	740
536	Murshidabad Medical College & Hospitals, Murshidabad	Govt.	125	1195
537	Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Kolkata	Govt.	250	1980
538	North Bengal Medical College, Darjeeling	Govt.	200	599
539	Raiganj Government Medical College & Hospital, Raiganj	Govt.	100	500
540	Rampurhat Government Medical College & Hospital, Rampurhat	Govt.	100	625
541	RG Kar Medical College, Kolkata	Govt.	250	1386
542	Shri Ramkrishna Institute of Medical Sciences & Sanaka Hospitals, Durgapur	Trust	150	330

Source: Medical Council of India

6.1.1.1 (b) : List of colleges not permitted for renewal for the year 2019-20

S. No.	State	Name of the College	Constitution
1	Chhattisgarh	Chandulal Chandrakar Memorial Medical College, Durg	Private
2	Chhattisgarh	Govt. Medical college, Ambikpur Chhattisgarh	Govt.
3	Haryana	World College of Medical Sciences & Research, Jhajjar	Trust
4	Karnataka	Sambhram Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Kolar	Trust
5	Kerala	Kerala Medical College, Mangode, Palakkad	Trust
6	Kerala	S.R. Medical College & Research Centre, Akathumjuri, Vennicode, Varkala, Thiruvananthapuram	Trust
7	Madhya Pradesh	RKDF Medical College Hospital & Research Centre, Jatkhedi, Bhopal	Society
8	Madhya Pradesh	Sukh Sagar Medical College and Hospital, Jabalpur	Trust
9	Telangana	Maheshwara Medical College, Chitkul, Patancheru, Medak	Society
10	Uttar Pradesh	Mulayam Singh Yadav Medical College and hos	Society
11	Uttar Pradesh	Glocal Medical College, Super Speciality Hospital & Research Centre, Saharanpur.	Trust
12	Uttar Pradesh	Govt. Allopathic Medical College, Banda ,U.P	Govt.
13	Uttar Pradesh	G.C.R.G Institute of Medical Sciences Lucknow	Trust
14	Uttar Pradesh	Govt. Medical college & Super Facility Hospital, Azamgarh U.P.	Govt.
15	Uttar Pradesh	Manyavar kashi Ram Ji Government Allopathic Medical College, Jalauln (Orai)	Govt.
16	Uttar Pradesh	Varun Arjun Medical College, Banthra, Sahajahanpur	Trust
17	Uttar Pradesh	Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Gajraula	Trust
18	West Bengal	Gauri Devi Institute of Medical Sciences and Hospital, Durgapur	Society

Source: Medical Council of India

6.1.1.1 (C) : State-wise details of PG seats, including DNB/FNB & CPS seats in the Country as on 18th December, 2019

S. No.	State	PG Seats (MD/MS/MCH/DM/Diploma)			DNB/FNB Seats	CPS Seats	Total PG Seats
		Govt.	Pvt.	Total			
				a	b	c	a+b+c
1	Andhra Pradesh	1000	1163	2163	206	0	2369
2	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	675	0	675	62	0	737
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	597	186	783	43	0	826
6	Chandigarh	133	0	133	22	0	155
7	Chhattisgarh	127	0	127	150	34	311
8	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	38	38
9	Delhi	1389	13	1402	1393	0	2795
10	Goa	122	0	122	0	0	122
11	Gujarat	1694	410	2104	175	280	2559
12	Haryana	314	260	574	321	0	895
13	Himachal Pradesh	223	92	315	16	0	331
14	Jammu & Kashmir	506	18	524	27	0	551
15	Jharkhand	197	0	197	117	0	314
16	Karnataka	1225	3219	4444	875	78	5397
17	Kerala	1004	531	1535	703	0	2238
18	Madhya Pradesh	697	521	1218	114	28	1360
19	Maharashtra	2488	1638	4126	1167	1581	6874
20	Manipur	209	0	209	18	0	227
21	Meghalaya	29	0	29	13	0	42
22	Mizoram	0	0	0	16	0	16
23	Nagaland	0	0	0	6	0	6
24	Orissa	521	300	821	89	154	1064
25	Puducherry	12	435	447	55	0	502
26	Punjab	397	319	716	116	0	832
27	Rajasthan	1291	271	1562	163	233	1958
28	Sikkim	0	22	22	5	0	27
29	Tamil Nadu	2184	1384	3568	862	0	4430
30	Telangana	935	1001	1936	809	0	2745
31	Tripura	79	5	84	0	6	90
32	Uttar Pradesh	1532	807	2339	218	0	2557
33	Uttarakhand	74	193	267	5	0	272
34	West Bengal	1500	118	1618	495	0	2113
35	Institutes of National Importance (INIs) #	3278	0	3278	0	0	3278
	TOTAL	24432	12906	37338	8261	2432	48031

INIs = JIPMER (Puducherry), PGIMER (Chandigarh), AIIMS (Delhi) and other AIIMS located at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur, Rishikesh, Manglagiri, Nagpur Rae Bareli, Gorakhpur, Kalyani, Deoghar, Bhatinda.

Source: Annual Health Report 2019 -20, MoHFW

6.1.1.1 (d) : The Present Status of Facilities and Service of Six AIIMS established under Phase - I of PMSSY

S. No.	AIIMS	Hospital Facilities				
		No. of Beds (Out of 960)	No. of MOT	Total	No. of Super Speciality Functional (Out of 17)	No. of Speciality Functional (Out of 18)
			Sanctioned	Functional		
1	Bhopal	604	24	24	13	16
2	Bhubneshwar	837	25	15	16	18
3	Jodhpur	714	30	4	15	18
4	Patna	816	28	28	13	18
5	Raipur	800	28	28	11	18
6	Rishikesh	900	25	25	17	18

Source: Annual Health Report 2019 -20, MoHFW

6.1.1.1 (e) : The Progress Status of all 21 approved AIIMS

Fully Functional AIIMS (6)		AIIMS where MBBS Classes as well as OPD Started		AIIMS where only MBBS Classes started (4)		Activities in progress	
1	Bhopal	1	Raibareli *	1	Bibinagar	1	Bilaspur *
2	Bhubaneshwar	2	Gorakpur *	2	Bathinda*	2	Guwahati*
3	Jodhpur	3	Mangalagiri*	3	Kalyani *	3	Rajkot
4	Patna	4	Nagpur*	4	Deoghar*	4	Samba (Jammu)
5	Raipur					5	Awantipor (Kashmir)
6	Rishikesh					6	Madhurai
						7	Manethi **

* Construction of Main Building in Progress ** Alternative site being selected

Source: Annual Health Report 2019 -20, MoHFW

The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) aims at correcting the imbalances in the availability of reliable and affordable healthcare facilities in different parts of the country in general, and augmenting facilities for quality medical education in the under-served States in particular. PMSSY, a Central Sector Scheme, has two components: (A) Setting up of AIIMS like institutions and (B) Upgradation of existing Government Medical Colleges/ Institutions and is being taken in phased manner. Total 22 new AIIMS have been announced so far and establishment of six AIIMS has been done in first phase. Academic session for 100 MBBS students and 60 B.Sc. (Nursing) students has been started. The total bed capacity of 6 AIIMS is at present 4671 and is likely to reach sanctioned bed capacity of 5760 during this year. [Refer Table 6.1.1.1 (d)]. In addition to the six (6) AIIMS sanctioned in Phase – I, sixteen (16) more AIIMS have been announced, out of which fifteen (15) AIIMS have been sanctioned/ approved by Cabinet. [Refer Table 6.1.1.1 (e)]

Besides the total of 37338 PG seats (MD/MS/ MCH/DM/Diploma), there are 8261 DNB (Diplomate of National Board) seats which are equivalent to MD/MS and 2432 CPS sheets available [Refer Table 6.1.1.1 (C)]. Thus, cumulative PG seats across India are 48031.

6.1.2 : Number of Dental Colleges & Admissions to BDS and MDS Courses in India from 1994-95 to 2019-20

S. No.	Year	Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS)		Master of Dental Surgery (MDS)	
		No. of Dental Colleges	No of Admission	No. of Dental Colleges	No of Admission
1	1994-95	77	1987	32	225
2	1995-96	94	2562	32	263
3	1996-97	100	2859	35	301
4	1997-98	100	3301	37	427
5	1998-99	110	6100	41	729
6	1999-00	121	7100	44	801
7	2000-01	135	8340	49	859
8	2001-02	149	9550	52	922
9	2002-03	164	10970	56	992
10	2003-04	181	12960	58	1106
11	2004-05	185	13400	61	1173
12	2005-06	205	15440	67	1298
13	2006-07	238	18120	87	1764
14	2007-08	267	20910	104	2069
15	2008-09	282	22650	122	2365
16	2009-10	290	23570	140	2643
17	2010-11	288	23330	148	2833
18	2011-12	291	23870	168	3418
19	2012-13	297	24640	196	4594
20	2013-14	301	25320	205	5029
21	2014-15	305	26240	224	5505
22	2015-16	308	26530	240	5866
23	2016-17	309	26790	242	6019
24	2017-18	313	27060	249	6233
25	2018-19	313	26960	253	6288
26	2019-20	313	26949	259	6228

Source: Dental Council of India

The number of dental colleges in India grew from 77 in 1994-95 to 313. At present out of 313 dental colleges 259 colleges (86%) had MDS seats. Thus, a total of 26949 BDS seats and 6228 MDS seats in 2020-21 were reported. [Table 6.1.2]

6.1.3 (a) : State-wise Number of Under Graduate AYUSH Colleges/Institutes and their Admission Capacity in India as on 1st Apr. 2018

S. No.	States/UTs.	Ayurveda		Unani		Siddha		Naturopathy		Homoeopathy		Total	
		Colleges	Capacity	Colleges	Capacity	Colleges	Capacity	Colleges	Capacity	Colleges	Capacity	Colleges	Capacity
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	200	1	50	NA	NA	2	200	5	270	11	720
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	50	1	50
3	Assam	1	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	150	4	200
4	Bihar	8	330	5	240	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	830	28	1400
5	Chhattisgarh	6	415	1	40	NA	NA	1	50	3	200	11	705
6	Goa	1	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	50	2	110
7	Gujarat	29	1870	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	80	31	3025	62	4975
8	Haryana	11	710	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	50	12	760
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	180	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	75	4	255
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2	140	2	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	240
11	Jharkhand	1	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	300	6	360
12	Karnataka	72	4680	5	290	NA	NA	5	450	11	950	93	6370
13	Kerala	18	1090	1	60	1	50	NA	NA	5	250	25	1450
14	Madhya Pradesh	24	1530	4	220	NA	NA	2	70	24	2105	54	3925
15	Maharashtra	75	4760	6	340	NA	NA	NA	NA	52	4020	133	9120
16	Meghalaya	1	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	50	2	100
17	Odisha	6	200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	195	12	395
18	Punjab	17	960	1	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	270	22	1280
19	Rajasthan	12	792	3	140	NA	NA	4	210	8	625	27	1767
20	Tamil Nadu	6	300	1	60	9	530	5	350	12	710	33	1950
21	Telangana	5	250	2	175	NA	NA	1	30	5	450	13	905
22	Uttar Pradesh	69	5280	16	970	NA	NA	3	230	10	560	98	7040
23	Uttarakhand	16	1080	1	60	NA	NA	1	60	2	110	20	1310
24	West Bengal	3	160	1	40	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	678	16	878
25	Delhi	2	160	2	110	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	150	6	420
26	Chandigarh	1	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	50	2	100
27	Puducherry	1	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	50
	TOTAL	393	25407	52	2945	10	580	26	1730	221	16173	702	46835
	Systems -wise % Distribution	56.0	54.2	7.4	6.3	1.4	1.2	3.7	3.7	31.5	34.5	100.0	100.0

Source: (i) Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) (ii) UG/PG Colleges, Ministry of Ayush
Note: NA – Not Available

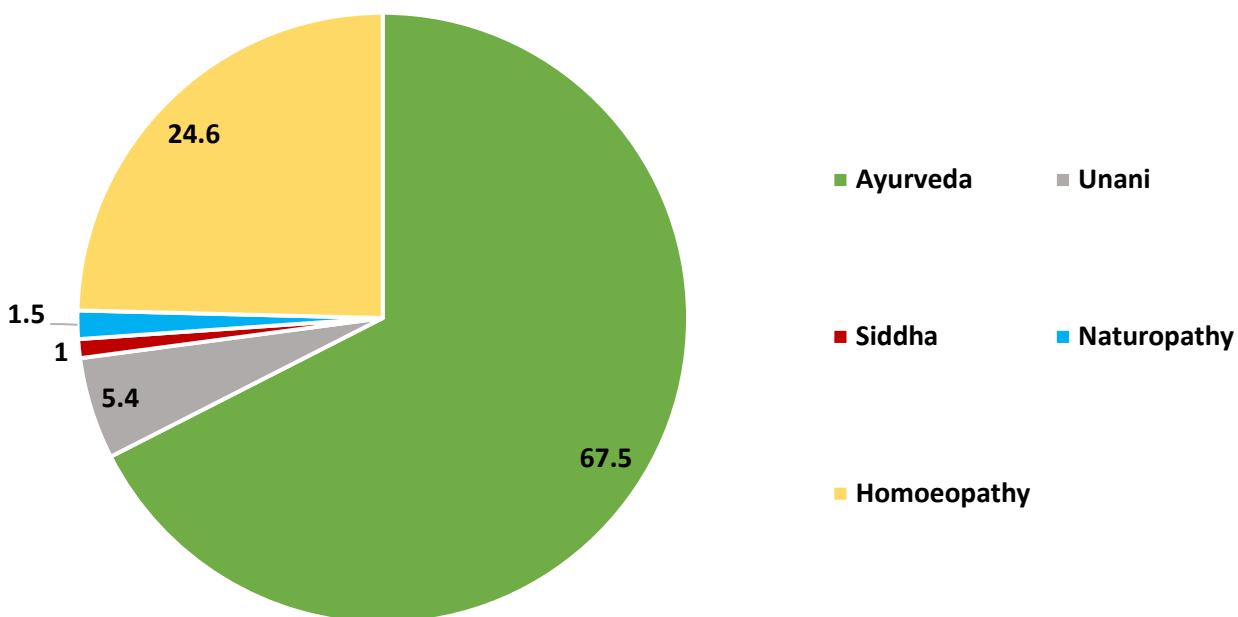
6.1.3 (b) : State-wise Number of Post Graduate AYUSH Colleges/Institutes and their Admission Capacity in India as on 1st Apr. 2018

S. No.	States/UTs.	Ayurveda		Unani		Siddha		Naturopathy		Homoeopathy		Total	
		No. of Colleges	Adm. Capacity	No. of Colleges	Adm. Capacity	No. of Colleges	Adm. Capacity	No. of Colleges	Adm. Capacity	No. of Colleges	Adm. Capacity	No. of Colleges	Adm. Capacity
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	56	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	42	5	98
2	Assam	1	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	24
3	Bihar	3	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	52	5	80
4	Chhattisgarh	1	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	53
5	Gujarat	5	144	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	54	9	198
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	39	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	39
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	15
8	Jharkhand	1	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	24
9	Karnataka	35	1071	1	7	NA	NA	2	32	6	129	44	1239
10	Kerala	11	224	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	36	13	260
11	Madhya Pradesh	7	152	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	113	10	265
12	Maharashtra	41	1499	2	21	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	345	59	1865
13	Odisha	2	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18	3	37
14	Punjab	3	37	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18	4	55
15	Rajasthan	4	167	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	59	7	226
16	Tamil Nadu	1	30	NA	NA	2	94	1	15	2	45	6	184
17	Telangana	1	38	1	34	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	30	3	102
18	Uttar Pradesh	10	383	5	46	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	78	17	507
19	Uttarakhand	5	150	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	150
20	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	57	3	57
21	Delhi	2	35	2	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	4	5	58
TOTAL		137	4188	11	127	2	94	3	47	50	1080	203	5536
Systems -wise % Distribution		67.5	75.7	5.4	2.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	0.8	24.6	19.5	100.0	100.0

Source : (i) Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) (ii) UG/PG Colleges, Ministry of Ayush
Note: NA – Not Available

There are 914 AYUSH colleges/ institutes and 52720 students across India undergoing AYUSH education on 11 – Dec-2019. The number of seats for Ayurvedic UG, PG seats are 29751 maximum among the total AYUSH seats followed by Homeopathy seats which are 17325 in number.

Figure 6.2. Percentage Distribution of Number of PG AYUSH colleges as per Streams



Source: Table 6.1.3(b)

Similar to undergraduate colleges, Ayurveda stream is dominated by PG colleges offering seats (67.5% of PG colleges) followed by Homeopathy (24.6% of PG colleges), and Unani (5.4% of PG colleges)

Summary of AYUSH Colleges / Institutes in India as 11-Dec-2019							
S. No.	System	UG		PG		Exclusive PG	
		College	Capacity	College	Capacity	College	Capacity
1	Ayurveda	393	25407	137	4188	3	156
2	Unani	52	2945	11	127	3	75
3	Siddha	10	580	2	94	1	46
4	Homoeopathy	221	16173	50	1080	2	72
5	Naturopathy	26	1730	3	47	0	0

Source: Table 6.1.3(a), (b)

6.1.4 (a) : Number of Institutions and Number of Admission in ANM/Nursing in India as on 31st March 2020

S. No.	Description of the courses	No. of Institutions	Number of Admissions
1	Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	1892	55490
2	Nursing		
(a)	General Nurse Midwives	3185	130182
(b)	Basic B.Sc	1996	100865
(c)	M.Sc	667	13322
(d)	Post Basic B.Sc.	771	24310
(e)	Post Basic Diplomas	218	3030
(f)	Nurse Practitioner in Critical Care (NPCC)	57	810

Source: Nursing council of India

6.1.4 (b) : Number of Institutions and Number of Admission in Pharmacy Courses in India as on 31st March 2020

(a) Pharmacy Institutes (Approved for conduct of course u/s 12)					
S. No.	Course	Approved for conduct of course	Number of Admissions	Approved u/s 12 course	Number of Admissions
1	D.Pharm	1536	92160	1614	97840
2	B.Pharm	1032	70501	1211	96340
3	Pharm.D	87	2610	183	5490
4	B.Pharm (Practice)	15	600	20	800
	Course	Approved		Number of Admissions	
1	M.Pharm	843		26828	
(b) Registered Pharmacist.					
1	No. of Registered Pharmacist			12,01,393	

Source: Pharmacy council of India

1892 institutions for ANM with an admission of 55490, 6894 institutions with an admission of 272519 for Nursing seats. [Refer Table 6.1.4]. At present there are 3150 institutions with 190000 admissions for Diploma in Pharmacy (D. Pharm) and 2243 institutions with 166841 admissions for Degree in Pharmacy (B. Pharm); 270 institutions for Pharm D with intake of 8,100 and 843 institutes for M Pharm with intake of 26828 approved by Pharmacy Council of India as on 31st March 2020. [Refer Table 6.1.4 (a)].

6.2. Service infrastructure

In health includes details of allopathic hospitals, hospital beds, Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy hospitals, sub centers, PHC, CHC, blood banks, eye banks and mental hospitals.

Rural Health Statistics provides data on health infrastructure in rural, urban health system in India along with Health and Wellness Centre. Various specialized infrastructures are being strengthened in National Health Mission

6.2.1. State/UT wise Number of Sub Centers, PHCs & CHCs Functioning as on 31st March 2019

S. No.	States/UTs	Sub Centres	PHCs	CHCs
	India	152794	20069	5685
1	Andhra Pradesh	6846	121	195
2	Arunachal Pradesh	307	105	63
3	Assam	4034	704	179
4	Bihar	9865	1480	150
5	Chhattisgarh	4919	687	174
6	Goa	219	0	5
7	Gujarat	8353	951	376
8	Haryana	2472	218	128
9	Himachal Pradesh	2097	586	94
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2900	560	84
11	Jharkhand	3644	210	177
12	Karnataka	9438	2359	207
13	Kerala	5380	761	229
14	Madhya Pradesh	10226	1146	330
15	Maharashtra	9729	1887	401
16	Manipur	429	94	23
17	Meghalaya	445	110	28
18	Mizoram	370	65	9
19	Nagaland	397	126	21
20	Odisha *	6595	466	384
21	Punjab	2511	95	152
22	Rajasthan	13429	2097	595
23	Sikkim	148	25	2
24	Tamil Nadu	9911	955	400
25	Telangana	4658	0	95
26	Tripura	966	82	22
27	Uttarakhand	1804	243	67
28	Uttar Pradesh	20056	2227	691
29	West Bengal *	10195	1088	387
30	A& N Islands	96	22	4
31	Chandigarh	4	36	2
32	D & N Haveli	47	8	2
33	Daman & Diu	6	0	2
34	Delhi	204	540	0
35	Lakshadweep	14	4	3
36	Puducherry	80	11	4

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 31 March, 2019 Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note : * 11PHCs situated at Municipal Areas included in it.

6.2.1 (a) : STATE/ UT WISE NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES, PHCs, CHCs & HWC FUNCTIONING IN RURAL & URBAN AREAS as on 31st March 2019

S. No.	State	Sub centre		PHCs		HWC-SC		HWC-PHC		CHCs	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	6825	21	0	121	612	0	1145	243	140	55
2	Arunachal Pradesh	307	0	101	4	78	0	42	0	63	0
3	Assam	4015	19	698	6	628	0	248	49	177	2
4	Bihar	9865	0	1480	0	84	0	419	95	150	0
5	Chhattisgarh	4555	364	657	30	650	0	135	15	170	4
6	Goa	219	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	5	0
7	Gujarat	8353	0	704	247	813	0	772	71	362	14
8	Haryana	2440	32	193	25	164	0	186	72	115	13
9	Himachal Pradesh	2089	8	566	20	0	0	20	0	87	7
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2900	0	526	34	125	0	96	15	84	0
11	Jharkhand	3644	0	203	7	204	0	95	50	171	6
12	Karnataka	9187	251	1995	364	571	0	132	71	198	9
13	Kerala	5380	0	678	83	0	0	170	0	227	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	10226	0	1039	107	0	0	160	29	309	21
15	Maharashtra	9729	0	1349	538	939	0	479	0	364	37
16	Manipur	429	0	85	9	61	0	5	0	23	0
17	Meghalaya	445	0	110	0	32	0	8	0	28	0
18	Mizoram	370	0	57	8	0	0	2	2	9	0
19	Nagaland	377	20	124	2	56	0	2	3	21	0
20	Odisha	6595	0	461	5	93	0	827	82	377	7
21	Punjab	2511	0	79	16	439	0	337	0	89	63
22	Rajasthan	13382	47	1777	320	130	0	305	57	571	24
23	Sikkim	148	0	24	1	28	0	5	0	2	0
24	Tamil Nadu	7728	2183	706	249	985	0	716	214	385	15
25	Telangana	4658	0	0	0	86	97	636	249	85	10
26	Tripura	932	34	82	0	40	0	26	5	18	4
27	Uttarakhand	1804	0	243	0	43	0	14	0	67	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	20056	0	1990	237	726	0	946	387	679	12
29	West Bengal	10195	0	640	448	162	0	268	0	348	39
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96	0	22	0	28	0	0	2	4	0
31	Chandigarh	0	4	0	36	0	0	0	10	0	2
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	47	0	6	2	24	0	3	0	2	0
33	Daman & Diu	4	2	0	0	19	1	4	0	0	2
34	Delhi	12	192	5	535	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	14	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
36	Puducherry	53	27	9	2	1	0	15	13	2	2
	All India	149590	3204	16613	3456	7821	98	8242	1734	5335	350

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics 2018-19, Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

As on 31st March 2019, there are total 160713 Sub Centres (SCs) (157411 rural + 3302 urban) functioning in India. Further, out of 157411 SCs, 7821 SCs have been converted into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) in rural areas and out of 3302 SCs, 98 SCs have been converted into HWCs in urban areas. Similarly, there are 30045 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) (24855 rural + 5190 urban) functioning in India. Further, out of 24855 rural PHCs, 8242 PHCs have been converted into HWCs in rural areas and out of 5190 urban PHCs, 1734 PHCs have been converted into HWCs. There are 5685 Community Health Centres (CHCs) (5335 rural + 350 urban) functional in the country [Refer Table 6.2.1 (a)].

6.2.1 (b) : Number of Sub Divisional Hospital, District Hospital, Mobile Medical Units & Medical Colleges Functioning as on 31st March 2019

S. No.	State	Sub Divisional Hospital (SDH)	District Hospital (DH)	Mobile Medical Units (MMU)	Medical Colleges
1	Andhra Pradesh	28	14	52	11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	17	16	1
3	Assam	14	25	145	6
4	Bihar	55	36	0	9
5	Chhattisgarh	20	26	30	6
6	Goa	2	2	0	1
7	Gujarat	36	22	30	29
8	Haryana	21	22	12	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	78	12	0	6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	23	11	3
11	Jharkhand	13	23	92	3
12	Karnataka	146	15	22	16
13	Kerala	84	18	38	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	84	51	150	10
15	Maharashtra	91	23	40	17
16	Manipur	1	8	9	2
17	Meghalaya	0	11	4	1
18	Mizoram	2	9	9	1
19	Nagaland	0	11	11	0
20	Odisha	33	32	177	5
21	Punjab	41	22	33	3
22	Rajasthan	20	27	58	14
23	Sikkim	0	4	4	0
24	Tamil Nadu	278	31	416	24
25	Telangana	37	6	0	7
26	Tripura	12	7	1	1
27	Uttarakhand	18	18	0	3
28	Uttar Pradesh	0	157	0	18
29	West Bengal	101	24	45	13
30	A & N Islands	0	3	0	1
31	Chandigarh	1	1	0	1
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	4	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	2	1	0
34	Delhi	9	47	1	11
35	Lakshadweep	2	1	0	0
36	Puducherry	6	5	4	2
	All India/ Total	1234	756	1415	240

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics 2018-19, Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

As per Rural Health Statistics a total of 1234 Sub-divisional Hospitals, 756 District Hospitals, 1415 Mobile Medical Units and 240 Medical Colleges are functional as on 31st March 2019. [Refer Table 6.2.1(b)]

6.2.2. State/UT wise Number of Government Hospitals and Beds in Rural & Urban Areas In India

S. No.	State/UT/Division	Rural Hospitals (Govt.)		Urban Hospitals (Govt.)		Total Hospitals (Govt.)		Reference Period
		No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	
	India	31017	295923	9866	522473	40883	818396	
1	Andhra Pradesh	791	9687	5443	77034	6234	86721	31.12.2019
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	208	2136	10	268	218	2404	31.12.2019
3	Assam *	1178	20620	61	7419	1239	28039	31.12.2018
4	Bihar	1946	11747	186	17592	2132	29339	31.12.2019
5	Chhattisgarh	198	9200	49	410	247	9610	31.08.2020
6	Goa*	18	1485	25	1601	43	3086	31.12.2019
7	Gujarat	1825	19917	420	9485	2245	29402	31.12.2019
8	Haryana*	592	7015	86	5575	678	12590	30.09.2020
9	Himachal Pradesh*	727	7114	95	7668	822	14782	31.12.2019
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1108	2433	167	1985	1275	4418	31.03.2020
11	Jharkhand	4371	9197	92	5694	4463	14891	31.08.2020
12	Karnataka*	2467	21146	375	49328	2842	70474	31.12.2019
13	Kerala	1075	16123	209	21974	1284	38097	31.03.2020
14	Madhya Pradesh	330	9900	135	21206	465	31106	31.08.2020
15	Maharashtra	365	10950	149	22078	514	33028	31.08.2020
16	Manipur	110	1759	9	9	119	1768	31.03.2019
17	Meghalaya*	140	2000	14	2467	154	4467	31.12.2019
18	Mizoram*	56	574	43	1448	99	2022	31.03.2020
19	Nagaland	164	1286	13	1175	177	2461	31.12.2018
20	Odisha*	1655	6339	151	12180	1806	18519	31.12.2019
21	Punjab*	511	5801	305	15440	816	21241	31.07.2020
22	Rajasthan *	2094	12564	755	34214	2849	46778	31.12.2019
23	Sikkim*	24	260	9	2000	33	2260	31.08.2020
24	Tamil Nadu*	1880	28460	627	70975	2507	99435	31.08.2020
25	Telangana*	677	5094	NA	NA	677	5094	31.08.2020
26	Tripura*	132	1946	23	2397	155	4343	31.12.2019
27	Uttar Pradesh*	4475	40130	208	26570	4683	66700	30.09.2020
28	Uttarakhand	502	2972	116	5134	618	8106	31.12.2019
29	West Bengal	1304	26260	290	69752	1594	96012	01.01.2019
30	A&N Island	27	617	3	585	30	1202	15.09.2019
31	Chandigarh	0	0	49	3758	49	3758	31.12.2019
32	D&N Haveli*	10	273	1	316	11	589	31.12.2020
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	4	320	4	320	31.08.2020
34	Delhi	0	0	107	27154	107	27154	31.12.2019
35	Lakshadweep	12	250	0	0	12	250	03.09.2020
36	Puducherry	21	94	23	4674	44	4768	31.03.2020

Source: Directorate General of State Health Services

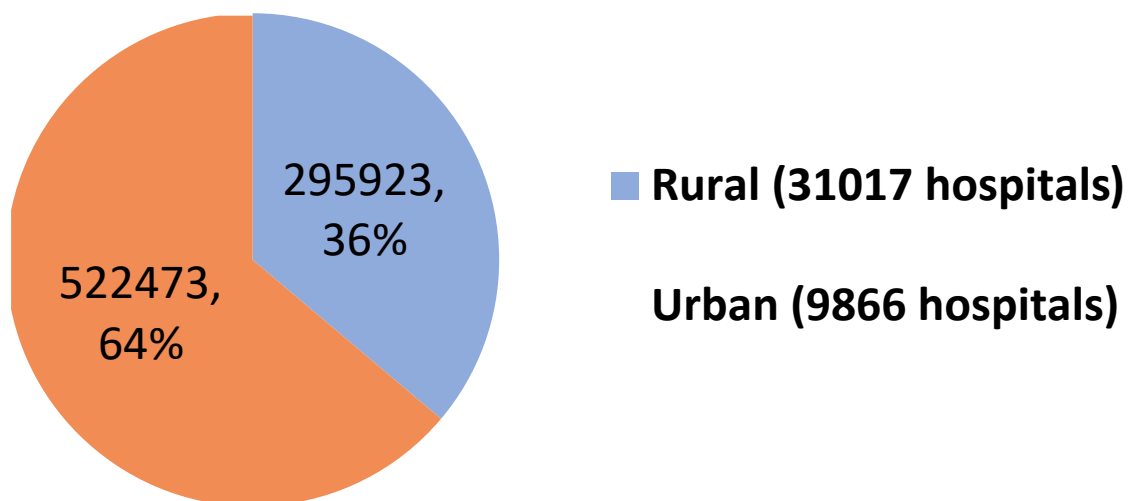
Notes:

Government hospitals includes central government, state government and local govt. bodies

*States/UTs provided information for the year 2017 and PHCs are also included in the number of hospitals.

NA- Not Available

Fig 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Hospital Beds in India



Source: Table 6.2.2

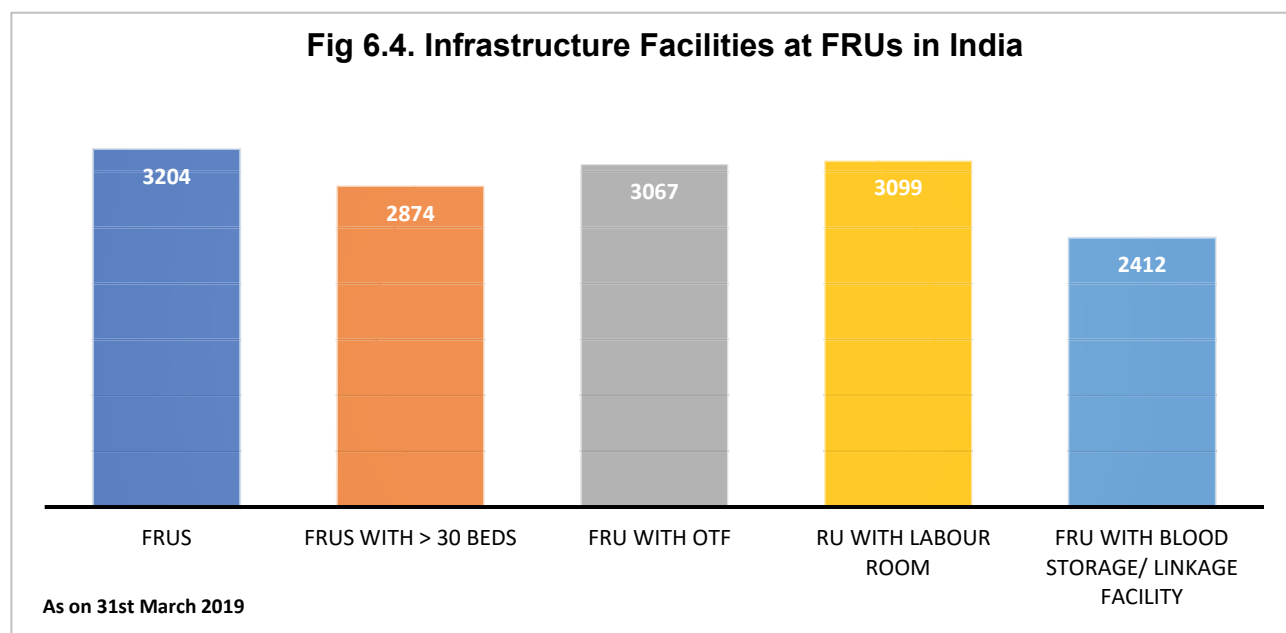
The total number of government hospitals are 40,883 with 818,396 beds available (Table 6.2.2.; Figure 6.3). Currently the urban areas have more hospital beds (64%, 522,473) in comparison to the rural areas (36%, 295,923) despite having a smaller number of government hospitals (figure 6.4 also in the chart; Table 6.2.2).

6.2.2 (a) : INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES AT FRUs IN INDIA (As on 31st March 2019)

S. No.	State/UT	Total No. of FRUs	FRUs with more than 30 beds		FRUs with OT		FRUs with Labour room		FRUs with Blood Storage/ linkage facility	
			number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	240	205	85.4	239	99.6	238	99.2	118	49.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	6	37.5	13	81.3	16	100.0	5	31.3
3	Assam	80	80	100.0	80	100.0	80	100.0	39	48.8
4	Bihar	150	150	100.0	150	100.0	150	100.0	68	45.3
5	Chhattisgarh	57	51	89.5	55	96.5	57	100.0	44	77.2
6	Goa	34	8	23.5	2	5.9	2	5.9	2	5.9
7	Gujarat	132	132	100.0	132	100.0	132	100.0	132	100.0
8	Haryana	54	48	88.9	51	94.4	53	98.1	44	81.5
9	Himachal Pradesh	17	17	100.0	16	94.1	17	100.0	17	100.0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	102	77	75.5	89	87.3	102	100.0	53	52.0
11	Jharkhand	76	76	100.0	76	100.0	76	100.0	64	84.2
12	Karnataka	231	231	100.0	231	100.0	231	100.0	151	65.4
13	Kerala	13	13	100.0	13	100.0	13	100.0	13	100.0
14	Madhya Pradesh	148	148	100.0	148	100.0	148	100.0	148	100.0
15	Maharashtra	250	212	84.8	223	89.2	216	86.4	211	84.4
16	Manipur	11	8	72.7	8	72.7	8	72.7	5	45.5
17	Meghalaya	8	8	100.0	8	100.0	8	100.0	5	62.5
18	Mizoram	10	9	90.0	9	90.0	9	90.0	9	90.0
19	Nagaland	16	11	68.8	14	87.5	15	93.8	8	50.0
20	Odisha	78	55	70.5	78	100.0	75	96.2	78	100.0
21	Punjab	208	108	51.9	183	88.0	187	89.9	73	35.1
22	Rajasthan	152	152	100.0	135	88.8	152	100.0	106	69.7
23	Sikkim	3	3	100.0	3	100.0	3	100.0	3	100.0
24	Tamil Nadu	582	582	100.0	582	100.0	582	100.0	571	98.1
25	Telangana	145	145	100.0	145	100.0	145	100.0	145	100.0
26	Tripura	12	12	100.0	12	100.0	12	100.0	12	100.0
27	Uttarakhand	28	17	60.7	26	92.9	25	89.3	16	57.1
28	Uttar Pradesh	165	132	80.0	165	100.0	165	100.0	109	66.1
29	West Bengal	141	139	98.6	141	100.0	141	100.0	128	90.8
30	A& N Islands	1	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
31	Chandigarh	5	5	100.0	5	100.0	5	100.0	5	100.0
32	D & N Haveli	2	2	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
33	Daman & Diu	4	2	50.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	2	50.0
34	Delhi	23	23	100.0	22	95.7	23	100.0	19	82.6
35	Lakshadweep	3	2	66.7	2	66.7	2	66.7	2	66.7
36	Puducherry	7	4	57.1	4	57.1	4	57.1	4	57.1
	All India/Total	3204	2874	89.7	3067	95.7	3099	96.7	2412	75.3

Source: Rural Health Statistics 2018-19

An existing facility (District Hospital, Sub-divisional Hospital, Community Health Centre etc.) can be declared as a fully operational First Referral Unit (FRU) only if three critical determinants are present: i) Emergency Obstetric Care including surgical interventions like caesarean sections; ii) newborn care; and iii) blood storage facility on a 24-hour basis. As on 31st March 2019, there are 3204 FRUs functioning in the country. Out of these, 95.7% of the FRUs are having Operation Theatre facilities, 96.7% of the FRUs are having functional Labour Room while 75.3% of the FRUs are having Blood Storage/ linkage facility (Table 6.2.2 (a); Fig 6.5).



Source: Table 6.2.2 (a)

6.2.2 (b) : State / UT Wise Newborn Facilities under National Health Mission as on 31st March 2019

S. No	State/UTs	No. of SNCUs / NICUs	No. of NBSUs	No. of NBCCs
1	Bihar	42	41	708
2	Chhattisgarh	22	157	1249
3	Himachal Pradesh	13	6	124
4	Jammu & Kashmir	29	67	281
5	Jharkhand	18	42	594
6	Madhya Pradesh	54	62	1303
7	Odisha	39	45	730
8	Rajasthan	61	287	2065
9	Uttar Pradesh	80	180	1820
10	Uttarakhand	5	29	129
11	Arunachal Pradesh	5	4	112
12	Assam	28	146	922
13	Manipur	3	4	78
14	Meghalaya	5	17	130
15	Mizoram	7	1	124
16	Nagaland	2	16	131
17	Sikkim	2	3	44
18	Tripura	6	8	109
19	Andhra Pradesh	36	95	1306
20	Goa	3	1	10
21	Gujarat	41	150	1641
22	Haryana	22	66	318
23	Karnataka	41	165	1070
24	Kerala	21	68	101
25	Maharashtra	37	180	1511
26	Punjab	23	56	208
27	Telangana	25	49	562
28	Tamil Nadu	73	147	2267
29	West Bengal	69	307	577
30	A & N Islands	1	6	20
31	Chandigarh	3	3	7
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	7
33	Daman & Diu	1	0	2
34	Delhi	16	0	61
35	Lakshadweep	2	8	5
36	Puducherry	8	4	10
	India Total	844	2421	20336

Source: Annual Health Report 2019-20, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC) which is being scaled up for care of small or sick newborns. 844 Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU) have been set up in Districts and Medical Colleges, 2421 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at level of FRUs and 20,336 New born Care Corners (NBCCs) at delivery points have been operationalized in the continuum of care. [Refer Table No 6.2.2 (b)]

6.2.2 (C) : Status of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) as on 31st March 2019

S. No.	State/UTs	No. of NRCs	No. of Children admitted in NRCs (2018-19)
1	Bihar	39	10127
2	Chhattisgarh	88	15341
3	Himachal Pradesh	3	1035
4	Jammu & Kashmir	6	603
5	Jharkhand	96	11868
6	Madhya Pradesh	315	71372
7	Odisha	64	9578
8	Rajasthan	40	7452
9	Uttar Pradesh	76	13679
10	Uttarakhand	4	292
11	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3
12	Assam	16	1863
13	Manipur	1	33
14	Meghalaya	6	454
15	Mizoram	0	0
16	Nagaland	1	78
17	Sikkim	0	0
18	Tripura	0	0
19	Andhra Pradesh	18	5196
20	Goa	0	0
21	Gujarat	139	24215
22	Haryana	11	1468
23	Karnataka	30	5491
24	Kerala	3	166
25	Maharashtra	46	6688
26	Punjab	0	0
27	Tamil Nadu	5	662
28	Telangana	12	2958
29	West Bengal	51	6378
30	A & N Islands	0	0
31	Chandigarh	1	142
32	D & N Haveli	1	40
33	Daman & Diu	0	0
34	Delhi	2	1076
35	Lakshadweep	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0
INDIA		1075	1.98 Lakhs

Source: Annual Health Report 2019-20, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

1075 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been set up at facility level to provide medical and nutritional care to Severely Acute Malnourished children under 5 years of age. [Refer Table No 6.2.2. (C)]

6.2.3 Health Infrastructure in Railways as on 31st March 2020

S. No.	Zone / PU	Total No. of Dispensaries	Total No. of Hospitals	Total No. of Indoor Beds
1	Central Railway	30	11	1184
2	Eastern Railway	47	8	1530
3	East central Railway	41	9	887
4	East coast Railway	30	4	339
5	Northern Railway	61	9	1128
6	North Central Railway	28	5	586
7	North East Railway	26	5	826
8	North Frontier Railway	47	12	1022
9	North Western Railway	33	8	604
10	Southern Railway	42	10	1135
11	South Central Railway	43	7	764
12	South Eastern Railway	37	7	1101
13	South East Central Railway	17	5	246
14	South Western Railway	20	3	301
15	Western Railway	57	9	972
16	West Central Railway	17	7	456
17	Integral Coach Factory	0	1	101
18	Rail Coach Factory	0	1	60
19	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	5	1	197
20	Diesel Locomotive Works	1	1	105
21	Diesel Loco Modernisation Works	0	1	50
22	Rail Wheel Factory	0	1	46
23	Research Design and Standards Organization	0	1	30
24	Metro/ Kolkata	3	1	30
25	MCF/Raebareli	0	1	22
26	RWP/ Bela	1	0	0
Total		586	128	13722

Source: Ministry of Railways

Looking at the health-related infrastructure of the railways, as on 31st March, 2020, there are a total 586 dispensaries, 128 hospital, and 13722 beds. The infrastructure is spread across all key zones and area that fall under the railway ministry. Overall the Sothern railway and the Northern Railway have the highest number of infrastructure (dispensaries and hospitals) and indoor beds (Table 6.2.3)

6.2.4. Health Infrastructure in ESI Corporation as on 31st March 2019

S. No.	States /UTs	Total No. of Dispensaries	Total No. of Hospital	Total No. Of Beds
1	Andhra Pradesh	78	7	270
2	Assam	26	2	70
3	Bihar	21	3	100
4	Chandigarh [Adm.]	2	1	70
5	Chhattisgarh	42	0	0
6	Delhi	32	4	1367
7	Goa	13	1	58
8	Gujarat	104	11	935
9	Himachal Pradesh	17	2	150
10	Haryana	83	7	1018
11	J & K	8	1	50
12	Jharkhand	20	3	210
13	Karnataka	113	11	1709
14	Kerala	180	12	1155
15	Madhya Pradesh	42	7	779
16	Meghalaya	2	0	0
17	Maharashtra	52	15	2270
18	Mizoram	1	0	0
19	Nagaland	2	0	0
20	Orissa	43	6	254
21	Puducherry	14	1	75
22	Punjab	69	7	647
23	Rajasthan	76	7	479
24	Sikkim	1	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	239	10	1348
26	Telangana	119	7	1032
27	Tripura	1	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	125	16	1497
29	Uttarakhand	28	0	0
30	West Bengal	41	14	3054
Total		1594	155	19047

Source: Employees State Insurance Corporation

As on 31st March, 2020 the ESI corporations have a total of 19047 beds within 155 hospitals and 1594 dispensaries (Table 6.2.4). Among the states West Bengal, Maharashtra and Karnataka have the highest number of beds and infrastructure (Table 6.2.4).

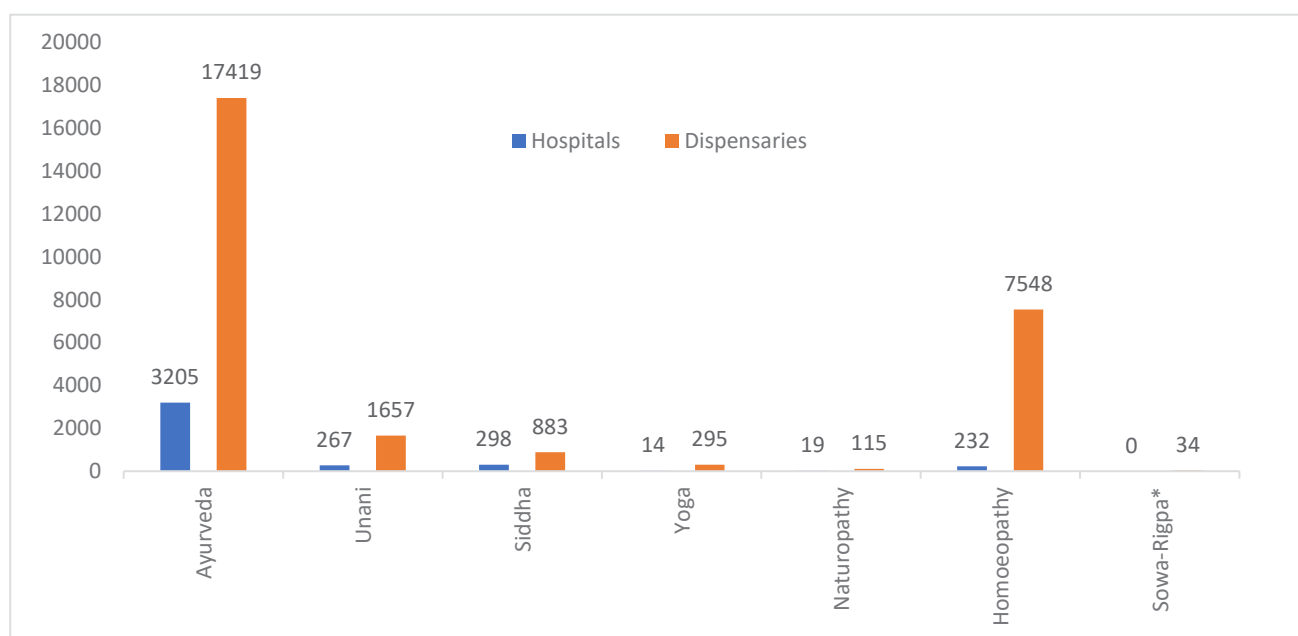
6.2.5 Medical Care Facilities under AYUSH by Management Status as on 1st April 2018

S. No.	Management	Ayurveda		Unani		Siddha		Yoga		Naturopathy		Homoeopathy		Sowa-Rigpa*		Total		% Distribution	
		Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries
A. Under jurisdiction of States/Union Territories																			
1	State/Govt./UT Administration	3032	15966	248	1405	291	848	7	184	11	48	114	6059	0	30	3703	24540	91.8	87.8
2	Local Bodies	9	649	0	29	0	0	0	16	6	14	21	1038	0	0	36	1746	0.9	6.2
3	Others	145	487	11	187	0	0	1	35	0	39	90	162	0	3	247	913	6.1	3.3
Total (A)		3186	17102	259	1621	291	848	8	235	17	101	225	7259	0	33	3986	27199	98.8	97.3
B. CGHS & Central Government Organizations																			
1	C.G.H.S.	1	33	0	10	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	35	0	0	1	85	0.0	0.3
2	Railway ministry	0	43	NA	3	NA	3	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	132	NA	NA	0	185	0.0	0.7
3	Labour Ministry:	NA	181	NA	3	NA	27	NA	33	NA	NA	NA	89	NA	NA	0	333	0.0	1.2
4	Ministry of Coal	NA	11	NA	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	11	0.0	0.0
5	Research Councils	11	38	7	19	6	2	2	0	0	13	4	28	0	1	30	101	0.7	0.4
6	National Institutes	7	11	1	1	1	0	4	19	2	1	3	5	0	0	18	37	0.4	0.1
	TOTAL	19	317	8	36	7	35	6	60	2	14	7	289	0	1	49	752	1.2	2.7
	All India (A+B)	3205	17419	267	1657	298	883	14	295	19	115	232	7548	0	34	4035	27951	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of AYUSH
Note: NA – Not Available

There are 4035 hospitals and 27951 dispensaries to provide Medical care facilities under AYUSH by management as on 1.4.2018.

Figure 6.5 Medical care facilities under AYUSH



Source: Table 6.2.5

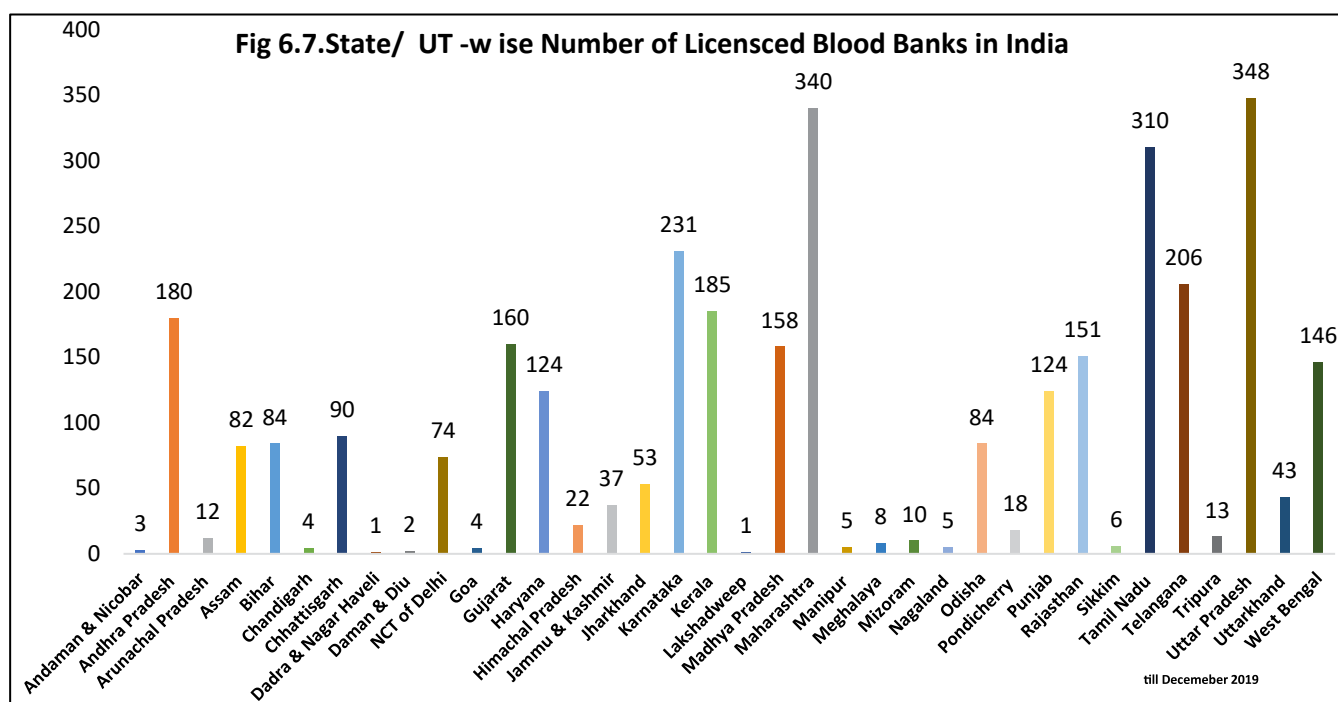
6.2.6 State/UT- wise Number of Licensed Blood Banks in India till December, 2019

S.No	Name of State	Public including Govt. Blood Banks	Private including charitable trust Blood Bank	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar	2	1	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	39	141	180
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11	1	12
4	Assam	49	33	82
5	Bihar	39	45	84
6	Chandigarh	3	1	4
7	Chhattisgarh	35	55	90
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	1	1
9	Daman & Diu	2	0	2
10	NCT of Delhi	23	51	74
11	Goa	3	1	4
12	Gujarat	30	130	160
13	Haryana	29	95	124
14	Himachal Pradesh	19	3	22
15	Jammu & Kashmir	31	6	37
16	Jharkhand	29	24	53
17	Karnataka	44	187	231
18	Kerala	45	140	185
19	Lakshadweep	1	0	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	63	95	158
21	Maharashtra	76	264	340
22	Manipur	4	1	5
23	Meghalaya	6	2	8
24	Mizoram	8	2	10
25	Nagaland	5	-	5
26	Odisha	63	21	84
27	Puducherry	5	13	18
28	Punjab	53	71	124
29	Rajasthan	64	87	151
30	Sikkim	4	2	6
31	Tamil Nadu	104	206	310
32	Telangana	38	168	206
33	Tripura	11	2	13
34	Uttar Pradesh	110	238	348
35	Uttarakhand	24	19	43
36	West Bengal	100	46	146
Total		1172	2152	3324

Source: Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), FDA Bhawan, Kotla Road, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: NA: Not Available

Total no. of licensed Blood Banks in the Country till December 2019 is 3324. [Refer Table no 6.2.6; Fig. 6.7]



Source: Table 6.2.6

6.2.7 State/UT- wise Government Mental Hospitals in India

S. No	States/UTs	Mental Hospital
1	Andhra Pradesh	Government Hospital for Mental Care Chinnawaltair, Vishakapatnam-500023 Andhra Pradesh
2	Assam	Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Institute of Mental Health P.O. Tezpur, Dist. Sonitpur Assam, Pin Code-5784001
3	Bihar	Institute of Mental Health,Koelwar, Bhojpur, Bihar
4	Chandigarh	Mental Health Institute, Sector-32, Chandigarh
5	Chhattisgarh	State Mental Health Hospital, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
6	Jharkhand	Central Institute of Psychiatry, Kanke, P.O:Ranchi, Pin Code: 834006, Jharkhand
		Ranchi Institute of Neuropsychiatry and Allied Science (RINPAS), Kanke, Ranchi, Pin Code: 834006, Jharkhand
7	Delhi	Institute of Human Behavior & Allied Sciences G.T. Road, P.O Box 9520, Jhilmil, Dilshad Garden, Delhi-110095
8	Goa	Institute of Psychiatry & Human Behavior Altinho, Panaji-403001,GOA.
9	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Bhuj-370001, Gujarat.
		Hospital for Mental Health Vikasgruh Road, Indradeep Society,Jamnagar, Gujarat Pin Code:361008
		Hospital for Mental Health, Behind Kapadia High School, Outside Delhi Gate, Shahibaug Road, Ahamedabad- 380004, Gujarat
		Hospital for Mental Health Karelilbag, Baroda, Gujrat-390018
10	Haryana	State Institute of Mental Health, PGIMS, Rohtak
11	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Hospital of Mental Health & Rehabilitation Boileauganj, Shimla-171004, Himachal Pradesh
12	Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. Hospital for Psychiatric Diseases Rainawari, Khatidarwaze Srinagar Jammu & Kashmir-190010
		Govt. Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Krishna Nagar, Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir-180016
13	Karnataka	Karnataka Institute of Mental Health Belgaum Road, Dharwad-580008, Kanataka
		National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences Nimhans, P.O. Box No 2900, Hosur Road, Bangalore-560029 Karnataka
14	Kerala	Mental Health Centre, Peroorkada Road,Oolampara, Thiruvananthapuram-695005, Kerala
		Govt. Mental Health Centre. Kuthiravattom P.O. Kozhikode, Pin Code: 673016, Kerala
		Govt. Mental Health Centre Poothole P.O., Thrissur, Pin Code: 680004, Kerala
15	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Manasik Arogyasala, Central jail Road, Gwalior, Pin Code: 4740012, Madhya Pradesh
		Mental Hospital Banganga Sawer Road, Indore, Pin Code: 452002, Madhya Pradesh

S. No	States/UTs	Mental Hospital
16	Maharashtra	Regional Mental Hospital Nagpur-440029 , Maharashtra
		Regional Mental Hospital, Yeravda, Pune-411006, Maharashtra
		Regional Mental Hospital, Main Road, Ratnagiri- 415612, Maharashtra
		Regional Mental Hospital, Wagle Estate, Thane (W)-400604, Maharashtra
17	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health & Neurosciences, Pasteur Hills, Shillong, Meghalaya -793001
18	Nagaland	Mental Hospital, Tekhuba, Kohima-797001, Nagaland
19	Odisha	Mental Health Institute S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack, Odisha -753007, Mental Health Institute, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack, Odisha -753007
20	Punjab	Dr. Vidyasagar Punjab Mental Hospital, Circular Road, Amritsar, Pin Code: 143001, Punjab
21	Rajasthan	Mental Hospital (Psychiatric Centre), Govind Marg, Janta Colony, Jaipur-302004, Rajasthan-302004
		Mental Hospital, (Psychiatric Center), Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur-34200, Rajasthan
22	Tamil Nadu	Institute of Mental Health Medavakkam Tank Road Kilpauk, Chennai-600010 Tamil Nadu
23	Telangana	Institute of Mental Health, Govt. Hospital for Mental Care, S.R. Nagar, Hyderabad-500038
24	Tripura	Modern psychiatric Hospital, Narsingarh, Singarbil, Agartala, Tripura -799009
25	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital Billochpura, Mathura Road, Agra-282002, Uttar Pradesh
		Mental Hospital Bareilly, Civil Lines, Bareilly-243005, Uttar Pradesh
		Mental Hospital S2/1 Pandeypur Varanasi-221002, Uttar Pradesh
26	Uttarakhand	State Mental Health Institute, NH-72, Selakui, Uttarakhand-248011
27	West Bengal	Lumbini Park Mental Hospital, 115, Dr.G.S Bose Road, Kata Pukur, Tiljala Kolkata-700039 West Bengal
		Institute of Psychiatry 7, D.L. Khan Road, Calcutta, West Bengal
		Institute for Mental Care, Purulia P.O., Purulia, West Bengal Mental Hospital Berhampore
		Calcutta Pavlov Hospital 18, Gobra Road, Calcutta, West Bengal
		Berhampore Mental Hospital, K.N. Road, Khagra, Berhampore P.O., Murshidabad-742101, West Bengal
		Tufanganj Mental Hospital, Cooch Behar, West Bengal

Source: National Mental Health Programme, DGHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

6.2.8 Number of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in different cities as on 1st Jan. 2020

S. No.	Name of City	Type of Dispensaries		POLY CLINIC	CGHS LAB	DENTAL UNITS
		Allopathy	Ayush			
1	Agartala	1	0	NA	NA	NA
2	Agra	1	0	NA	NA	NA
3	Ahmedabad	9	5	1	1	1
4	Allahabad	NA	NA	1	1	0
5	Aizawal	1	0	NA	NA	NA
6	Ajmer	1	0	NA	NA	NA
7	Aligarh	1	0	NA	NA	NA
8	Ambala	1	0	NA	NA	NA
9	Amritsar	1	0	NA	NA	NA
10	Baghpat	1	0	NA	NA	NA
11	Bareilly	1	0	NA	NA	NA
12	Bengaluru	11	4	1	3	1
13	Berhampur	1	0	NA	NA	NA
14	Bhopal	2	0	0	0	0
15	Bhubaneswar	3	0	0	1	0
16	Chandigarh	1	0	NA	NA	0
17	Chennai	14	6	2	4	1
18	Chhapra	1	0	NA	NA	NA
19	Cochin	1	0	NA	NA	NA
20	Cuttack	1	0	NA	NA	NA
21	Darbhanga	1	0	NA	NA	NA
22	Dehradun	3	0	NA	NA	0
23	Delhi And Ncr	104	37	4	34	6
24	Dhanbad	1	0	NA	NA	NA
25	Dibrugarh	1	0	NA	NA	NA
26	Gangtok	1	0	NA	NA	NA
27	Gaya	1	0	NA	NA	NA
28	Goa	1	1	NA	NA	NA
29	Gorakhpur	1	0	NA	NA	NA
30	Guntur	1	0	NA	NA	NA
31	Guwahati	5	1	NA	NA	0
32	Hyderabad	13	6	2	2	1
33	Imphal	1	0	NA	NA	NA
34	Indore	1	0	NA	NA	NA
35	Jabalpur	6	0	NA	1	0
36	Jaipur	8	2	1	4	1
37	Jalandhar	1	0	NA	NA	NA
38	Jalpaiguri	1	0	NA	NA	NA
39	Jammu	1	0	NA	NA	0
40	Jodhpur	1	0	NA	NA	NA
41	Kanpur	9	3	NA	3	1
42	Kolkata	20	4	1	5	1
43	Kota	1	0	NA	NA	NA

S. No.	Name of City	Type of Dispensaries		POLY CLINIC	CGHS LAB	DENTAL UNITS
		Allopathy	Ayush			
44	Lucknow	9	1	1	3	1
45	Meerut	6	2	0	2	1
46	Moradabad	1	0	NA	NA	NA
47	Mumbai	30	5	2	4	3
48	Muzaffarpur	1	0	NA	NA	NA
49	Nagpur	12	3	1	1	1
50	Nellore	1	0	NA	NA	NA
51	Patna	6	2	1	1	1
52	Puducherry	1	0	NA	NA	0
53	Prayagraj	8	2	NA	NA	NA
54	Pune	10	3	1	2	1
55	Raipur	2	2	0	0	0
56	Rajahmundry	1	0	NA	NA	NA
57	Ranchi	3	0	NA	1	NA
58	Saharanpur	1	0	NA	NA	NA
59	Shillong	2	1	0	NA	0
60	Shimla	1	0	NA	NA	0
61	Silchar	1	0	NA	NA	NA
62	Siliguri	1	0	NA	NA	NA
63	Srinagar	1	0	NA	NA	NA
64	Tirunelveli	1	0	NA	NA	NA
65	Trichy	1	0	NA	NA	NA
66	Trivandrum	3	2	0	NA	0
67	Vadodara	1	0	NA	NA	NA
68	Varanasi	2	0	NA	NA	NA
69	Vijyawada	1	0	NA	NA	NA
70	Visakhapatnam	2	0	NA	NA	0
Total		345	92	19	73	21

Source: Central Government Health Scheme, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: This table shows only the number of dispensaries in different cities. For exact address of the dispensaries please contact the source agency

NA – Not Available

6.2.9 Number of Cards and Beneficiaries availing C.G.H.S. facilities in various cities as on 1st January 2020

S. No.	City	Total No. of Cards	Total No. of Beneficiaries (Including Card Holders)
1	Agartala	1,749	6,389
2	Agra	184	560
3	Ahmedabad	20,814	62,845
4	Aizawal	416	1,726
5	Ajmer	875	2,269
6	Aligarh	183	621
7	Ambala	677	1,853
8	Amritsar	733	1,959
9	Baghpat	25	80
10	Bareilly	75	234
11	Bengaluru	44,586	1,22,718
12	Berhampur	194	511
13	Bhopal	6,309	17,149
14	Bhubaneshwar	7,769	23,556
15	Chandigarh	14,515	34,848
16	Chennai	45,405	1,18,858
17	Chhapra	40	110
18	Cuttack	594	1,789
19	Darbhanga	65	222
20	Dehradun	14,978	38,081
21	Delhi And Ncr	5,37,406	17,32,356
22	Dhanbad	230	766
23	Dibrugarh	116	350
24	Gangtok	150	487
25	Gaya	88	293
26	Goa	1,097	3,768
27	Gorakhpur	274	831
28	Guntur	355	1,023
29	Guwahati	15,059	51,410
30	Hyderabad	69,873	1,92,729
31	Imphal	754	3,155
32	Indore	1,233	2,971
33	Jabalpur	36,859	87,497
34	Jaipur	20,795	60,921
35	Jalandhar	795	2,008
36	Jalpaiguri	296	808
37	Jammu	2,551	7,478
38	Jodhpur	622	1,895
39	Kanpur	32,617	85,631
40	Kolkata	63,588	1,62,712
41	Kota	278	774
42	Lucknow	22,931	72,400

S. No.	City	Total No. of Cards	Total No. of Beneficiaries (Including Card Holders)
43	Meerut	14,840	43,281
44	Moradabad	147	517
45	Mumbai	63,626	1,88,747
46	Muzaffarpur	194	623
47	Nagpur	31,009	80,173
48	Nellore	261	773
49	Patna	14,308	46,585
50	Puducherry	727	2,232
51	Prayagraj	18,854	57,805
52	Pune	53,125	1,18,674
53	Raipur	709	2,022
54	Rajahmundry	198	536
55	Ranchi	5,605	17,977
56	Saharanpur	153	485
57	Shillong	6,194	22,176
58	Shimla	1,321	3,590
59	Siliguri	996	3,136
60	Srinagar	21	71
61	Tirunelveli	263	617
62	Trichy	741	1,997
63	Trivandrum	16,917	41,621
64	Vadodara	2,439	6,777
65	Varanasi	852	2,714
66	Vijyawada	816	2,227
67	Visakhapatnam	8,100	20,178
Total		12,10,569	35,74,175

Source: Central Government Health Scheme, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

The Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) was started under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 1954 with the objective of providing comprehensive medical care facilities to Central Government employees, pensioners and their dependents residing in CGHS covered cities. At present, CGHS has health facilities in 70 cities having 345 Allopathic Dispensaries and 92 AYUSH Dispensaries in the Country. There are 12,10,569 registered cards with total 35,74,175 number of beneficiaries. [Refer Table No. 6.2.8 and Table No.6.2.9]

6.2.10 State wise/ System wise Number of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries in India as on 1st April 2019

S. No.	States/UTs & others	Ayurveda		Unani		Siddha		Yoga		Naturopa- thy		Homoeop- athy		Sowa- Rigpa		Total	
		Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries
A. States/Union Territories																	
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	467	2	112	0	0	0	0	0	20	3	266	0	0	8	865
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	95	0	0	12	113
3	Assam	1	380	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	75	0	0	4	456
4	Bihar	5	1082	1	449	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	644	0	0	8	2175
5	Chhattisgarh	11	956	1	26	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	112	0	0	16	1094
6	Delhi	2	40	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	103	0	0	5	163
7	Goa	1	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	61	0	0	2	157
8	Gujarat	42	560	0	0	0	0	0	16	6	14	16	216	0	0	64	806
9	Haryana	4	459	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	4	497
10	Himachal Pradesh	33	1150	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	0	4	34	1171
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1	240	1	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	2	442
12	Jharkhand	1	220	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	92	0	0	5	366
13	Karnataka	170	592	18	50	0	0	3	0	6	5	16	43	0	0	213	690
14	Kerala	126	806	0	1	1	6	0	0	1	1	34	669	0	0	162	1483
15	Madhya Pradesh	40	1496	4	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	213	0	0	70	1773
16	Maharashtra	70	466	6	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	126	491
17	Manipur	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	10	1
18	Meghalaya	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	10	13
19	Mizoram	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	0	0	2	28
20	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
21	Odisha	8	624	0	9	0	0	0	35	0	30	6	638	0	0	14	1336
22	Punjab	5	489	0	35	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	111	0	0	9	636
23	Rajasthan	117	3580	11	269	0	0	1	0	2	3	6	246	0	0	137	4098
24	Sikkim	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	1	12
25	Tamil Nadu	2	99	1	64	289	815	1	173	0	0	1	107	0	0	294	1258
26	Telangana	9	418	4	183	0	1	0	0	1	28	6	196	0	0	20	826
27	Tripura	2	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	73	0	0	4	110
28	Uttar Pradesh	2104	2104	204	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1575	0	0	2316	3728
29	Uttarakhand	402	142	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60	0	3	405	208
30	West Bengal	6	502	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1523	0	0	18	2032
31	A&N Islands	1	13	1	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	1	18	0	0	5	37
32	Chandigarh	1	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	2	30
33	D&N Haveli	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

S. No.	States/UTs & others	Ayurveda		Unani		Siddha		Yoga		Naturopathy		Homoeopathy		Sowa-Rigpa		Total	
		Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries
34	Daman & Diu	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	2	12
35	Lakshadweep	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	15
36	Puducherry	0	27	0	0	0	26	0	4	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	74
	TOTAL (A)	3186	17102	259	1621	291	848	8	235	17	101	225	7259	0	33	3986	27199
B. CGHS & Central Government organization		19	317	8	36	7	35	6	60	2	14	7	289	0	1	49	752
	TOTAL (A+B)	3205	17419	267	1657	298	883	14	295	19	115	232	7548	0	34	4035	27951

Source: State Govts. & Concerned Agencies- Ministry of AYUSH

Note:

1. Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy and Sowa-rigpa : Figures in r/o States of Andhra Pradesh(2015), Assam(2009), Delhi(2015), J & K(2015), Jharkhand(2011), Manipur(2014), Nagaland(2008), Odisha(2012), Punjab(2015), Rajasthan(2015), Uttar Pradesh(2011), Uttarakhand(2014, and Telangana(2015) has been repeated as the current year information is not available. Odisha(2012),Uttar Pradesh(2011) and Uttarakhand(2014 has been repeated as the current information was not available.
2. Homoeopathy: Figures in r/o states of Andhra Pradesh (2015), Assam (2009), Delhi (2015), J & K (2015), Jharkhand (2011), Kerala (2015), Manipur (2014, Nagaland (2008), Odisha (2012), Uttar Pradesh (2011), Uttarakhand (2014) and Telangana (2015) has been repeated as the current year information was not available.
3. Figures integrated in columns marked "total" reflects the total numbers of Hospitals and dispensaries under govt, Local Bodies and others in each states/UTs.

6.2.11 State/UT wise Number of Eye Banks in India as on 31st August, 2020

S. No.	State/ UT	Government run	Private run	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	5	26	31
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4	Assam	3	7	10
5	Bihar	1	0	1
6	Chandigarh	2	1	3
7	Chhattisgarh	1	4	5
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
10	Delhi	5	5	10
11	Goa	0	1	1
12	Gujarat	4	36	40
13	Haryana	3	13	16
14	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	2
15	Jammu & Kashmir	2	0	2
16	Jharkhand	2	3	5
17	Karnataka	3	24	27
18	Kerala	5	1	6
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	4	33	37
21	Maharashtra	29	173	202
22	Manipur	1	0	1
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	1	1	2
25	Nagaland	0	0	0
26	Odisha	8	5	13
27	Puducherry	3	2	5
28	Punjab	5	6	11
29	Rajasthan	5	52	57
30	Sikkim	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	7	20	27
32	Telangana	1	4	5
33	Tripura	1	0	1
34	Uttar Pradesh	9	24	33
35	Uttarakhand	0	3	3
36	West Bengal	2	11	13
Total		114	456	570

Source: Ophthalmology Section, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: Information as available on the website of National Programme for Control of Blindness

The country has 570 Eye Banks till 31st August, 2020 out of which 114 are government run (20%) and the rest 456 are private run (80%). [Refer Table No 6.2.11]

6.2.12. Vaccine wise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply up to March 2019

1. BCG							Quantity in Lakh of Doses
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	BCG VL, Chennai	800	-	-	-	-	As facility upgraded to cGMP compliant formalities for commercial production in process.
2	SII, Pune	2000	1836.18	NA	Na	NA	March, 2018
Total		2800	1836.18	0	0	-	
2. DPT							Quantity in Lakh of Doses
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI, Kasauli	400	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	As facility upgraded to cGMP compliant formalities for commercial production in process.
2	PII Coonoor	400	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	As facility upgraded to cGMP compliant formalities for commercial production in process.
3	HBPCL, Mumbai	448	NA	NA	NA	NA	March, 2019
4	SII, Pune	3000	249.24	NA	NA	NA	March, 2018
5	HBI, Udhagaman-dalam Hyderabad	600	185.3	-	183.39	NA	March, 2018
6	Biological-E-Limited	700	200	80.8	80.8	100.00	March,2018
7	Bharat Biotech Int. Ltd	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	Information of vaccine production not provided by the Company
Total		5558	634.54	80.8	264.19	326.97	
3. Td							Quantity in Lakh of Doses
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	Biological-E-Limited	2000	1200	405.1	405.1	100.00	March, 2018
Total		2000	1200	405.1	405.1	100.00	

4. TT						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	PII Coonoor	400	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	As facility upgraded to cGMP compliant formalities for commercial production in process.
2	CRI, Kasauli	400	11.77	43.02	45.26		March, 2018
3	HBPCL, Mumbai	712	NA	NA	NA	-	March, 2018
4	SII, Pune	3000	707.46	NA	NA	NA	March, 2018
5	Dano Vaccine, Hy'd	1600	510.478	100	425.961	425.96	March, 2019
6	HBI, Udhagamandalam Hyderabad	3000	44.2	-	52.74	0.00	March, 2018
7	Biological-E-Limited	4000	2500	881	881	100.00	March, 2018
8	Bharat Biotech Int. Ltd	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Information of vaccine production not provided by the Company
9	Sanofi Pasteur India	185	180	470	270	57.45	March, 2018
Total		13297	3953.91	1494.02	1674.96	112.11	

5. OPV						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	SII, Pune	6000	4672.71	NA	NA	NA	March, 2018
2	Bio-Med (P) Ltd. Ghaziabad	7200	2280	2090	2090	100.00	Sep, 2018
3	Panacea Bio-tech Ltd. Delhi	5000	186.7	232.86	232.8	99.97	March, 2019
4	Bharat Biotech Int. Ltd International (L), Hyderabad	10000	NA	NA	NA	NA	Information of vaccine production not provided by the Company
Total		28200	7139.41	2322.86	2322.8	100.00	

6. Measles						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	SII, Pune	4000	1550.04	NA	NA	NA	March, 2018
2	HBI, Udhagamandalam-Hyderabad	300	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	(Information of vaccine production not provided by the company)
Total		4300	1550.04	0	0	-	

NON-UIP Vaccines

7. JEV						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	Biological E Ltd, Hy'd	24	5	2.7	2.7	100.00	March,2018
2	Bharat Biotech Int. Ltd., Hy'd	150	NA	NA	NA	NA	Information of vaccine production not provided by the Company
Total		174	5	2.7	2.7	100.00	

8. YFV						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI, Kasauli	Nil	*1.15	2.0401	1.453	100.00	March,2019 (*Imported vaccine)
2	Bharat Biotech Int. Ltd., Hy'd	150	NA	NA	NA	NA	Information of vaccine production not provided by the Company
Total		0	1.15	2.0401	1.453	71.22	

9. TCARV						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	Cadila Health Care Ltd., Ahmedabad (vials)	44	12.43	12.43	12.43	100.00	March,2018
2	HBI, Udhagamandalam Hy'd	180	124.8	-	117.96	0.00	March, 2018
3	Chirion Behring Vaccine Lab. Ankleshwar, Guj	150	22.12	27	22.48	35.41	March,2019
4	Bharat Bio tech, Hy'd	120	NA	NA	NA	NA	Information of vaccine production not provided by the Company
Total		494	159.35	39.43	152.87	380.62	

10. Typhoid (Vi-Poly)						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	Bio-Med (P) Ltd Ghaziabad	140	19	15	15	100.00	Sep,2018
2	Zydus Aventis Ahmedabad	43	4.04	4.04	4.04	100.00	March,2018
3	Bharat Biotech Int. Ltd	250	NA	NA	NA	NA	Information of vaccine production not provided by the Company
Total		433	23.04	19.04	19.04	100.00	

11. Typhoid (AKD)						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	Bharat Biotecch Int. Ltd	800	NA	NA	NA	NA	Information of vaccine production not provided by the Institute.
2	Bio-Med Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad	140	19	15	15	100.00	Sep, 2018
Total		940	19	15	15	100.00	

12. Hepatitis-B						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	SII, Pune	2700	749.06	NA	NA	NA	March, 2018
2	Biological-E-Ltd.	1000	110	24.15	24.15	100.00	March, 2018
3	HBI, Udhagamandalam Hy'd	600	1.84	-	4.2	-	March, 2018
4	Bharat Biotech Int. Ltd	1010	NA	NA	NA	NA	Information of vaccine production not provided by the Company
Total		5310	860.9	24.15	28.35	117.39	

13. Quadrivalent Meningococcal Meningitis Vaccine (QMMV)						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	Bio-Med Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad	40	18	16	16	100.00	Sep, 2018
Total		40	18	16	16	100.00	

14. Haemophilis (Hib) Influenzae Vaccine						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	Bio-Med Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad	20	0.4	0.4	0.4	100.00	Sep, 2018
2	Panacea	67.5	Nil	0.17	0.17	100.00	March, 2018
3	SII, Pune	1000	52.44	NA	NA	NA	March, 2018
4	Bharat Biotech Intls.	200	NA	NA	NA	NA	Information of vaccine production not provided by the Company
Total		1287.5	52.84	0.57	0.57	100.00	

15. Quadruple Vaccine (DTwp-HepB)						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	SII, Pune	2000	42.57	NA	NA	NA	March, 2018
Total		2000	42.57	0	0	-	

16. Tetravalent Vaccine (DTwp+Hib)						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	Panacea	15	Nil	1.11	1.11	100.00	March, 2019
2	SII, Pune	2000	4.39	NA	NA	NA	March, 2018
Total		2015	4.39	1.11	1.11	100.00	

17. Pentavalent Vaccine (DTwp-HepB-Hib)						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	Panacea	875.7	37.24	35.83	35.83	100.00	March, 2019
2	SII, Pune	2000	986.29	NA	NA	NA	March, 2018
3	Sanofi Pastuer, Delhi	100	560	510	510	100.00	Sep, 2018
4	Bharat Biotech Intls., Hy'd	1300	NA	NA	NA	NA	Information of vaccine production not provided by the Company
5	HBI, dhaganmandalam Hy'd						
6	Biological- E-limited	2000	950	490.7	490.7	100.00	March, 2018
Total		6875.7	2533.53	1036.53	1036.53	100.00	

18. MMR						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	SII, Pune	5000	513.51	NA	NA	NA	March, 2018
Total		5000	513.51	0	0	-	

19. MR						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	Biological E limited	650	400	0	0	0.00	March, 2018
Total		650	400	0	0	-	

20. Inactivated Polio vaccine						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	Sanofi Pasteur India	30	330	281	218	64.00	March, 2018
Total		30	330	281	218	64.00	

21. Seasonal Influenza Vaccine						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	SII Pune	100	2.75	NA	NA	NA	March, 2018
2	Zydus Cadilla Ahmedabad	6	0.78	0.78	0.78	100.00	March, 2018* Inctivated influenza vaccine (split VirionI.P (Tetravalent)
Total		106	3.53	0.78	0.78	100.00	

22. Cholera Vaccine						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	Sanofi Pastuer India	6	66	63	63	100.00	Sep, 2018
Total		6	66	63	63	100.00	

23. ATS						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	HBPCL, Mumbai (amp)	5	0.006	-	-	-	March, 2019 (1 Ampoules =1500IU)
2	SII, Pune	-	8.58	NA	NA	NA	March, 2018
3	Biological E Ltd. Hy'd	3	0.6	0.0156	0.0156	100.00	March, 2018
Total		8	9.186	0.0156	0.0156	100.00	

24. ADS						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI, Kasauli (10 ml vials)	0.1	0.03096	0.0459	0.03075	66.99	March, 2019
2	HBPCL, Mumbai (vials)	2	0.08	0.05782	0.05782	100.00	March, 2019 (1Vials =10000IU)
Total		2.1	0.11096	0.10372	0.08857	85.39	

25. ASVS (Snake)						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI, Kasauli (10 ml vial)	0.1	0.00434	0.00284	0.0009	31.69	March, 2019
2	HBPCL, Mumbai	6	2.5	1.93433	5.7537	297.45	March, 2019
3	Biological E Ltd., Hy'd	12	8.4	1.26885	1.26885	100.00	March, 2018
4	KIPM, Chennai	Nil	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	March,2019(Nil Information submitted by Institute).
5	Bharat Serum & Vaccine Ltd., Thane	20.64	0.1268	0.01091	0.01091	100.00	March,2018
Total		38.74	11.0311	3.21693	7.03436	218.67	

26. ASVS (Scorpion)						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	HBPCL, Mumbai	1.5	0.03	0.02694	0.02694	100.00	March, 2019
2	Bharat Serum & Vaccines, Thane	20.64	1.27934	8.96254	8.96254	100.00	March, 2018
Total		22.14	1.30934	8.98948	8.98948	100.00	

27. ARS						Quantity in Lakh of Doses	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI, Kasauli (05 ml vial)	0.8	0.06315	0.21225	0.0259	12.20	March, 2019
2	Bharat Serum & Vaccines, Thane	14.4	13.0937	9.90986	9.90986	100.00	March, 2018 (Equirab 1000 IU)
3	Bharat Serum & Vaccines, Thane	14.4	5.23046	3.92394	3.92394	100.00	March, 2018 (Equirab 1500 IU)
4	HBPCL, Mumbai	1.5	0.2	0.08427	0.08427	100.00	March, 2019
Total		31.1	18.5873	14.1303	13.944	98.68	

28. NHS						Quantity in ml	
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI, Kasauli (20ml)	As per Demand	Nil	20	Nil	#VALUE!	March, 2019
Total		0	0	20	0	0.00	

29. Diagnostic Reagent (ML)					Quantity in Lakh of Doses		
Particulars		Installed Annual Capacity	2018-2019				Status as on
S. No.	Institutions		Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI, Kasauli (ml)	As per demand	0.3735	0.4795	0.4495	64.08	March,2019
2	KIPM, Chennai	-	1.439	1.3745	1.3745	100.00	March,2019
3	IOS, Kolkata	0.01	0.65	0.6	0.6	100.00	March,2019
Total		0.01	2.4625	2.454	2.424	98.78	

Source: EPI, MoHFW

6.2.12 (a) Installed Capacity, Production and supply of quantity of different Vaccines & Sera reported by different vaccine manufacturing institute

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakhs of doses			
			2018-19			
			Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved
UIP-VACCINES						
1	BCG	2800	1836.18	0	0	-
2	DPT	5558	634.54	80.8	264.19	326.92
3	TD	2000	1200	405.1	405.1	100.00
4	TT	13297	3787.37	1994.02	1663.59	83.43
5	OPV	28200	7778.24	2824.53	2824.53	100.00
6	Measles	4300	1550.04	0	0	-
7	JEV	174	5	2.7	2.7	100.00
8	TCARV	494	150.33	46.6	142.49	380.62
9	Typhoid (vi-polysacharoid)	433	23.04	19.04	19.04	100.00
10	Typhoid (AKD)	940	19	15	15	100.00
11	Hepatitis-B	5310	860.9	24.15	28.35	117.39
12	YFV	0	*1.34	1.57	1.57	100.00
13	QMMV	40	18	16	16	100.00
14	Hib Vaccine	1287.5	52.84	0.57	0.57	100.00
15	DTwp-HepB	2000	42.57	0	0	-
16	DTwp+Hib	2015	5.24	2.71	2.71	100.00
17	DTwp-HepB-Hib	6875.8	2565.63	1075.2	1075.2	100.00
18	MMR	5000	513.51	0	0	0.00
19	MR	650	400	0	0	-
20	Cholera	6	66	63	63	100.00
21	Seasonal Influenza Vaccine	106	3.53	0.78	0.78	100.00
22	In-activated Polio Vaccine	30	330	281	218	64.00
23	ATS	8	9.18	0.0156	0.0156	100.00
24	ADS	2.1	0.05995	0.0752	0.06065	80.65
25	ASVS (Snake)	39.428	14.5268	7.05935	7.05935	100.00
26	ASVS (Scorpion)	22.14	1.42934	9.09564	9.09564	100.00
27	ARS	30.86	18.4944	14.1047	14.0118	99.34
28	NHS	0	0	28	19	67.86
29	Diagnostic Reagent	0.01	2.4625	2.454	2.424	98.78

*(Imported vaccine)

Source: EPI, MoHFW

3. Regulation of Clinical Establishments

The private sector has a vast range of service providers from the highly competent to the quacks. Healthcare in India suffers from under regulation subjecting the populace to poor quality of treatment, quackery menace and high costs. Also, there is lack of systematic collection of information from the private sectors. This makes it imperative to enforce minimum standards on clinical establishments in both private and public sector.

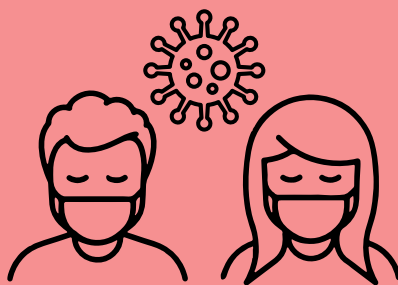
6.3. Status of Online registration of Clinical Establishments as on 2nd Jan. 2020

S. No.	State	Allopathy	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Homoeopathy	Yoga	Naturopathy	Sowa Rigpa	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Ut)	130	23	1	3	27	6	3	0	149
2	Arunachal Pradesh	56	6	0	0	10	0	2	0	68
3	Assam	4132	653	32	12	203	61	19	1	4300
4	Chandigarh (Ut)	539	94	1	0	30	4	5	0	588
5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Ut)	196	50	1	0	61	0	1	0	272
6	Daman & Diu (Ut)	172	41	5	0	71	3	0	0	244
7	Haryana	193	41	8	4	36	22	10	0	199
8	Himachal Pradesh	4301	2407	135	26	197	56	59	11	6373
9	Jharkhand	6738	355	58	6	283	56	33	0	7059
10	Mizoram	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7
11	Puducherry (Ut)	671	40	0	38	30	6	4	0	715
12	Rajasthan	1079	77	21	3	79	24	16	1	1156
13	Uttarakhand	800	200	31	1	71	31	66	0	1056
	Total	19013	3987	293	93	1101	269	218	13	22186

S. No.	No. of Clinical Establishments Registered Offline	
1	Sikkim	338
2	Mizoram	535
3	Arunachal Pradesh	689
4	Puducherry	116
5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20
6	Uttarakhand	530
	Total	2228

Source: Annual Health Report 2019-20, MoHFW

The clinical establishment act 2010, and subsequent notification of National Council for Clinical Establishments and the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 is an effort to ensure regulate and accredited health care infrastructure across country. National council for Clinical establishments compiles and publish a National Register of clinical establishments. Online registration at present is functional through website (www.clinicalestablishments.gov.in) in 13 State / UTs. So far, 22186 Clinical establishments as on 02.01.2020 have registered online forming part of digital National register [Refer Table No. 6.3]



CHAPTER SEVENTH

Pandemics

**An Overview of the
Pandemics & Epidemics
in India and Preparedness Status**

EPIDEMICS AND PANDEMICS STATUS AND PREPAREDNESS

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7.1 Historical Aspects of Pandemics and Epidemics

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7.3 COVID -19 Outbreak and Health System Response

Table No.	Table Name	Source	Page No.
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EPIDEMICS AND PANDEMICS STATUS AND PREPAREDNESS

Highlights

India has witnessed several epidemics and pandemics since time immemorial. Epidemics like any other natural calamity is neither uncommon nor sudden for any country. According to Park, “epidemics is an unusual occurrence in community or region of disease, specific health related behaviour or other health-related events clearly in excess of expected occurrence. It is a sudden, severe widespread outbreak of disease pre-existing in community.” Pandemic is the form of epidemic that spreads through human population affecting large number of people, major part of a nation, entire nation, a continent, or a part of the entire world. A disease or condition is not a pandemic merely because it is widespread or kills many people; it must also be infectious.

Exploring history of pandemic and epidemics reveals that with each event world has progressed substantially in mitigating many epidemics from time to time owing to the improved public health measures but the occurrence of a future epidemic in a large scale cannot be denied fully. This is because of the changing pattern of infectious diseases and the epidemiological transition. Many controlled diseases are getting re-emerged and new emerging infectious diseases are evolving creating challenge among the global public health intelligence. The recent pandemic of COVID-19 is a wake-up call to the public health realm and development of strategies for mitigating pandemic is a top global public health priority. Proper surveillance is one of the key factors behind mitigating some of the important scourges besides the disease specific strategies.

The frequent incidences of emerging infectious diseases in humans in recent past are alarming for health care preparedness in the near future. These also include infections that appear in new geographic areas or increase abruptly. The new infectious diseases and those which are re-emerging after a period of quiescence are also grouped under emerging infectious diseases. During the past few years, India has witnessed several outbreaks of emerging/ re-emerging viral infections. Annual epidemics of Dengue, Chikungunya, Influenza, Rotavirus, Measles Rubella, Japanese encephalitis etc. are reported from all parts of the country. Besides, in the past two decades, India has witnessed acute outbreaks or threats of infiltration of new or exotic viruses such as Nipah virus (2001; 2007; 2018 & 2019); SARS-CoV (2003); Avian Influenza H5N1 (2006); ECSA strain of chikungunya (2006); pandemic influenza (2009); Zika virus (2016); Ebola, Yellow fever and MERS-CoV (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome-coronavirus) are the other potential viral agents which pose a serious threat to the country. (if all the epidemics are covered like chamki fever, bird flu, swine flu etc.)

Prevention and control of emerging infectious diseases will increasingly require the application of sophisticated epidemiologic and molecular biologic technologies, changes in human behavior, a national policy on early detection of and rapid response to emerging infections and a plan of action. A five-pronged strategy has been adopted in India to include i.e. epidemic preparedness and rapid response; vibrant public health infrastructure; effective risk communication; appropriate research and its utilization; and passionate advocacy for political commitment and partnership building.

Outbreak of COVID -19

Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) was declared as pandemic by World Health Organization on March 11th, 2020 mainly due to the speed and scale of the transmission of the disease. Before that, it started as an epidemic in mainland China with focus being firstly reported in the city of Wuhan, Hubei province in 17th Nov 2019. The etiologic agent of COVID -19 was isolated and identified as a novel corona virus, initially designated as 2019-nCov. Later, the virus genome was sequenced and because it was genetically related to coronavirus outbreak responsible for the SARS outbreak of 2003, the virus was named as severe acute respiratory coronavirus -2 (SARS Cov-2) by the international Committee for Taxonomy of Viruses.

On 30th January, India reported its first case of COVID -19 in Kerala, which rose to three cases by 3rd February; all were students returning from Wuhan. Apart from these, no significant rise in transmission was observed in February. On 04th March, 2020, 22 new cases were reported, including 14 infected members of an Italian tourist group. In the month of March, transmission grew after several people with travel history affected countries; and their contacts, tested positive. In the month of March, a 76 year -old man, with a travel history to Saudi – Arabia, became the first COVID-19 fatality in India.

The entire chapter is divided to study and understand the:

1. Historical aspects of the pandemics and epidemics and;
2. Potential threats and upcoming challenges in form of emerging and re-emerging diseases; and
3. The response systems during most recent pandemic (COVID -19) which can guide up on further improving our preparedness for future. (data on COVID -19)

7.1. Historical Aspects of Pandemics and Epidemics

Disease and illnesses have plagued humanity since the earliest days, our mortal flaw. However, it was not until the marked shift to agrarian communities that the scale and spread of these diseases increased dramatically. Widespread trade created new opportunities for human and animal interactions that speed-up such epidemics. Malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, influenza, smallpox, and others first appeared during these early years. The more civilized humans became – with larger cities, more exotic trade routes, and increased contact with different populations of people, animals, and ecosystems – the more likely pandemics would occur.

7.1.1. Global Pandemic History

Name	Time period	Type/Pre-human host	Death toll
Antonine Plague	165-180	Believed to be either smallpox or measles	5 Million
Japanese smallpox epidemic	735-737	Variola major virus	1 Million
Plague of Justinian	541-542	Yersinia pestis bacteria / Rats, fleas	30-50 Million
Black Death	1347-1351	Yersinia pestis bacteria / Rats, fleas	200 Million
New World Smallpox	1520-onwards	Variola major virus	56 Million
Great Plague of London	1665	Yersinia pestis bacteria / Rats, fleas	1,00,000
Italian plague	1629-1631	Yersinia pestis bacteria / Rats, fleas	1 Million
Cholera Pandemic 1-6	1817-1923	V. cholerae bacteria	1 Million
Third Plague	1885	Yersinia pestis bacteria / Rats, fleas	12 Million (China and India)
Yellow Fever	Late 1800s	Virus / Mosquitoes	100,000-150,000 (U.S.)
Russian Flu	1889-1890	Believed to be H2N2 (avian origin)	1 Million
Spanish Flu	1918-1919	H1N1 virus / Pigs	40-50 Million
Asian Flu	1957- 1958	H2N2 virus	1.1 Million
Hong Kong Flu	1968-1970	H3N2 virus	1 Million
HIV/AIDS	1981-present	Virus / Chimpanzees	25-35 Million
Swine Flu	2009-2010	H1N1 virus / Pigs	2,00,000
SARS	2002-2003	Coronavirus / Bats, Civets	770
Ebola	2014-2016	Ebolavirus / Wild animals	11,000
MERS	2015-Present	Coronavirus / Bats, camels	850
COVID-19	2019-Present	Coronavirus – Unknown (possibly pangolins)	848K (Johns Hopkins University estimate as of 10:28am PT, Aug 31, 2020)

*Source: Visualizing the History of Pandemics – Nicholas Lapan, 2020; Published research papers/media sources

As humans have spread across the world, so have infectious diseases. Even in this modern era, outbreaks are nearly constant, though not every outbreak reaches pandemic level as the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) has reached. The history's most deadly pandemics, from Antonine Plague to the current COVID-19 with death toll numbers (with best estimates based on available research) shows that despite persistence of disease and pandemics throughout history, there is, one consistent trend over time – a gradual reduction in the death rate. Healthcare improvements and understanding the factors that incubate pandemics have been powerful tools in mitigating their impact. [Refer Table 7.1.1.]

7.1.2. Epidemic and pandemic history of India

Year	Disease	Pandemic/ Epidemic	Place of origin and Regions effected	Number of deaths/ Impact	Action taken
1817	Cholera	Pandemic	Origin: Jessore District (Current Bangladesh, before partition India)	Mortality data not available; Europeans living in India then and the elite were not seriously affected, the slum dwellers and people in rural poverty were hit the worst	NA
1829	Cholera	Pandemic	Origin: Bengal Other Places: United Provinces (UP); Punjab; Delhi; China	Overall estimation of the mortality is not available; Cholera spread far and wide, all along the trade routes from China affecting several cities and villages alike. In each place, it lasted for a few weeks and killed hundreds of people everyday	NA
1852	Cholera	Pandemic	Places effected: India (Bengal); Persia; Arabia; Russia	Overall estimation of the mortality is not available	NA
1863	Cholera	Pandemic	Origin: Mecca; Other Places: India (Haridwar; Madras)	Overall estimation of the mortality is not available; Madras Presidency in 1877 was the worst hit and the cholera epidemic was responsible for about 10% of the annual mortality then	NA
1881	Cholera	Pandemic	Places effected: India (Calcutta; UP; Punjab); Egypt; Afghanistan; Persia; Russia; Europe	Overall estimation of the mortality is not available	It was during this pandemic (1881-1869) that Robert Koch proved that cholera was transmitted through the fecal-oral route
1896	Bombay Plague	Epidemic	Origin: Bombay	Overall estimation of the mortality is not available; Plague killed thousands and many people were forced out of the city	The anti-plague campaign was started to battle this epidemic and it was based on the belief that the focus of the infections was from the slums
1899	Cholera	Pandemic	Possible Origin: India (Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras); Other Places Effected: Asian subcontinent; USA	Overall estimation of the mortality is not available; The sixth cholera pandemic lasted for about 25 years	NA

Year	Disease	Pandemic/ Epidemic	Place of origin and Regions effected	Number of deaths/ Impact	Action taken
1918-19	Spanish Flu (Influenza)	Pandemic	India considered to be the foci (Bombay; northern India); Sri Lanka next then rest of world	20- 50 million deaths worldwide and is considered most devastating	Social distancing measures were introduced, for example closing schools, theatres, and places of worship, limiting public transportation, and banning mass gatherings; Wearing face masks became common in some places
1970-90	Polio	Epidemic	Uttar Pradesh Most effected (1990s)	Overall estimation of the mortality/ morbidity not known	Introduction of the OPV in EPI with improvement in surveillance and emphasis has been laid on maintaining the guard to prevent resurgence
1974	Small Pox	Epidemic	Places effected: West Bengal, Bihar and Odisha	India contributed to about 85% of this epidemic worldwide; Over 15,000 people died (India)	WHO small pox eradication program, first disease to be combated globally and was declared eradicated by WHO in 1980
1994	Surat Plague	Epidemic	Origin: Surat city (Gujrat)	Fewer than 1,200 people were found positive; High fatality rate	Initially difficult for doctors to diagnose it but when they did, all necessary precautions taken to contain its spread
2002	Plague of Northern India	Epidemic	Origin: Shimla District (Himachal Pradesh)	Overall estimation of the mortality/ morbidity not known	As soon as the plague was detected, immediate measures were taken like fumigation, evacuation, and chemoprophylaxis that lead to further control of the epidemic
2003	Dengue	Epidemic	Outbreak Location: Delhi	Mortality rate was around 3%.	Widespread preventive measures taken to control DF
2003	SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome)	Epidemic	Origin: Guandong province of China; Other Places: 30 countries across Asia, Americas and Europe	Total of 8,439 cases and 812 deaths, within 7 to 8 months	NA
2005	Meningococcal Meningitis	Epidemic	Places effected: Delhi; Uttar Pradesh; Maharashtra.	430 cases of meningococcal meningitis were reported as of June 2005	Case management and early detection through surveillance was aimed at prevention of spread

Year	Disease	Pandemic/ Epidemic	Place of origin and Regions effected	Number of deaths/ Impact	Action taken
2006	Chikungunya Outbreak	Epidemic	Major Outbreak: Ahmedabad (Gujrat); Other Places: Andhra Pradesh (Telangana not separated); Karnataka; and Tamil Nadu	3.4 million cases of Chikungunya were reported in Ahmedabad 2006 with 2,944 deaths	Major efforts were taken for mosquito control and several awareness campaigns were initiated by the television and print media
2006	Dengue Outbreak	Epidemic	Places effected: Delhi; Rajasthan; Kerala; Gujarat; Chandigarh; and Uttar Pradesh	Overall estimation of the mortality/ morbidity not known	The ministry of health set up a control room to monitor the outbreak and provide technical assistance that led to the efficient management of the disease
2009	Gujarat Jaundice	Epidemic	Origin: Modasa town in Gujarat	Overall estimation of the mortality/ morbidity not known; First Major outbreak of Hepatitis B	It was a long-lasting epidemic and control was achieved by mass public awareness and health actions
2009	H1N1 Flu (swine flu)	Pandemic	Detected first in the United States and spread quickly across the United States and the world	CDC estimated that 151,700-575,400 people worldwide died from (H1N1) pdm09 virus infection during the first year the virus circulated; Globally, 80 percent of (H1N1) pdm09 virus- related deaths were estimated to have occurred in people younger than 65 years of age	A monovalent (H1N1) pdm09 vaccine produced for control
2014	Odisha Jaundice	Epidemic	Origin: Kantalbai, a remote village in Odisha	Overall estimation of the mortality/ morbidity not known	Surveillance for clean water and sanitation was used as the control measure
2015	Indian Swine Flu	Epidemic	Most cases were reported from the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	30,000 laboratory confirmed cases with more than 1700 deaths by March 15, 2015	Strengthening the surveillance; Provision of laboratory support; Dissemination of guidelines for case management of cases and vaccination; Making (medicines) oseltamivir available through the public health system; Educating the public through regular information, education and communication (IEC) activities

Year	Disease	Pandemic/ Epidemic	Place of origin and Regions effected	Number of deaths/ Impact	Action taken
2018	Nipah Outbreak	Epidemic	Origin: Kozhikode District, Kerala	17 deaths	Spread of awareness about this infection, isolation of the infected and post- outbreak surveillance led to the control of this outbreak

Source: Epidemics and Pandemic in India throughout History – Review Article, Swetha G, et.al., IJPHRD, 2019; Other published articles and/ media reports.

Note: NA – Not Available

As far as India is concerned, there have been only two major, significant pandemics throughout history. While cholera had been predominant throughout the 19th century with increasing death tolls every year, the influenza pandemic came later on in the early 20th century [Refer Table 7.1.2]. The influenza pandemic was short but devastating and after a long time, quite recently, came yet another flu pandemic by the H1N1 strain.

7.2. Emerging and Re-emerging Infections in India

7.2.1 Newly Discovered Organisms of Public Health Importance

Year	Microbes	Disease
1975	Parvovirus B-19	Fifth Disease
1976	Cryptosporidium parvum	Cryptosporidiosis
1977	Ebola Virus	Ebola Haemorrhagic Fever
1977	Legionella pneumophila	Legionnaire's disease
1977	Hantaan Virus	Korean Hemorrhagic fever
1977	Campylobacter jejuni	Gastroenteritis (food poisoning)
1980	Human T-Lymphotropic Virus (HLTV-1)	T- cell leukemia / Lymphoma
1981	Toxin-producing-strain of staphylococcus aureus (golden staph)	Various infections
1982	Escherichia Coli O157:H7	Food Poisoning
1982	HLTV _II	Lymphoma
1982	Borrelia burgdorferi	Lyme disease
1983	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	AIDS
1983	Helicobacter pylori	Duodenal and gastric ulcer and stomach cancer
1985	Enterocytozoon bienersi	Microsporidiosis diarrhoea
1986	Cyclospora cayatanensis	Dairrhea
1988	Hepatitis E virus	Hepatitis
1989	Ehrilichia chafeensis	Human monocytic Ehrilichiosis
1989	Hepatitis C virus	Liver cancer (hepatocellular carcinoma)
1991	Guanarito virus	Venezuelan haemorrhagic fever,
1991	Encephalitozoon hellem	
1991	New species of Babesia	Babesiosis haemolytic disease
1992	Vibrio Cholera O139	Cholera
1992	Bartonella henselae	Bacteremia, endocarditis, bacillary angiomatosis & peliosis hepatis
1993	Sin nombre virus	Hanta virus cardiopulmonary syndrome, aka Four corners virus or Navajo flu
1993	Encephalitozoon cuniculi	
1994	Sabia Virus	...
1995	Human Herpes virus (HHV-8)	Kaposi's sarcoma
1999	Nipah virus ^a	...
2002	SARS coronavirus ^a	Severe acute respiratory syndrome
2003	Influenza A (H5N1) ^a	Avian Influenza
2009	Influenza A (H1N1)	Swine Flu
2019	Novel Corona Virus	Severe respiratory infection

Adapted from WHO ^{<?>} a- first identified in Asia

Source: 1. Combating emerging infectious diseases in the South-East Asia Region. New Delhi: World Health Organization, WHO SEARO; 2005. World Health Organization, Regional Office for South East Asia Region. [Google Scholar]

Over 30 new infectious agents have been detected worldwide in the last three decades; 60 per cent of these are of zoonotic origin. In the recent past before COVID-19, India has seen outbreaks of eight organisms of emerging and re-emerging diseases in various parts of the country, six of these are of zoonotic origin. [Refer Table 7.2 1].

7.3. COVID -19 Outbreak and Health System Response

7.3.1. List of Viral Research & Diagnostic Laboratories (VRDLs)

S. No.	State/UT	Level of VRDL		LIST OF FUNDED VRDLs
1	Andaman	State Level	1	Regional Medical Research Centre, Port Blair
2	Andhra Pradesh	State Level	2.	Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh
		Medical College Level	3.	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada
		Medical College Level	4.	Government Medical College, Anantapur
		Medical College Level	5	Rajeev Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Kadapa
		Medical College Level	6.	Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada
		State Level	7.	Guntur Medical College, Guntur
		Medical college Level	8	Andhra Medical college, Vishakhapatnam
2	Assam	Regional level	9.	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh
		State Level	10	Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati
		Medical College Level	11	Silchar Medical College, Silchar
		Medical College Level	12	Jorhat Medical College, Jorhat
		Medical College Level	13	Tezpur Medical College, Tezpur
		Medical College Level	14	Fakhruddin Medical College, Barpeta
3	Bihar	Medical College Level	15	Patna Medical College, Patna
		Medical College Level	16	Darbhanga Medical College, Darbhanga
		Medical College Level	17	S K Medical College, Muzaffarpur
		Medical College Level	18	Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna
4	Chandigarh	Regional level	19	PGIMER, Chandigarh
		Medical College Level	20	Government Medical College & Hospital, Chandigarh
5	Chhattisgarh	Medical College Level	21	Late Sri Baliram Kashyap Memorial Govt. Medical College, Jagdalpur
		State Level	22	All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) Raipur, Chhattisgarh.
6	Delhi-NCT	Regional Level	23	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi- 110029
		Medical College Level	24	Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi
7	Gujarat	State Level	25	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
		Medical College Level	26	M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar
		Medical College Level	27	Government Medical College, Surat
		Medical College Level	28	GMC, Bhavnagar
		Medical College Level	29	PDU GMC, Rajkot
		Medical College Level	30	Government Medical College & SSG Hospital, Vadodara

S. No.	State/UT	Level of VRDL		LIST OF FUNDED VRDLs
8	Haryana	Medical College Level	31	PGIMS, Rohtak
		Medical College Level	32	BPS Government Medical College for Women, Sonapat
9	Himachal Pradesh	State Level	33	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla
		Medical College Level	34	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Tanda
10	Jammu and Kashmir	State Level	35	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar
		Medical College Level	36	Government Medical College, Jammu
		Medical College Level	37	Government Medical College, Srinagar
11	Jharkhand	Medical College Level	38	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
		Medical College Level	39	MGM Medical College, Jamshedpur
12	Karnataka	State Level	40	Bangalore Medical College & Research Institute, Bangalore
		Medical College Level	41	Mysore Medical College & Research Institute, Mysore
		Medical College Level	42	Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Science, Bellary
		Medical College Level	43	Hassan Institute of Medical Sciences, Hassan
		Medical College Level	44	Shimoga Institute of Medical Sciences
		Medical College Level	45	Gulbarga Institute Of Medical Sciences, Gulbarga
13	Kerala	Regional Level	46	Government Medical College, Kozhikode
		State Level	47	National Institute of Virology, Alappuzha
		Medical College Level	48	Government Medical College, Trivandrum
		Medical College Level	49	Government Medical College, Thrissur
14	Madhya Pradesh	Regional level	50	AIIMS, Bhopal
		Medical College Level	51	Bundelkhand Medical College, Sagar
		Medical College Level	52	MGM Medical College, Indore
		Medical College Level	53	Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior
		State Level	54	National Institute for Research in Tribal Health(NIRTH), Jabalpur
		Medical College Level	55	S.S Medical College, Rewa
15	Maharashtra	Medical College Level	56	Indira Gandhi Government Medical College, Nagpur
		Medical College Level	57	Government Medical College, Miraj, Sangli
		Medical College Level	58	Kasturba Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Mumbai
		Medical College Level	59	Seth GS Medical College & KEM Hospital , Mumbai
		State Level	60	Government Medical college, Nagpur
		Medical College Level	61	Government Medical College, Aurangabad
		Medical College Level	62	V. M. Government Meical College, Solapur
		Medical College Level	63	Shri Bhausahab Hire Government Medical College, Dhule
		Medical College Level	64	Government Medical College and Hospital & Superspeciality Hospital, Akola

S. No.	State/UT	Level of VRDL		LIST OF FUNDED VRDLs
16	Manipur	State Level	65	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal
		Medical College Level	66	JNIMS, Imphal
17	Meghalaya	State Level	67	NEIGRIHMS, Shillong
18	Odisha	Regional level	68	RMRC, Bhubaneswar
		State Level	69	SCB Medical College, Cuttack
19	Puducherry	Regional level	70	JIPMER, Puducherry
		Medical College Level	71	Indira Gandhi Medical College & Research Institute, Puducherry
20	Punjab	Medical College Level	72	Government Medical College, Amritsar
		Medical College Level	73	Government Medical College, Patiala
21	Rajasthan	State Level	74	SMS Medical College, Jaipur
		Medical College Level	75	Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur
		Medical College Level	76	RNT Medical College, Udaipur
21	Rajasthan	Medical College Level	77	S.P. Medical College & Associated Group of Hospitals, Bikaner, Rajasthan
		Medical College Level	78	Jhalawar Medical College, Jhalawar, Rajasthan
		Regional level	79	AIIMS, Jodhpur
22	Tamil Nadu	Medical College Level	80	Madurai Medical College, Madurai
		Medical College Level	81	Government Medical College, Theni
		Medical College Level	82	Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem
		Medical College Level	83	Government Medical College, Thiruvallur
		Medical College Level	84	Government Medical College, Villupuram
		Medical College Level	85	Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli
		State Level	86	Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore
		State Level	87	King Institute of Preventive Medicine and Research, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
23	Tripura	Medical College Level	88	Madras Medical College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
		Medical College Level	89	Government Medical College, Agartala
24	Telangana	Medical College Level	90	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad
		Medical College Level	91	Kakatiya Medical College, Nizampura, Warangal
		State Level	92	Gandhi Medical College, Secunderabad
25	Uttar Pradesh	State Level	93	King George Medical University, Lucknow
		Medical College Level	94	J N Medical College, Aligarh
		Medical College Level	95	UPUMS,(Formerly UPRIMS) Saifai
		State Level	96	Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras

S. No.	State/UT	Level of VRDL		LIST OF FUNDED VRDLs
26	Uttarakhand	Medical College Level	97	Government Medical College, Haldwani
		State Level	98	AIIMS, Rishikesh
		Medical college Level	99	Doon Government Medical College, dehradun
27	West Bengal	Regional level	100	NICED Virus Unit, Kolkata
		Medical College Level	101	IPGMER, Kolkata
		Medical College Level	102	Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital, Murshidabad, Berhampur, West Bengal
		Medical College Level	103	Midnapore Medical College & Hospital, Midnapore
		Medical College Level	104	North Bengal Medical College, Darjeeling
		Medical College Level	105	Malda Medical College, Malda
		Medical College Level	106	RG Kar Medical College, Kolkata

Source: Department of Health Research (DHR)/ Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)

Viral Research & Diagnostic Laboratories (VRDLs) : Realizing the high risk faced by the country due to emerging/re-emerging viral infections and limited capacity for timely detection of such viruses, the Department of Health Research (DHR)/ Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) took a far-sighted decision of enhancing the country's capacity for early identification and diagnosis of all viral infections of public health importance. This initiative of DHR/ICMR has been rolled out on approval of the VRDL Scheme by the Union Cabinet. Viral Research & Diagnostic Laboratories (VRDLs) play a significant role in surveillance, diagnosis and detection of outbreaks. The Scheme is in the mid phase for setting up of new VRDLs and creating high quality systems for existing network which will effectively identify emerging/re-emerging viral pathogens at an early stage and prevent spreading of epidemics. During the 14th Finance Commission, a network of 106 functional VRDLs has been laid down [Refer Table 7.3.1].

7.3.2 Country-wise Date of onset, Number of Cases and Total Fatalities due to Covid-19 reported till 31st July

S. No	Country	Date of Onset	Total Cases	Total Deaths
1	United States of America	20-01-2020	4388566	150054
2	Brazil	26-02-2020	2552265	90134
3	India	30-01-2020	1638870	35747
4	Russian Federation	31-01-2020	839981	13963
5	South Africa	05-03-2020	482169	7812
6	Mexico	28-02-2020	408449	45361
7	Peru	07-03-2020	400683	18816
8	Chile	03-03-2020	353536	9377
9	The United Kingdom	01-02-2020	302305	41169
10	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	19-02-2020	301530	16569
11	Spain	02-02-2020	289091	28547
12	Pakistan	26-02-2020	278305	5951
13	Colombia	06-03-2020	276055	9454
14	Saudi Arabia	02-03-2020	274219	2869
15	Italy	29-01-2020	247158	35132
16	Bangladesh	08-03-2020	234889	3083
17	Turkey	11-03-2020	229891	5674
18	Germany	28-01-2020	208698	9141
19	Argentina	03-03-2020	178996	3311
20	France	24-01-2020	174648	30136
21	Iraq	24-02-2020	121263	4671
22	Canada	26-01-2020	115470	8917
23	Qatar	29-02-2020	110460	171
24	Indonesia	02-03-2020	106336	5058
25	Egypt	14-02-2020	93757	4774
26	Kazakhstan	13-03-2020	90367	793
27	Philippines	30-01-2020	89374	1983
28	China	17-11-2019	87956	4666
29	Ecuador	29-02-2020	84370	5657
30	Oman	24-02-2020	79159	421
31	Sweden	31-01-2020	76681	5760

S. No	Country	Date of Onset	Total Cases	Total Deaths
32	Bolivia (Pluri-national State of)	11-03-2020	73534	2808
33	Israel	22-02-2020	71708	562
34	Ukraine	03-03-2020	69884	1693
35	Belgium	04-02-2020	69593	9706
36	Dominican Republic	02-03-2020	67915	1146
37	Belarus	29-02-2020	67808	559
38	Kuwait	24-02-2020	66529	445
39	Panama	10-03-2020	63269	1374
40	United Arab Emirates	29-01-2020	60223	349
41	Netherlands	28-02-2020	53963	6140
42	Singapore	23-01-2020	51809	27
43	Portugal	02-03-2020	50868	1727
44	Romania	26-02-2020	49591	2304
45	Guatemala	15-03-2020	48826	1867
46	Poland	04-03-2020	45031	1709
47	Nigeria	28-02-2020	42689	878
48	Honduras	12-03-2020	40944	1259
49	Bahrain	24-02-2020	40755	146
50	Armenia	01-03-2020	38550	738
51	Afghanistan	24-02-2020	36542	1271
52	Kyrgyzstan	18-03-2020	35805	933
53	Ghana	14-03-2020	35142	175
54	Switzerland	24-02-2020	34933	1703
55	Japan	14-01-2020	34372	1006
56	Azerbaijan	29-02-2020	31560	441
57	Algeria	25-02-2020	29831	1200
58	Ireland	01-03-2020	26027	1763
59	Serbia	06-03-2020	25213	565
60	Republic of Moldova	07-03-2020	24343	771
61	Uzbekistan	16-03-2020	23558	137
62	Morocco	02-03-2020	23259	346
63	Austria	26-02-2020	21009	718
64	Kenya	14-03-2020	19913	325

S. No	Country	Date of Onset	Total Cases	Total Deaths
65	Nepal	23-01-2020	19547	52
66	Cameroon	06-03-2020	17255	391
67	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	14-03-2020	17159	154
68	Costa Rica	08-03-2020	16800	133
69	Ethiopia	14-03-2020	16615	263
70	Puerto Rico	14-03-2020	16572	214
71	Czechia	02-03-2020	16342	379
72	Australia	25-01-2020	16303	189
73	El Salvador	19-03-2020	16230	439
74	Côte d'Ivoire	12-03-2020	15978	100
75	Republic of Korea	19-01-2020	14305	301
76	Denmark	27-02-2020	13725	615
77	Sudan	14-03-2020	11496	725
78	Bosnia and Herzegovina	05-03-2020	11442	324
79	Bulgaria	08-03-2020	11420	374
80	Madagascar	21-03-2020	10748	105
81	North Macedonia	26-02-2020	10617	480
82	Senegal	02-03-2020	10106	204
83	Norway	26-02-2020	9172	255
84	Democratic Republic of the Congo	11-03-2020	9009	214
85	Malaysia	25-01-2020	8964	124
86	Kosovo [1]	13-03-2020	8061	202
87	French Guiana	07-03-2020	7728	43
88	Finland	29-01-2020	7423	329
89	Haiti	20-03-2020	7378	159
90	Tajikistan	01-05-2020	7366	60
91	Gabon	14-03-2020	7352	49
92	Guinea	14-03-2020	7242	46
93	Luxembourg	01-03-2020	6616	114
94	Mauritania	14-03-2020	6270	156
95	Zambia	18-03-2020	5555	149
96	Albania	09-03-2020	5197	154
97	Djibouti	18-03-2020	5081	58

S. No	Country	Date of Onset	Total Cases	Total Deaths
98	Croatia	26-02-2020	5071	144
99	Paraguay	08-03-2020	4866	46
100	Central African Republic	14-03-2020	4605	59
101	Hungary	05-03-2020	4505	596
102	Greece	27-02-2020	4401	203
103	Lebanon	21-02-2020	4334	57
104	Malawi	03-04-2020	3981	109
105	Maldives	07-03-2020	3719	16
106	Congo	15-03-2020	3376	56
107	Thailand	13-01-2020	3310	58
108	Libya	25-03-2020	3222	71
109	Somalia	16-03-2020	3212	93
110	Montenegro	17-03-2020	3182	49
111	Zimbabwe	20-03-2020	3092	53
112	Nicaragua	19-03-2020	3080	116
113	Mayotte	14-03-2020	2962	39
114	Sri Lanka	27-01-2020	2814	11
115	Cuba	13-03-2020	2597	87
116	Eswatini	14-03-2020	2577	40
117	Mali	26-03-2020	2522	124
118	Cabo Verde	20-03-2020	2418	23
119	Equatorial Guinea	14-03-2020	2350	41
120	South Sudan	06-04-2020	2322	46
121	Slovakia	06-03-2020	2265	28
122	Slovenia	04-03-2020	2139	117
123	Lithuania	28-02-2020	2062	80
124	Namibia	14-03-2020	2052	10
125	Estonia	27-02-2020	2051	63
126	Rwanda	15-03-2020	1994	5
127	Guinea-Bissau	26-03-2020	1981	26
128	Iceland	01-03-2020	1872	10
129	Sierra Leone	01-04-2020	1818	67
130	Mozambique	23-03-2020	1808	11

S. No	Country	Date of Onset	Total Cases	Total Deaths
131	Benin	17-03-2020	1805	36
132	Yemen	10-04-2020	1730	488
133	Suriname	15-03-2020	1607	26
134	Tunisia	02-03-2020	1514	50
135	Uruguay	15-03-2020	1237	35
136	Latvia	02-03-2020	1228	31
137	New Zealand	28-02-2020	1210	22
138	Jordan	02-03-2020	1191	11
139	Liberia	17-03-2020	1181	73
140	Georgia	26-02-2020	1168	17
140	Uganda	21-03-2020	1147	2
141	Niger	19-03-2020	1134	69
142	Burkina Faso	11-03-2020	1117	53
143	Angola	21-03-2020	1109	51
144	Cyprus	10-03-2020	1084	19
145	Chad	19-03-2020	935	75
146	Andorra	03-03-2020	922	52
147	Togo	07-03-2020	908	18
148	Sao Tome and Principe	06-04-2020	870	15
149	Jamaica	10-03-2020	856	10
150	Botswana	01-04-2020	804	2
151	Other	05-02-2020	741	13
152	Syrian Arab Republic	23-03-2020	738	41
153	Malta	07-03-2020	727	9
154	San Marino	28-02-2020	716	42
155	Réunion	13-03-2020	657	4
156	Lesotho	14-05-2020	604	13
157	Viet Nam	24-01-2020	509	0
158	United Republic of Tanzania	17-03-2020	509	21
159	Bahamas	17-03-2020	484	11
160	Gambia	18-03-2020	403	8
161	Guyana	13-03-2020	398	20
162	United States Virgin Islands	13-03-2020	398	8

S. No	Country	Date of Onset	Total Cases	Total Deaths
163	Burundi	01-04-2020	387	1
164	Comoros	01-05-2020	382	7
165	Myanmar	24-03-2020	353	6
166	Guam	17-03-2020	348	5
167	Mauritius	18-03-2020	344	10
168	Isle of Man	20-03-2020	336	24
169	Jersey	12-03-2020	335	31
170	Mongolia	10-03-2020	291	0
171	Eritrea	21-03-2020	279	0
172	Martinique	07-03-2020	269	15
173	Guernsey	09-03-2020	252	13
174	Guadeloupe	14-03-2020	244	14
175	Cambodia	27-01-2020	234	0
176	Faroe Islands	06-03-2020	220	0
177	Cayman Islands	13-03-2020	203	1
178	Gibraltar	03-03-2020	186	0
179	Trinidad and Tobago	13-03-2020	157	8
180	Bermuda	18-03-2020	156	9
181	Brunei Darussalam	10-03-2020	141	3
182	Sint Maarten	18-03-2020	126	15
183	Aruba	17-03-2020	119	3
184	Seychelles	15-03-2020	114	0
185	Barbados	18-03-2020	110	7
1856	Turks and Caicos Islands	24-03-2020	104	2
187	Bhutan	06-03-2020	101	0
188	Antigua and Barbuda	13-03-2020	91	3
189	Liechtenstein	05-03-2020	89	1
190	Monaco	01-03-2020	87	1
191	Papua New Guinea	20-03-2020	63	2
192	French Polynesia	12-03-2020	62	0
193	Saint Martin	02-03-2020	53	3
194	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	13-03-2020	52	0
195	Belize	24-03-2020	48	2

S. No	Country	Date of Onset	Total Cases	Total Deaths
196	Northern Mariana Islands (Commonwealth of the)	29-03-2020	42	2
197	Curaçao	13-03-2020	29	1
198	Fiji	19-03-2020	27	0
199	Saint Lucia	15-03-2020	25	0
200	Timor-Leste	20-03-2020	24	0
201	Grenada	23-03-2020	24	0
202	New Caledonia	19-03-2020	22	0
203	Lao People's Democratic Republic	24-03-2020	20	0
204	Dominica	24-03-2020	18	0
205	Saint Kitts and Nevis	26-03-2020	17	0
206	Greenland	18-03-2020	14	0
207	Montserrat	18-03-2020	13	1
208	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	05-04-2020	13	0
209	Holy See	06-03-2020	12	0
210	Saint Barthelemy	02-03-2020	8	0
211	British Virgin Islands	26-03-2020	8	1
212	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	08-04-2020	4	0
213	Anguilla	26-03-2020	3	0
Total – 214 Countries			1,70,98,427	6,63,606

Source: WHO Website Dashboard (Till 31st July 2020)

Ever since the onset of COVID-19, a total of 214 countries have reported cases of infection and deaths due to it (Table 7.3.2.1). Till 31st July 2020, a total of 1,70,98,427 total cases have been reported, and a total of 6,63,606 deaths have been reported world over. Among the different countries, while India has the 3rd highest number of reported cases (16,38,870), it has the 5th highest number of reported deaths due to COVID-19 (35,747, 2% of total cases).

7.3.3. COVID -19 Response Related Data

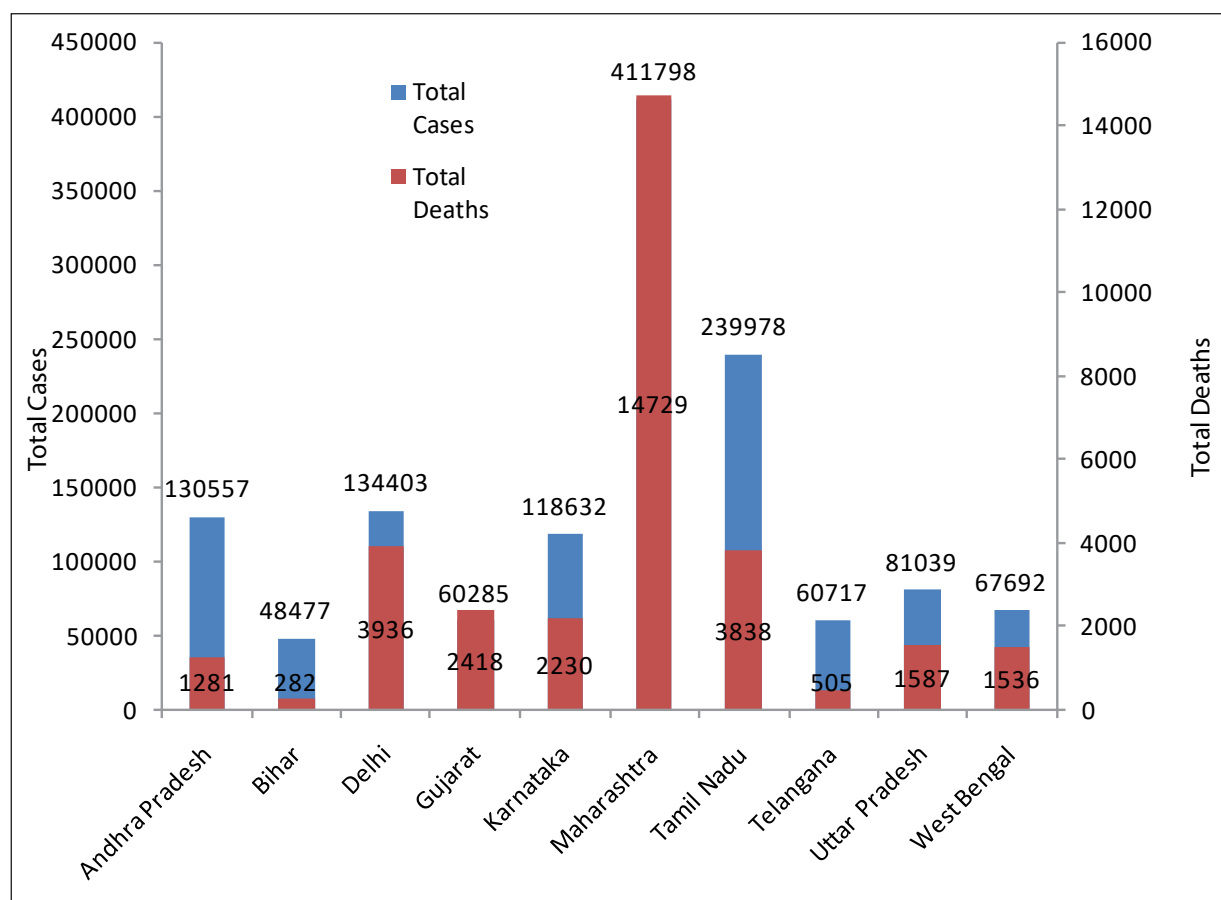
Health system preparedness during earlier outbreaks has really helped National and State Governments to respond to the ongoing pandemic and lessons learned during COVID-19 are going to shape up the future combat strategy. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is committed to fight the COVID-19 and any future outbreak. The gaps and challenges identified during ongoing response have been translated into the emergency response and preparedness package which is a 100% Centrally-funded plan which will be implemented in three phases during the period of January 2020 to March 2024. The package is to 'support the acceleration and scale up of the GOI response to COVID-19 while serving the purpose of building systems to respond to future disease outbreaks'.

7.3.3.1. State wise cumulative cases, deaths and active cases of COVID-19 as reported under IDSP till 31st July 2020 at 08:00am

S.No.	State/UT	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Total Active Cases
1	A&N Islands	471	4	338
2	Andhra Pradesh	130557	1281	79512
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1484	3	781
4	Assam	38407	94	12675
5	Bihar	48477	282	21806
6	Chandigarh	1016	14	591
7	Chhattisgarh	8775	51	3775
8	Dadar Nagar Haveli	493	1	267
9	Daman & Diu	586	1	265
10	Delhi	134403	3936	51860
11	Goa	5704	42	2397
12	Gujarat	60285	2418	32202
13	Haryana	34254	417	12061
14	Himachal Pradesh	2506	14	1674
15	Jammu & Kashmir	19869	365	12105
16	Jharkhand	10028	100	6842
17	Karnataka	118632	2230	77493
18	Kerala	22303	70	13112
19	Ladakh (UT)	1378	6	672
20	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
21	Madhya Pradesh	30968	857	16976
22	Maharashtra	411798	14729	269109
23	Manipur	2505	1	1639
24	Meghalaya	803	5	619
25	Mizoram	397	0	258
26	Nagaland	1566	4	1239
27	Odisha	30378	169	13215
28	Puducherry	3298	48	1721
29	Punjab	15456	370	6685
30	Rajasthan	40145	663	20347
31	Sikkim	610	1	438
32	Tamil Nadu	239978	3838	105627
33	Telangana	60717	505	29300
34	Tripura	4706	21	2113
35	Uttar Pradesh	81039	1587	44300
36	Uttarakhand	7065	76	4159
37	West Bengal	67692	1536	29536
Grand Total		1638749	35739	877709

Source: IDSP daily reporting

Fig 7.1 - States with Highest Number of Reported Total Cases



Source: Table 7.3.3.1

7.3.3.2. State wise Test Positivity rate of Total number of Confirmed cases of COVID-19 on 31st July, 2020

S. No.	State	Total Sample Tested	Confirmed cases	Test Positivity rate
1	A&N Islands	23615	471	1.99%
2	Andhra Pradesh	1115635	130557	11.70%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	77393	1484	1.92%
4	Assam	879071	38407	4.37%
5	Bihar	530605	48477	9.14%
6	Chandigarh	13683	1016	7.43%
7	Chhattisgarh	18039	8775	48.64%
8	Dadar Nagar Haveli	23557	493	2.09%
9	Daman & Diu	14904	586	3.93%
10	Delhi	1013694	134403	13.26%
11	Goa	129719	5704	4.40%
12	Gujarat	714539	60285	8.44%
13	Haryana	600893	34254	5.70%
14	Himachal Pradesh	71096	2506	3.52%
15	Jammu & Kashmir	615380	19869	3.23%
16	Jharkhand	28909	10028	34.69%
17	Karnataka	1242771	118632	9.55%
18	Kerala	753485	22303	2.96%
19	Ladakh (UT)	16649	1378	8.28%
20	Lakshadweep	1180	0	0.00%
21	Madhya Pradesh	702069	30968	4.41%
22	Maharashtra	2070128	411798	19.89%
23	Manipur	83894	2505	2.99%
24	Meghalaya	35642	803	2.25%
25	Mizoram	18147	397	2.19%
26	Nagaland	35676	1566	4.39%
27	Odisha	487310	30378	6.23%
28	Puducherry	292407	3298	1.13%
29	Punjab	572067	15456	2.70%
30	Rajasthan	1473098	40145	2.73%
31	Sikkim	23681	610	2.58%
32	Tamil Nadu	2324080	239978	10.33%
33	Telangana	416202	60717	14.59%
34	Tripura	157730	4706	2.98%
35	Uttar Pradesh	1228147	81039	6.60%
36	Uttarakhand	163683	7065	4.32%
37	West Bengal	874397	67692	7.74%
Grand Total		18843175	1638749	8.70%

Source: IDSP daily reporting

A total of 18843175 samples have been tested so far of which 1638749 are positive. The positivity rate at national level was 8.7% with highest in Chhattisgarh (48.64%) followed by Jharkhand (34.69%) and Maharashtra (19.89 %). [Refer Table No. 7.3.3.2]

7.3.3.3. State wise number and type of Health Facility of COVID-19

S. No	State / UT Name	Category-1*		Category-2*		Category-3*	
		No of Facility	No of District Covered	No of Facility	No of District Covered	No of Facility	No of District Covered
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	5	3	16	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	26	13	170	13	419	13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	32	25	68	15
4	Assam	27	20	100	29	251	31
5	Bihar	3	3	87	38	259	37
6	Chandigarh	1	1	5	1	13	1
7	Chhattisgarh	8	7	41	21	181	27
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	3	1
9	Daman & Diu	2	2	2	2	3	2
10	Delhi	124	11	3	3	28	10
11	Goa	4	2	28	2	14	2
12	Gujarat	296	33	98	31	313	33
13	Haryana	47	19	215	22	538	22
14	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	11	11	48	12
15	Jammu and Kashmir	7	3	37	20	247	20
16	Jharkhand	19	17	57	23	195	24
17	Karnataka	58	30	787	30	555	30
18	Kerala	29	14	158	13	111	11
19	Ladakh	2	2	0	0	2	1
20	Lakshadweep	1	1	5	1	5	1
21	Madhya Pradesh	28	16	133	50	770	52
22	Maharashtra	548	35	878	35	1925	36
23	Manipur	2	2	14	14	21	9
24	Meghalaya	5	2	24	11	28	11
25	Mizoram	1	1	14	9	46	11
26	Nagaland	12	11	0	0	1	1
27	Odisha	50	28	19	10	185	29
28	Puducherry	2	2	8	4	6	2
29	Punjab	99	14	103	22	79	22
30	Rajasthan	54	32	67	26	276	33
31	Sikkim	1	1	3	2	10	4
32	Tamil Nadu	52	37	519	37	704	36
33	Telangana	40	14	7	4	4	3
34	Tripura	1	1	6	3	24	8
35	Uttar Pradesh	161	71	102	75	480	75
36	Uttarakhand	8	4	15	12	413	13
37	West Bengal	75	21	126	22	1007	23
Total		1802	478	3880	625	9248	664

Source: S3 Portal

*Note:

- Category 1 - COVID Care Center (CCC): The COVID Care Centers shall offer care only for cases that have been clinically assigned as mild or very mild cases or COVID suspect cases.
- Category 2 - Dedicated COVID Health Centre (DCHC): The Dedicated COVID Health Centre are hospitals that shall offer care for all cases that have been clinically assigned as moderate.
- Category 3 - Dedicated COVID Hospital (DCH): The Dedicated COVID Hospitals are hospitals that shall offer comprehensive care primarily for those who have been clinically assigned as severe.

Till July 31st, 2020 a total of 1802 Category 1, 3880 Category 2 and 9248 category 3 health facilities of COVID -19 have been created. [Refer Table No. 7.3.3.3].

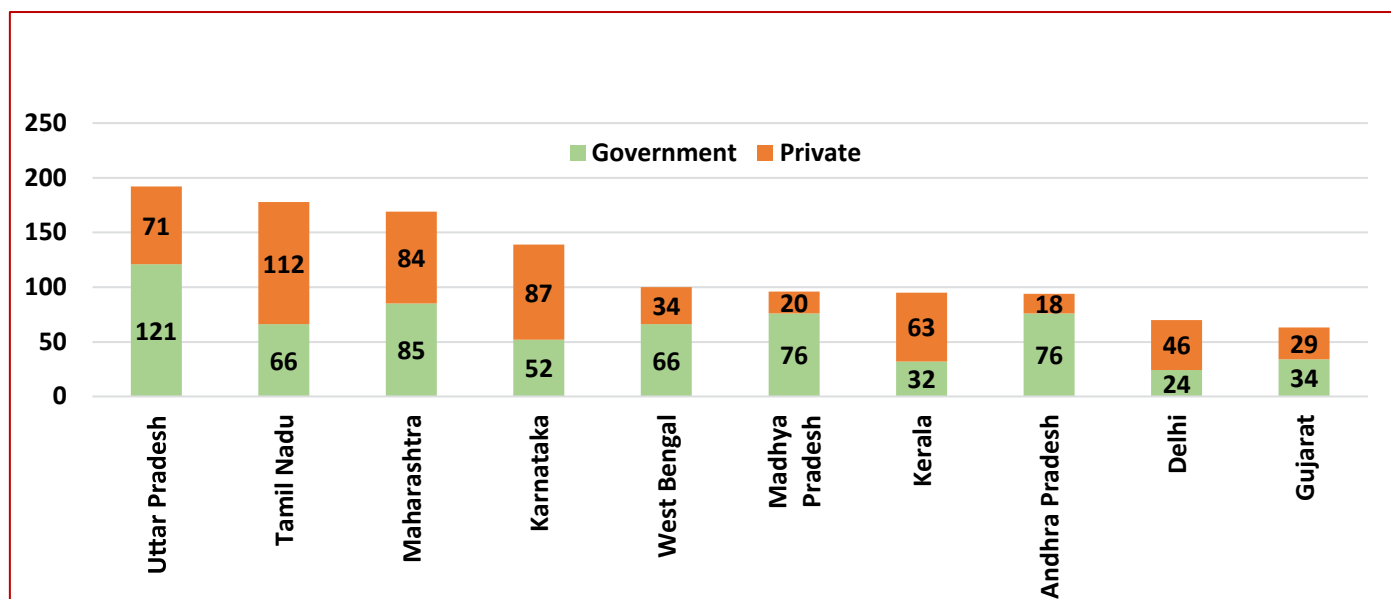
7.3.3.4. State wise Number of COVID-19 Testing Centres Set up

S. No	State / UT Name	Government	Private	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	NA	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	76	18	94
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14	1	15
4	Assam	15	19	34
5	Bihar	48	9	57
6	Chandigarh	3	1	4
7	Chhattisgarh	33	5	38
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	NA	1
9	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	0
10	Delhi	24	46	70
11	Goa	6	1	7
12	Gujarat	34	29	63
13	Haryana	20	18	38
14	Himachal Pradesh	30	NA	30
15	Jammu and Kashmir	24	3	27
16	Jharkhand	33	7	40
17	Karnataka	52	87	139
18	Kerala	32	63	95
19	Ladakh	3	NA	3
20	Lakshadweep	2	NA	2
21	Madhya Pradesh	76	20	96
22	Maharashtra	85	84	169
23	Manipur	7	4	11
24	Meghalaya	12	2	14
25	Mizoram	11	NA	11
26	Nagaland	14	NA	14
27	Odisha	43	8	51
28	Puducherry	5	5	10
29	Punjab	35	15	50
30	Rajasthan	27	17	44
31	Sikkim	2	NA	2
32	Tamil Nadu	66	112	178
33	Telangana	17	46	63
34	Tripura	4	NA	4
35	Uttar Pradesh	121	71	192
36	Uttarakhand	36	3	39
37	West Bengal	66	34	100
Total		1082	728	1810

Source: ICMR Portal

Note: NA - Not Available

Fig. 7.2 - States with Highest COVID-19 Test Centres



Source: Table 7.3.3.4

Government had rapidly scaled up testing facility with a total of 1,810 testing centres of which 1082 are in Government and 728 are in Private facilities. [Refer Table No 7.3.3.4]. Among the states Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of test centres (192), followed by Tamil Nadu (178) and Maharashtra (169) [Refer Figure. 7.3.3.4]. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Delhi are the only places among the top states where there are more private test centres in comparison to the government facilities [Refer Figure 7.3.3.4].

ANNEXURE

(A) Brief on Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI)

Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), established in **1961**, is the **Health Intelligence** Wing of the Directorate General of Health Services in the Ministry of Health & FW, GOI with the vision to have **“A strong Health Management Information System in entire country”**. This Bureau is headed by a SAG level medical officer with specialization in public health administration of Central Health Services (CHS), supported by officers from Indian Statistical Services as well as CHS through its field survey and training units.

The **Mission** of CBHI is **“To strengthen Health Information system in each of the district in the country up to facility level for evidence based decision making in the Health Sector”**.

1. The objective of CBHI

- a. To collect, analyse & disseminate Health Sector related data of the country for evidence-based policy decisions, planning and research activities;
- b. To identify & disseminate innovative practices for Health Sector Reforms;
- c. To develop Human resource for scientifically maintaining medical records in both Government & private medical Institutes in India;
- d. To carry out Need Based Operational Research for Efficient implementation of Health Information System & Implementation of Family of International Classifications in India;
- e. To sensitize & create a pool of Master Trainers in Health sector for implementation of Family of International Classification in India;
- f. To collaborate with National & International Institutes for imparting knowledge & skill development and
- g. To function as collaborating centre for WHO FIC in India & SEARO countries.

2. Organization

- a. The CBHI under the aegis of DGHS, Government of India and headed by a DDG & Director, has three Divisions viz. (i) Policy, Training & Coordination, (ii) Information & Evaluation, and (iii) Administration.
- b. It has six Health Information Field Survey Units (FSUs) under the supervision of respective Regional Office of Health & Family Welfare (ROHFW), GOI located at Bengaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jaipur, Lucknow and Patna; each headed by a Deputy Director of Indian Statistical Service (ISS) with technical & support staff from Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) and allied services.
- c. It conducts various in-service training courses through its six FSUs and four training centres viz. (i) Regional Health Statistics Training Centre (RHSTC), Mohali, Punjab, (ii) Medical Record Department & Training Centre (MRDTC) of Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, (iii) JIPMER, Puducherry, and (iv) Medical Record Department & Training Centre (MRDTC), Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi.

3. Major Activities of CBHI

- 3.1** CBHI collects primary as well as secondary data on various communicable and non-communicable diseases, human resource in health sector and health infrastructure from various Government Organizations/ Departments to maintain and disseminate Health Statistics through its annual publication “National Health Profile” which highlights most of the relevant health information under 6 major indicators viz. *Demographic, Socio-economic, Health Status, Health Finance, Health Infrastructure and Human Resources*.
- 3.2** CBHI collects the information on reform initiatives for Health Sector Policy Reform Option Database (HS-PROD). [www.hsprodindia.nic.in] though States/UTs of India have been making sincere efforts and reforms in the health care delivery system, a lot of this goes unnoticed and is thus not documented. For this purpose, the European Commission supported Sector Investment Programme (SIP) of MOHFW, GOI initiated steps forward. In this endeavour, MOHFW identified CBHI for creating Health Sector-Policy Reform Options Database (HS-PROD) of India. **Initiatives under 16 key management areas** have been taken from a varied range of stakeholders like State/ UT governments, development partners, non-government organizations etc. In this issue a Chapter on History of Pandemics with special focus on incidence and impact of COVID-19 has been included.

Kindly visit this website for appropriate use & replication of reforms. CBHI solicits information on such reforms from State/UT governments, health program managers, researchers, teachers and institutions in order to regularly update this national database. Sense of ownership and pride is to be taken in an effort like HS-PROD by all public health professionals.

3.3 National Level Man-Power Development Training Programs:

For capacity building and human resources development in health sector, CBHI conducts in-service training program for the officers and the staff working in various Medical Record Department & health institutions of the

Central/State governments, ESI, Defence and Railways as well as private health institutions through its various training centres. Following are the long-term in-service training programs for maintenance of Medical Records in Medical Institutions, conducted by the CBHI with the view to strengthen and develop human resources & health information system of the country.

S No.	Name of the training	Batch	Duration	Training Centre (TC)
1.	Medical Record Officer	2 batches (1 batch at each training centre)	1 Year	1. Medical Record Department & T.C. at Safdarjung Hospital in New Delhi 2. JIPMER, Puducherry
2.	Medical Record Technician	6 batches (2 batches at each training centre)	6 Months	1. Medical Record Department & T.C. at Safdarjung Hospital in New Delhi 2. JIPMER, Puducherry 3. Dr. R M L Hospital, New Delhi

Training Calendar, Eligibility, Guidelines and Application Forms for all the above courses can be downloaded from the CBHI official website www.cbhidghs.nic.in

3.4 Capacity Building & Operation Research for Efficient health information system (HIS) including Family of International Classification (ICD-10 & ICF) use in India and South East Asia Region. CBHI is conducting National Level training course on Master trainers on ICD-10 & ICF at RHSTC at Mohali Punjab. It is also organizing sensitization workshops on ICD-10 & ICF in big Govt. /Pvt. Hospitals and through its FSUs.

S No.	Name of training	Batch/ year	Training Duration	Training Centre
1.	Training Course on Master Trainers On ICD-10	2	5 days	RHSTC Mohali
2	Training Course on Master Trainers On ICF	2	3 days	RHSTC Mohali
3	Orientation training course on Health Information Management (For Officers)	8	5 days	RHSTC Mohali & 6 FSUs
4.	Orientation training course on Health Information Management (For non-medical personnel)	14	5 days	RHSTC Mohali & 6 FSUs
5	Orientation training course on Family of International classification (ICD-10 & ICF) (For Non-Medical Personnel)	20	5 days	RHSTC Mohali & 6 FSUs
6	Orientation training course on Medical Record & Information Management for Non-Medical Personnel	8	5 days	RHSTC Mohali & 6 FSUs

On regular basis, CBHI conducts 54 batches of Training Courses every year. Special batches of National/International Training Courses are conducted on request of States/UTs & various organizations like IRDA, WHO, Ministry of Defence etc.

3.5 CBHI Provides Internship and Health Management Programs for the students of National Universities and Institutes.

3.6 Function as WHO Collaborating Centre on Family of International Classifications (ICD – 10 & ICF) in India with the following major objectives: -

- I. To promote the development & use of the WHO Family of International Classifications (WHO-FIC) including the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD), the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), and other derived and related classifications and to contribute to their implementation and improvement in the light of the empirical experience by multiple parties as a common language.
- II. Contribute to the development of methodologies for the use of the WHO-FIC to facilitate the measurement of health status, interventions and outcomes on a consistent and reliable basis to permit comparisons within and between countries at a same point in time by:

(a) Supporting the work of the various committees and work groups established to assist WHO in the

development, testing, implementation, use, improvement, updating and revision of the member components of the WHO-FIC.

- (b) Studying aspects related to the structure, interpretation and application of contents concerning taxonomy, linguistics, terminologies and nomenclatures.
- (c) Participating in the quality assurance procedures of the WHO-FIC classifications regarding norms of use, training and data collection and application rules.

III. Networking with current and potential users of the WHO-FIC and act as reference centre by:

- a) Assisting WHO Headquarters and the Regional Offices in the preparation of member components of the WHO-FIC and other relevant materials.
- b) Participating actively in updating and revising the member components of the WHO-FIC.
- c) Providing support to existing and potential users of the WHO-FIC and of the data derived in India and SEARO Region. Linkage will also be made with other countries of Asian Pacific Region for seeking status on FIC implementation.

IV. Work in at least one related and/or derived area of the WHO-FIC: Specialty- based adaptations primary care adaptations, interventions/procedures, injury classification (ICECI).

- 3.7** Maintaining three websites: www.cbhidghs.nic.in (Main Website), www.cbhi.nic.in (Data entry portal for on-line data transmission by the States/UTs to CBHI) and www.hsprodindia.nic.in.

4. CBHI Linkages and Coordination

- a. All States/UTs of India
- b. All 20 Regional Offices of Health & FW of GOI
- c. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Health Programmes in India
- d. Medical, Nursing & Paramedical Councils & Educational Institutions
- e. Public Health/Medical Care Organizations and Research Institutions under Department of Health Research including ICMR and Various other Ministries
- f. Census Commissioner & Registrar General of India
- g. NITI Ayog, Government of India
- h. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
- i. Ministry of Defence, Railways, Labour, HRD, Rural Development, Communication & Information Technology, Shipping Road Transport & Highways, Home Affairs, Social Justice & Empowerment, etc.
- j. WHO and other UN Agencies Concerned with Health and Socio-Economic Development
- k. All the WHO – Collaborating Centres on Family of International Classification (FIC) in the world Asia Pacific Network on FIC and countries of South East Asia Region
- l. European Commission
- m. IRDA, Hyderabad
- n. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG).
- o. Non-Government Organizations in Health & related sectors in India

For more details, please visit CBHI-www.cbhidghs.nic.in

5. CBHI Training Centres and National Collaborating Institutions All States/UTs of India

A. Training Centres

1.	Regional Health Statistics Training Centre (RHSTC), C/o Primary Health Centre Annexe, Phase 3-B-1, SAS Nagar, Mohali (Punjab) -160059. Tel/fax: 0172-2261070 E-mail: mohalirhstc@yahoo.com	2.	Medical Record Department and Training Centre, Safdarjung Hospital, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi -110029 Tel - 011-26707253 and 26165060 Fax No - 011-26163072 E-mail: mrtshj@yahoo.com
3.	Medical Record Department and Training Centre, JIPMER Puducherry - 605006 Tel – 0413 – 2272380 Extn. 4020 & 4022; Fax No – 0413 – 2272066 & 2272067 E-mail: anisax_60@rediffmail.com	4.	Medical Record Department and Training Centre, Dr. RML Hospital, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi -110001 Tel - 011-23404325 E-mail: mrdmlh@gmail.com
5.	CBHI Field Survey Unit Senior Regional Director (H & FW), Regional Office of Health & FW (ROHFW), Ministry of Health & FW, A-28, Vidhya Nagar, Behind Axis Bank, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal (M.P.) – 462026 Tel: 0755-2416200 E-mail: rohfwbhho@mp.nic.in	6.	CBHI Field Survey Unit Regional Office of Health & FW/GOI 2 nd floor, F-Wing, Kendriya Sadan, Koramangala, Bengaluru - 560034 (Karnataka) Tel: 080 – 25537688, 25537310 Fax: 080 - 25539249 E-mail: rhobng@nic.in
7.	CBHI Field Survey Unit Regional Office of Health & FW/GOI Kendriya Sadan, Block B, Floor II, Sector 10, Vidyadhar Nagar, Jaipur – 302023 (Rajasthan) Tel: 0141 – 2236818 & 2236845; Fax: 0141 – 2233297 & 2236816 E-mail: rdrhojp@nic.in	8.	CBHI Field Survey Unit Regional Office of Health & FW/GOI BJ-25, BJB Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751014 (Odisha) Tel :0674 - 2431326 & 2431708; Fax: 0674 - 2431904 E-mail: rohfwbbs@rediffmail.com , ddfsu-bbsr@gov.in
9.	CBHI Field Survey Unit Regional office of Health & FW/GOI 6 th Floor, GPOA Complex, Karpuri Thakur Sadan, F & G Wing, Ashiana Digha Road, Patna-800025 (Bihar) Tel: 0612- 2543711 Fax: 0612- 2547677 E-mail: rhopatna@gmail.com	10.	CBHI Field Survey Unit Regional Office of Health & FW/GOI, Hall No. III, 9 th floor, Kendriya Bhavan, Aliganj, Lucknow-226024 (Uttar Pradesh) Tel: 0522- 2332399; Fax: 0522-2325268 E-mail: rdrohlko@yahoo.co.in

B. National Collaborating Institutions of CBHI (WHO - CC on FIC) w.r.t. International Classifications of Functioning, Disability & Health (ICF)

Area of Specialty	S.No.	Name of Institute/Organization
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	1	Department of PMR, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi - 110029
	2	Department of PMR, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi - 110029
	3	Department of Orthopaedics, Christian Medical College, Vellore - 632002, Tamil Nadu
	4	Department of Physiotherapy, MCOAHS, Manipal University, Manipal - 576104, Karnataka
Speech & Hearing Disability	5	Ali Yavar Jung, National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai - 400050
Visually Handicapped	6	National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Dehradun - 248001, Uttarakhand.
Mental/Health Psychiatry	7	Department of Psychiatric Social Work, NIMHANS, Hosur Road, Bangalore – 560029, Karnataka
	8	Schizophrenia Research Foundation, R – 7A, North Main Road, Anna Nagar West (Ext.), Chennai – 600101, Tamil Nadu.

C. TRAINING COURSES

I. CBHI In-service Training Courses: State/UT-wise number of Personnel Trained (2019-20)

S. No.	State / UT	HIM (O)	HIM (NM)	ICD - 10 & ICF (NM)	MT		MR & IM
					ICD-10	ICF	
1	Andhra Pradesh		5				
2	Assam						
3	Bihar		15	43			20
4	Chhattisgarh		11	3			
5	Gujarat			6			
6	Haryana	3	2	11		4	8
7	Himachal Pradesh				3		
8	Jammu & Kashmir						
9	Jharkhand		2				
10	Karnataka	27	7	10			38
11	Kerala		12				
12	Madhya Pradesh	25	22	63			25
13	Maharashtra	1	8	10			
14	Meghalaya						3
15	Mizoram						
16	Nagaland						
17	Odisha		27	30			13
18	Punjab	26	12	30	18	15	
19	Rajasthan	6	32	32	2	1	16
20	Tamil Nadu						
21	Tripura						
22	Uttar Pradesh	12	9	51			19
23	Uttarakhand						
24	West Bengal		12	12			
	A& N Islands						
24	Chandigarh		3	20	8	5	128
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli						
	Daman & Diu						
26	Delhi	2		2			
	Lakshadweep						
	Puducherry						
27	Telangana		9				
Total		102	188	323	31	25	270

Note:

HIM (O) - Orientation Training Course on Health Information management for Officers.

HIM(NM) - Orientation Training Course on Health Information management for Non-medical Personnel

FIC (ICD 10 & ICF) - Orientation Training Course on Family of International Classification (ICD 10 & ICF)

MT/FIC (ICD 10 & ICF) - Master Trainers on Family of International Classification (ICD 10 & ICF)

MR&IM - Medical Record and Information management.

II. Number of personnel trained for MRT and MRO at training centres of CBHI during 2019

Training Centre	MRO*	MRT**
Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	13	34
JIPMER Puducherry	14	33
Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi	-	27
Total	27	94

Note:

Duration of MRO and MRT courses are 1 year and 6 months respectively.

*MRT -Training Course for Medical Record Technician.

**MRO -Training for Medical Record Officers.

III. ICD - 10 & ICF Sensitisation Workshops, Details of Various Field Survey Units during 2019-20

CBHI, Field Survey Unit, Patna			
S. No.	Name of Workshop	Name of Institution	Number of Participants
1	ICD- 10	Assam Medical College and Hospital Dibrugarh, Assam	122
2	ICD-10	Palamu Medical College and Hospital, Palamu Jharkhand	91
3	ICD - 10	Hazaribagh Medical College and Hospital, Jharkhand	90
4	ICF	Katihar Medical college and Hospital Bihar	54
CBHI, Field Survey Unit, Jaipur			
S. No.	Name of Workshop	Name of Institution	Number of Participants
1	ICD- 10	SGT Medical College, Budhera, Gurugram	100
2	ICD-10	Smt. NHL Medical college Ahmedabad	109
3	ICF	SGT Medical College, Budhera, Gurugram	44
4	ICF	B.J. Medical college Ahmedabad	27
CBHI, Field Survey Unit, Bengaluru			
S. No.	Name of Workshop	Name of Institution	Number of Participants
1	ICF	PES Medical College Kuppam, Andhra Pradesh	40
2	ICD-10	Govt. Medical College, Tirunnamalai, Tamil Nadu	138
3	ICF	Apollo Institute of Medical Science, Chittor, Andhra Pradesh	40
4	ICD-10	Govt. Medical College, Dharampuri, Tamil Nadu	110
CBHI, Field Survey Unit, Bhopal			
S. No.	Name of Workshop	Name of Institution	Number of Participants
1	ICD-10	Govt. Medical College, Chhindwada, MP	110
2	ICD-10	Chirayu Medical College and Hospital Bhopal	110
3	ICD-10	People's college of Medical Sciences and research Centre, Bhopal, MP	100
4	ICF	AIIMS Raipur, CG	45
CBHI, Field Survey Unit, Lucknow			
S. No.	Name of Workshop	Name of Institution	Number of Participants
1	ICD-10	KGMU, Lucknow, UP	162
2	ICD-10	Teerathankar Mahaveer Hospital and research Centre. Moradabad, UP	102
3	ICD-10	Govt. Doon Medical College, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	114
4	ICF	Teerathankar Mahaveer Hospital and research Centre. Moradabad, UP	102
CBHI, Field Survey Unit, Bhubaneswar			
S. No.	Name of Workshop	Name of Institution	Number of Participants
1	ICD-10	ESIC, Medical College, Joka, Kolkata, West Bengal	109
2	ICD-10	Murshidabad Medical College and hospital, Murshidabad, West Bengal	101
3	ICD-10	Malda Medical College Malda, West Bengal	100
4	ICF	AIIMS, Bhubaneswar	40
5	ICF	College of Medicine and JNM Hospital, Kalyani, West Bengal	41

D. Regional Evaluation Team (RET)

The system of sample check of Family Planning acceptors was introduced in the year, 1972 by the State Demographic and Evaluation Cell followed by the Regional Health Offices in 1974-75. The two agencies were assigned multifarious duties and thus could carry out the evaluation in limited manner. In the year 1976, four field evaluation teams, each consisting of one Evaluation Officer & four Evaluation Assistants and further 4 more evaluation teams in the year 1982, were also created to conduct an independent, both qualitative and quantitative evaluation under the control of E & I Division (renamed as Statistics Division) under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare placed at New Delhi (Headquarters), Bhopal, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Pune and Patna. Reports of RETs are shared with respective State Governments and Programme Divisions for taking up corrective action. RETs unit is only single hand nodal agency of MoHFW, Government of India for evaluating all health-related programmes at grass root level.

E. National Health Resource Repository

With comprehensive information on both public and private health sector is prerequisite for planning resource allocation and to reduce the disparities and inequities to achieve the Universal Health Coverage. Recognizing the role of private health sector in Indian settings and its potential to supplement government initiatives and planning for public health resources, it has been felt to obtain reliable information on private sector healthcare resource deployment. This will underpin government strategies to hitherto unreached segments of the population, where public health resources are constrained, potential to tie up with private sector can be explored for better service delivery. Hence, realizing its importance CBHI embarked on an ambitious project to exhaustively map the healthcare establishments from both public and private sector all across the country, as one of its key initiatives.

Vision: Creating a robust, standardized and secured information technology enabled repository of country's healthcare resources befitting as a building block into country's long term strategy of digitalizing healthcare to strengthen evidence based decision making

Aim: Single platform for comprehensive information of public and private health resources including hospitals, doctors, chemists, diagnostic labs etc. capturing over 1400 data variables

Objectives:

It has been mandated to achieve the following objectives

- Promote evidence based planning and decision making in healthcare sector through provision of comprehensive data on healthcare resources (both public and private sector) in the country.
- Provide visibility of private sector healthcare resources to facilitate public private partnership initiatives for improve access and availability of health services
- Provide technology based solutions to improve efficiency of health systems by improving planning, provisioning of healthcare resources
- Improve informed decision making and community awareness by allowing access to holistic information on healthcare resources.
- Promote meaningful use of data collection and exchange services for better healthcare management by providing a common platform for sharing information.
- Promote convergence between similar programmes by providing interoperability
- Enhance effectiveness of programme planning and implementation at centre, state and district level by providing updated healthcare resource status.
- Provide a platform for managing emergencies effectively by providing information on all the healthcare resources (public & private) in the designated geography.
- Furnish standardized data, distribution of resources and trends on the global platform, using regularly updated health status indicators.

Rationale from NHRR Stakeholders and users perspectives

Decision making in the healthcare sector is highly complex and have different levels ranges from single patient to country's policy makers at large. Stakeholders in health system range from single patient, community, providers, professional bodies, health Councils, various professional bodies, State, Central government and various development agencies etc.

It was comprehended that NHRR should able to cater the requirements of all stakeholders. Considering relevance and

classification of data to be captured under NHRR, all stakeholders can be divided into four categories- Policy Makers, National & State Programme Managers, community and Private Providers.

NHRR aims to support decision making of all these stakeholders by providing reliable information, thereby, catering to the unmet needs of these stakeholders

Needs of Policy Makers:

It is important that larger policy decisions are taken based on latest and reliable information on the available healthcare resources, their deployment and trends that can address entrenched problem of health system with real time solutions. To aid this, health policy and system planning must be demand-driven, and satisfy the needs of modern healthcare systems utilizing up-to-date information on country's healthcare resources.

Needs of National and State Programme Managers

Program planning involves identifying and projecting most critical needs of the different programme and community and by analyzing their existing ability to address those requirements. National and State Programme Managers draw their implementation plan keeping in consideration the gap analysis and priorities, presenting the case to higher-ups, executing the plan and evaluating the outcome of the efforts, and reporting that outcome back to partners, stakeholders, and to policy makers.

Needs of Private Providers:

Private providers constitute a significant part of the health system in India which ranges from single providers to corporate hospitals. Private provider behaviour is influenced by the interplay of policy-makers who set policy, enact legislation and enforce regulations. Similarly, it is also affected by purchasing power of populations and providers' experience, skills and motivations to deal with patient, government and their competitor. However, focusing on coverage, quality, cost, along with policy-makers, providers and people, serves as a helpful aide-memoire for private providers to organize their service better and eventually leading to service improvement.

Needs of Community:

Community is a major stakeholder in the healthcare system where all the planning, decisions, services and provisions get concentrated, and eventually are the beneficiary of healthcare services and related interventions. In the current scenario, it is widely advocated that role of the community should not only be limited to recipient of services but it should also have community participation in decision making. Community decision making primarily involves decision making at two level; individual level and community at large. Information on availability and affordability of health services influence access to health services.

Unique Features of NHRR:

1. First Census in Healthcare of Public & Private Establishments
2. Paperless Census using Tablets & Mobile App
3. Simultaneous pan-India roll-out for resource mapping
4. Unique QR Code assigned to each Healthcare Establishment
5. Putting into practice the "Collection of Statistics Act, 2008"
6. Visualization & Analytics on ISRO's Bhuvan Platform
7. Use of Population Census EB Maps 2011
8. Mechanism for Data Updation

CBHI accordingly launched Nationwide Census of healthcare establishments across the country through National Health Resource Repository (NHRR) project announced by Hon'ble HFM on 9th June 2018. The Data collection and compilation under the project has been completed and data collected is currently under the validation phase. The key outcomes of the project include inter-alia access to comprehensive and standardized information of both private and public health resources at a single platform on digitized maps.



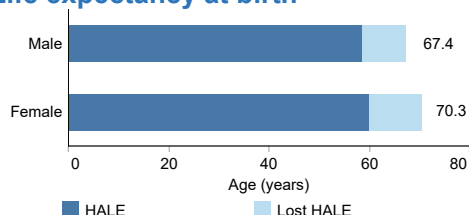
2019 Health SDG Profile: India



Population (000s) ¹ 1 366 418	Urban population ² 34%	Poverty ³ (ppp < \$1.90 a day) 21.2%	GDP per capita ³ (Current US\$) 2015.6	Current health expenditure as share of GDP ⁴ 3.6%
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Monitoring the health SDG goal: Indicators of overall progress

Life expectancy at birth



Life expectancy⁵ measures how long people will live and is an indication of overall mortality of a country's population. Lost healthy life expectancy (HALE) represents equivalent year(s) of full health lost through years lived with morbidity and disability. Although females live longer, lost HALE is longer as well, on average 1.7 years or 19.5% more than males.

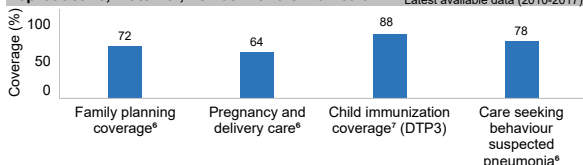
Universal health coverage: At the centre of the health goal

The goal of universal health coverage (UHC) is that all people and communities receive the health care they need, without suffering financial hardship. Monitoring UHC requires measuring **health service coverage** and **financial protection** (SDG target 3.8).

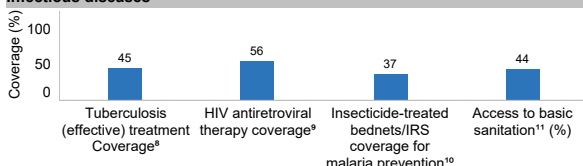
HEALTH SERVICES COVERAGE

The summary measure of essential health services coverage, *service coverage index* of 16 indicators in four main areas: (1) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; (2) infectious diseases; (3) noncommunicable diseases; (4) service capacity, access and health security.

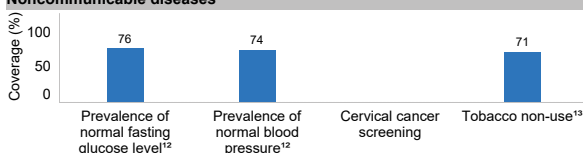
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health



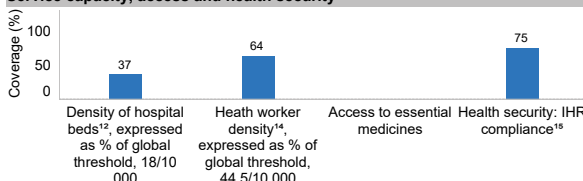
Infectious diseases



Noncommunicable diseases



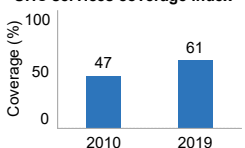
Service capacity, access and health security



UHC services coverage index of essential health services

To provide a summary measure of coverage, an index of national service coverage is computed by averaging service coverage values across the 16 tracer indicators. The UHC coverage index ranges from 0% to 100%, with 100% implying full coverage across a range of services.

UHC services coverage index



FINANCIAL PROTECTION

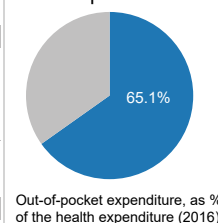
Financial protection is measured through two indicators: (1) impoverishment, and (2) catastrophic health expenditure.

Impoverishment: Insufficient data

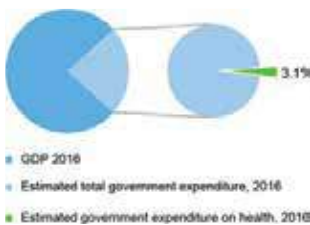
Catastrophic expenditure on health: Insufficient data

Out-of-pocket expenditure⁴

In most cases, high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure out of the total health expenditure is associated with low financial protection.



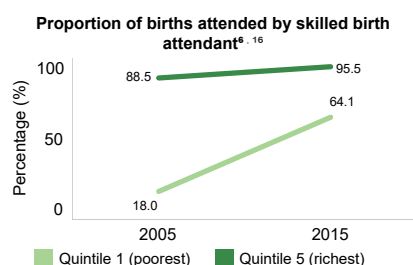
Public spending on health⁴ is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and the level of priority it attaches to the health sector.



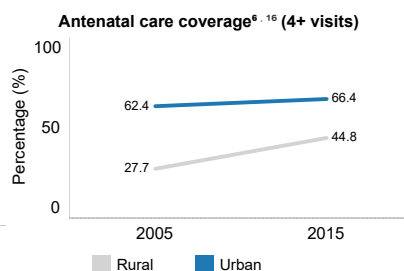
This profile provides an overview of the current status of progress towards the 13 targets under the Sustainable Development Goal #3 (SDG3): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. All SDG3 indicators plus other selected health-related indicators are presented using global health estimates or country comparable reported values if available. When nationally reported indicators from other sources are available, these are included in the references.

Equity status and trends: Variation by income, geographical location and education*

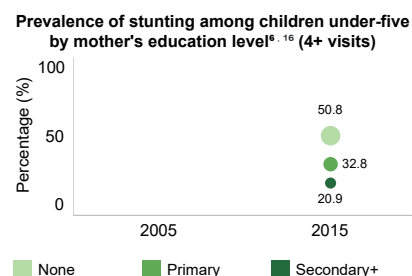
Variation by income



Variation by geographical location

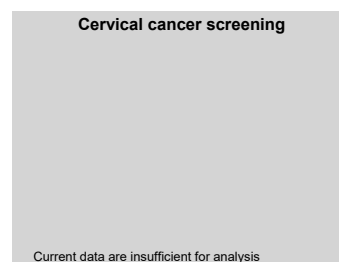
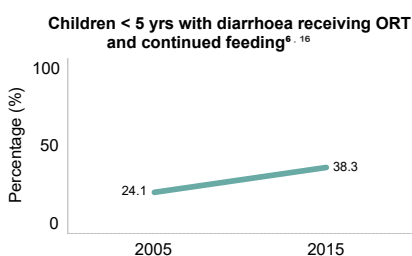
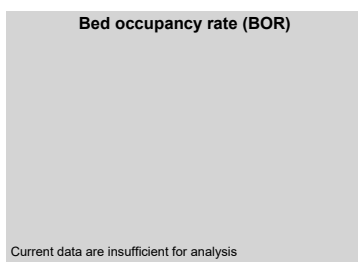
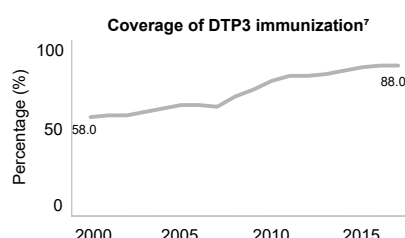
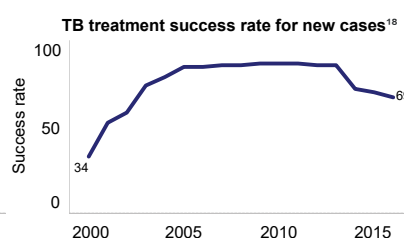
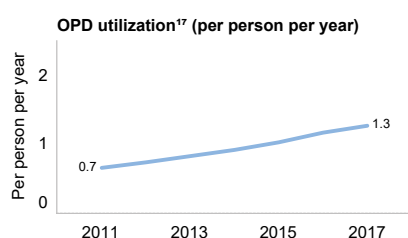


Variation by education

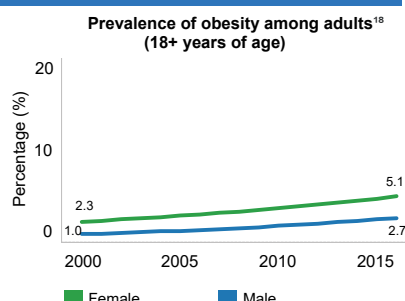
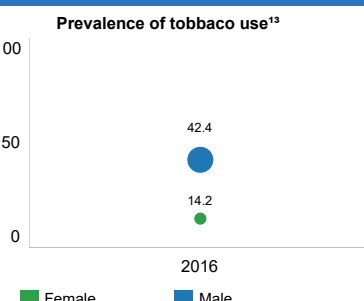
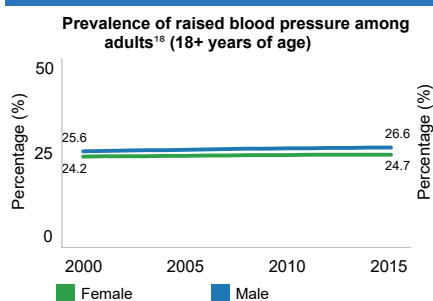


*There are many dimensions of equity, including but not limited to examples based on income, geographical location, and education presented here but also age, sex, race, and others. SDG 17.18 emphasizes the need for disaggregated data to facilitate better measurement of inequalities.

Health service delivery

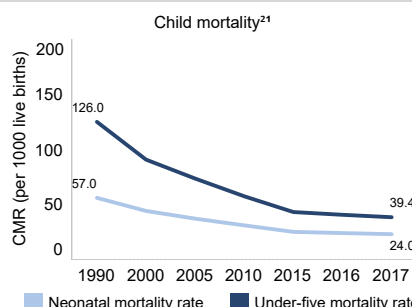
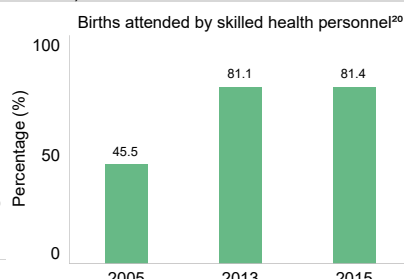
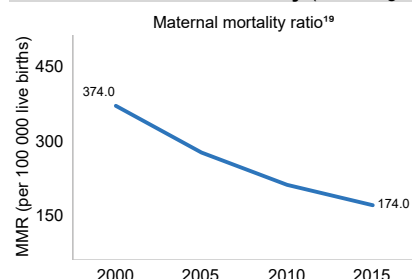


NCD risk factors

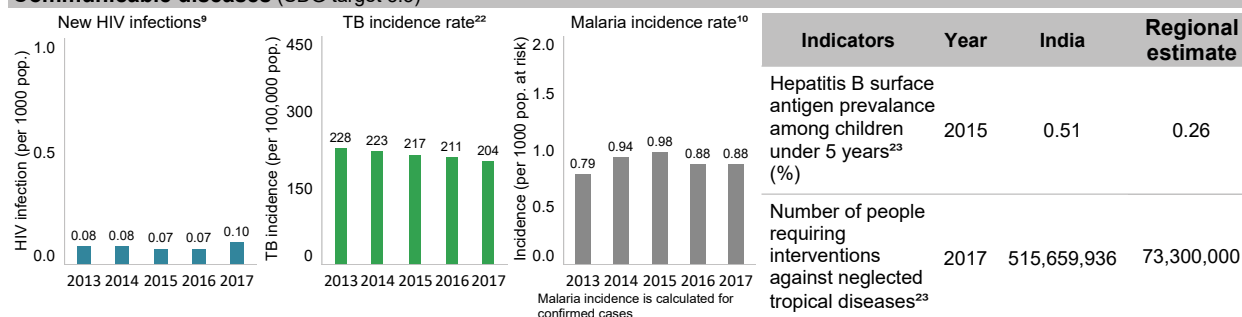


SDG 3: Health targets

Maternal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)



Communicable diseases (SDG target 3.3)



Noncommunicable diseases and injuries

Indicators	SDG target	Year	India	Regional estimate
Probability of dying from any of CVD, cancer, diabetes, CRD between age 30 and age 70 ²³ (%)	3.4.1	2016	23.3	23.1
Suicide mortality rate ^{23, 24} (per 100 000 population)	3.4.2	2016	16.3	13.2
Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption ²³	3.5.2	2016	5.7	4.5
Road traffic mortality rate ^{23, 25} (per 100 000 population)	3.6.1	2016	22.6	20.7

Sexual and reproductive health

Proportion of married or in-union women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods ⁶ (%)	3.7.1	2015	71.9	71.4
Adolescent birth rate ⁶ (per 1000 women aged 15 to 19 years)	3.7.2	2015	51	33.0

Mortality due to environmental pollution

Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution ²³ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.1	2016	184.3	165.8
Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services ²³ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.2	2016	18.6	15.4
Mortality rate from unintentional poisoning ²³ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.3	2016	2.4	1.8

Tobacco use

Prevalence of tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older ¹³ (%) - Female	3.a.1	2016	14.2	-
Prevalence of tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older ¹³ (%) - Male	3.a.1	2016	42.4	-

Essential medicines and vaccines

DTP3 immunization coverage among 1-year-olds ⁷	3.b.1	2017	88	88
MCV2 immunization coverage by the nationally recommended age ²³	3.b.1	2017	77	77
PCV3 immunization coverage among 1-year-olds ²³	3.b.1	2017	-	12
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health per capita ²³ (US \$)	3.b.2	2017	0.21	0.6
Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis ²³	3.b.3	-	-	-

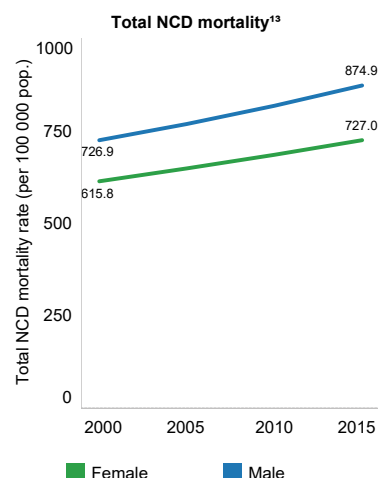
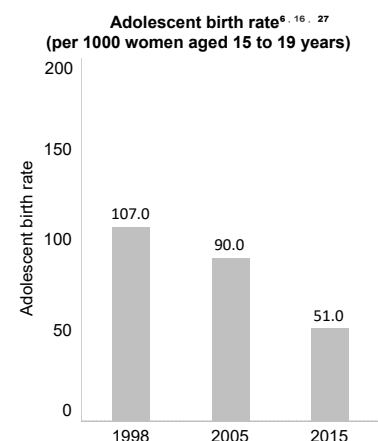
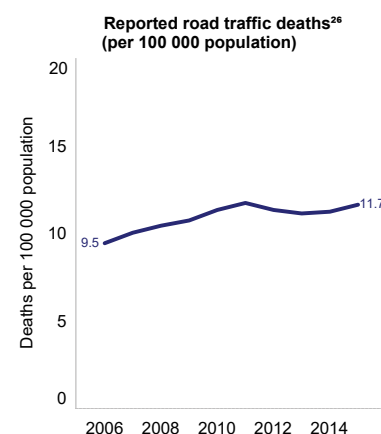
Health workforce

Health worker density ¹⁴ (per 10 000 population)	3.c.1	2016	27.5	-
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National and global health risks

International Health Regulations Core Capacity Index ¹⁵	3.d.1	2018	75	56
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Note: A dash (-) implies relevant data are not available



Other health-related SDGs

General government health expenditure

Indicators	SDG target	Year	India	Regional estimate
Domestic general government health expenditure as percentage of general government expenditure ⁴	1.a	2016	3.1	6.7

Child nutrition

Children under 5 years who are overweight ⁶	2.2.3	2015	2.1	3.8
Children under 5 years who are stunted ⁶	2.2.1	2015	38.4	31.9
Children under 5 years who are wasted ⁶	2.2.2	2015	21	15.1

Intimate Partner Violence

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 yrs and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in previous 12 months ²³	5.2	2009-2017	22	-
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Drinking water services and sanitation

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services	6.1	2015	-	-
Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	6.2	2015	-	-
Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan ad ²³ (constant 2016 US\$ millions)	6.a	2017	663.51	1484.41

Clean household energy

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuel ²³	7.1	2017	49	45
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Ambient air pollution

Annual mean concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) in urban areas ²³ (µg/m ³)	11.6	2016	65.2	57.3
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Homicide and conflicts

Mortality rate due to homicide ²³ (per 100 000 population)	16.1.1	2016	4.1	4
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Birth registration

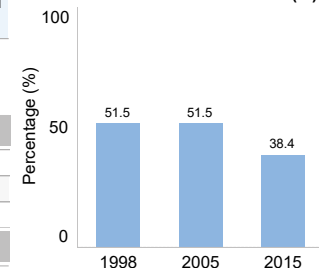
Birth registration coverage ²⁸	16.9.1	2016	86	-
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Cause-of-death data

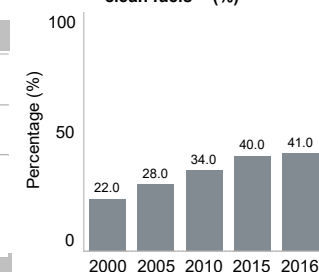
Completeness of cause-of-death data ²³ (%)	17.19	2017	10	10
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Note: A dash (-) implies relevant data are not available

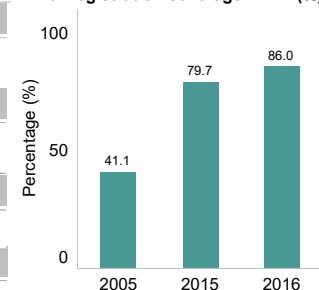
Prevalence of stunting among children under-five^{6, 16, 27} (%)



Population with primary reliance on clean fuels¹⁸ (%)



Birth registration coverage^{6, 16, 28} (%)



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G. National Health Policy

The primary aim of the National Health Policy, 2017, is to inform, clarify, strengthen and prioritize the role of the Government in shaping health systems in all its dimensions- investments in health, organization of healthcare services, prevention of diseases and promotion of good health through cross sectoral actions, access to technologies, developing human resources, encouraging medical pluralism, building knowledge base, developing better financial protection strategies, strengthening regulation and health assurance.

Goal

The policy envisages as its goal the attainment of the highest possible level of health and wellbeing for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. This would be achieved through increasing access, improving quality and lowering the cost of healthcare delivery.

Specific Quantitative Goals and Objectives:

The indicative, quantitative goals and objectives are outlined under three broad components viz. (a) health status and programme impact, (b) health systems performance and (c) health system strengthening. These goals and objectives are aligned to achieve sustainable development in health sector in keeping with the policy thrust.

1. Health Status and Programme Impact

1.1 Life Expectancy and healthy life

- a) Increase Life Expectancy at birth from 67.5 to 70 by 2025.
- b) Establish regular tracking of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) Index as a measure of burden of disease and its trends by major categories by 2022.
- c) Reduction of TFR to 2.1 at national and sub-national level by 2025.

1.2 Mortality by Age and/ or cause

- a) Reduce Under Five Mortality to 23 by 2025 and MMR from current levels to 100 by 2020.
- b) Reduce infant mortality rate to 28 by 2019.
- c) Reduce neo-natal mortality to 16 and still birth rate to “single digit” by 2025.

1.3 Reduction of disease prevalence/ incidence

- a) Achieve global target of 2020 which is also termed as target of 90:90:90, for HIV/AIDS i. e, - 90% of all people living with HIV know their HIV status, - 90% of all people diagnosed with HIV infection receive sustained antiretroviral therapy and 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.
- b) Achieve and maintain elimination status of Leprosy by 2018, Kala-Azar by 2017 and Lymphatic Filariasis in endemic pockets by 2017.
- c) To achieve and maintain a cure rate of >85% in new sputum positive patients for TB and reduce incidence of new cases, to reach elimination status by 2025.
- d) To reduce the prevalence of blindness to 0.25/ 1000 by 2025 and disease burden by one third from current levels.
- e) To reduce premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases by 25% by 2025.

2 Health Systems Performance

2.1 Coverage of Health Services

- a) Increase utilization of public health facilities by 50% from current levels by 2025.

- b) Antenatal care coverage to be sustained above 90% and skilled attendance at birth above 90% by 2025.
- c) More than 90% of the newborn are fully immunized by one year of age by 2025.
- d) Meet need of family planning above 90% at national and sub national level by 2025.
- e) 80% of known hypertensive and diabetic individuals at household level maintain “controlled disease status” by 2025.

2.2 Cross Sectoral goals related to health

- a) Relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use by 15% by 2020 and 30% by 2025.
- b) Reduction of 40% in prevalence of stunting of under-five children by 2025.
- c) Access to safe water and sanitation to all by 2020 (Swachh Bharat Mission).
- d) Reduction of occupational injury by half from current levels of 334 per lakh agricultural workers by 2020.
- e) National/ State level tracking of selected health behaviour.

3 Health Systems strengthening

3.1 Health finance

- a) Increase health expenditure by Government as a percentage of GDP from the existing 1.15% to 2.5 % by 2025.
- b) Increase State sector health spending to > 8% of their budget by 2020.
- c) Decrease in proportion of households facing catastrophic health expenditure from the current levels by 25%, by 2025.

3.2 Health Infrastructure and Human Resource

- a) Ensure availability of paramedics and doctors as per Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) norm in high priority districts by 2020.
- b) Increase community health volunteers to population ratio as per IPHS norm, in high priority districts by 2025.
- c) Establish primary and secondary care facility as per norms in high priority districts (population as well as time to reach norms) by 2025.

3.3 Health Management Information

- a) Ensure district-level electronic database of information on health system components by 2020.
- b) Strengthen the health surveillance system and establish registries for diseases of public health importance by 2020.
- c) Establish federated integrated health information architecture, Health Information Exchanges and National Health Information Network by 2025.

(H) Various National Programmes/Schemes/Policies in Health Sector in India

1. Ayushman Bharat -National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) (2018)

Ayushman Bharat is National Health Protection Scheme, which will cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage up-to 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. The Union Minister for Finance and Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley while presenting the General Budget 2018-19 in Parliament announced this programme. Ayushman Bharat - National Health Protection Mission will subsume the on-going centrally sponsored schemes - Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and the Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS). This will be the world’s largest government funded health care programme. Benefits of the scheme are portable across the country and a beneficiary covered under the scheme will be allowed to take cashless benefits from any public/private empanelled hospitals across the country. The beneficiaries can avail benefits in both public and empanelled private facilities. To control costs, the payments for treatment will be done on package rate (to be defined by the Government in advance) basis. States would need to have State Health Agency (SHA) to implement the scheme.

2. Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) (2016)

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan envisages to improve the quality and coverage of Antenatal Care (ANC) including diagnostics and counselling services as part of the Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Strategy. Shri J P Nadda, Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare, launched PMSMA on 04-November-2016. PMSMA guarantees a minimum package of antenatal care services to women in their 2nd / 3rd trimesters of pregnancy at designated government health facilities. PMSMA is based on the promise — that if every pregnant woman in India is examined by a physician and appropriately investigated at least once during the PMSMA and then appropriately followed up — the process can result in reduction in the number of maternal and neonatal deaths in our country.

3. National Health Mission

The National Health Mission (NHM) encompasses its two Sub-Missions, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the newly launched National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) (NUHM was initiated in the year 2013). The main programmatic components include Health System Strengthening in rural and urban areas- Reproductive-Maternal-Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A), and Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases. The NHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality health care services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs.

4. National Programme for Prevention & Management of Burn Injuries (NPPMBI) (2014)

NPPMBI as full-fledged programme was approved by Cabinet Committee for Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 6th February, 2014, for covering 67 State Government Medical Colleges and 19 District Hospitals during the 12th Five Year-Plan. The Goal of NPPMBI is to ensure prevention of Burn Injuries, provide timely and adequate treatment in case burn injuries do occur, so as to reduce mortality, complications and ensuing disabilities and to provide effective rehabilitative interventions if disability has set in. The

objective of NPPMBI is to reduce incidence, mortality, morbidity and disability due to Burn Injuries and improve awareness among the general masses and vulnerable groups especially the women, children, industrial and hazardous occupational workers.

5. The National Mental Health Policy (2014)

The National Mental Health Policy, announced in October, 2014, is based, inter-alia, on the values and principles of equity, justice, integrated and evidence-based care, quality, participatory and holistic approach to mental health. The vision of the National Health Policy is to promote mental health, prevent mental illness, enable recovery from mental illness, promote de-stigmatization and desegregation, and ensure socio-economic inclusion of persons affected by mental illness by providing accessible, affordable and quality health and social care to all persons through their life-span, within a rights-based framework.

6. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) (2014)

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare launched on 7th January, 2014 a health programme, named Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram, for adolescents, in the age group of 10-19 years, which would target their nutrition, reproductive health and substance abuse, among other issues. The key principle of this programme is adolescent participation and leadership, Equity and inclusion, Gender Equity and strategic partnerships with other sectors and stakeholders. The programme envisions enabling all adolescents in India to realize their full potential by making informed and responsible decisions related to their health and well-being and by accessing the services and support they need to do so. The objectives of this programme are to Improve Nutrition, Improve Sexual and Reproductive Health, Enhance Mental Health, Prevent Injuries & violence and Prevent substance misuse.

7. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) (2011)

Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) on 1st June, 2011. The scheme is estimated to benefit more than 12 million pregnant women who access Government health facilities for their delivery. It is an initiative with a hope that states would come forward and ensure that benefits under JSSK would reach every needy pregnant woman coming to government institutional facility. The launch of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram signals to huge leap forward in the quest to make “Health for All” a reality. It invokes a new approach to healthcare, placing for the first time, utmost emphasis on entitlements and elimination of out of pocket expenses for both pregnant women and neonates. The initiative entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no-expense delivery. All expenses relating to delivery in a public institution are borne by the government. Under this initiative, a pregnant woman is entitled to free transport from home to the government health facility. Entitlement includes free drugs and consumables, free diagnostic, free blood, free diet for the duration of a woman’s stay in the facility. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for healthcare till 30 days after birth. They are entitled to free treatment besides free transport, both ways and between facilities in case of a referral. JSSK is estimated to benefit more than one crore pregnant women and newborns every year both in urban and rural areas. It supplements the cash assistance given to a pregnant woman under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

8. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) (2010)

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) was launched in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States with the aim to prevent and control these diseases thorough awareness generation, behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis of persons with high levels of risk factors. The programme manages chronic Non-Communicable diseases especially Cancer, Diabetes, CVDs and Stroke through early diagnosis, treatment and follows up through setting up of NCD clinics. It aims to promote health through behaviour change with involvement of community, civil society, community-based organizations, media etc. Provision has been made under the programme to provide free diagnostic facilities and free drugs for NCD patients attending the NCD clinics at the District and CHC levels.

9. National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly” (NPHCE) (2010)

Keeping in view the recommendations made in the “National Policy on Older Persons” as well as the State’s obligation under the “Maintenance & Welfare of Parents & Senior Citizens Act 2007”, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare launched the “National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly” (NPHCE) during the year 2010, in the 11th Plan period, to address various health related problems of elderly people.

10. The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) (2008)

To address the problem of fluorosis, mainly due to intake of high fluoride through drinking water, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) was initiated in 2008-09 during 11th Five Year Plan.

Objectives of NPPCF:

- To collect, assess and use the baseline survey data of fluorosis of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for starting the project;
- Comprehensive management of fluorosis in the selected areas;
- Capacity building for prevention, diagnosis and management of fluorosis cases.

The strategy followed under the programme is surveillance of fluorosis in the community; capacity building (Human Resource) in the form of training and manpower support; establishment of diagnostic facilities in the district; health education for prevention and control of fluorosis cases; management of fluorosis cases including supplementation and surgery.

11. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) (2008)

Government of India decided to introduce Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) a Health Insurance Scheme for the Below Poverty Line families with the objectives to reduce OOP expenditure on health and increase access to health care. RSBY was launched in early 2008 and was initially designed to target only the Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, but has been expanded to cover other defined categories of unorganised workers. This health insurance scheme for BPL (below poverty line) families was launched for the workers in the unorganized sector in the FY 2007-08 and it became fully operational from 1st April 2008. It provides for IT-enabled and smart-card-based cashless health insurance, including maternity benefit cover up to Rs. 30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) and 11 other defined categories namely Building & Other Construction Workers, licensed Railway porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA workers (who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year), Beedi workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw pullers, Rag pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers in the unorganized sector who are enrolled under RSBY. Since 1st April, 2015, the Scheme Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) has been transferred from Labour and Employment Ministry to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare on “as is where is” basis.

12. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) (2007)

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare had launched this programme on the pilot phase basis in the year 2006-07 (January 2007) in an effort to tackle the high incidence of deafness in the country, in view of the preventable nature of this disability. Under this programme, hearing-aid are provided as per synergy between Assistance to Disabled Persons (ADIP) Scheme of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MSJE) and National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

13. The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) (2007)

In order to protect the youth and masses from the adverse effects of tobacco usage, second hand smoke (SHS) and to discourage the consumption of tobacco, the Govt. Of India enacted a comprehensive tobacco control law namely “Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003. In order to facilitate the effective implementation of the Tobacco Control Law, to bring about greater awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco as well as to fulfil the obligations under the WHO-FCTC, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India launched the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in 2007- 08 in 42 districts of 21 States/Union Territories of the country with objective to bring about greater awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use and Tobacco Control Laws and to facilitate effective implementation of the Tobacco Control Laws. Further, the objective of this programme is to control tobacco consumption and minimize the deaths caused by it.

14. The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) (2003)

PMSSY was announced in 2003 with objectives of correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/reliable tertiary healthcare services and also to augment facilities for quality medical education in the country.

PMSSY has two components:

- (i) Setting up of AIIMS like Institutions.
- (ii) Upgradation of Government Medical College Institutions.

Apart from declaration of six AIIMS in 2003, the PMSSY scheme has been enlarged to encompass setting up of many other AIIMS at different states and also upgradation of existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutions (GMCIs) in different states.

15. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) was launched in April 2005 by modifying the National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS).

The Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a centrally sponsored Scheme which is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. Under the JSY, eligible pregnant women are entitled for cash assistance irrespective of the age of mother and number of children for giving birth in a government or accredited private health facility. The scheme focuses on poor pregnant woman with a special dispensation for states that have low institutional delivery rates. Janani Suraksha Yojana was launched in April 2005 by modifying the National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). The NMBS came into effect in August 1995 as one of the components of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The scheme was transferred from the Ministry of Rural Development to the Department of Health & Family Welfare during the year 2001-02. The NMBS provides for financial assistance of Rs. 500/- per birth up to two live births to the pregnant women who have attained 19 years of age and belong to the below poverty line (BPL) households. States were classified into Low Performing States and High Performing States on the basis of institutional delivery rate i.e. states having institutional delivery 25% or less were termed as Low Performing States (LPS) and those which have institutional delivery rate more than 25% were classified as High Performing States (HPS). The scheme also provides performance-based incentives to women health volunteers known as ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.

16. Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) (2004)

Government of India initiated Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) in 2004 with the aim to detect and respond to outbreaks of epidemic prone diseases. A Central Surveillance Unit (CSU) at Delhi, State Surveillance Units (SSU) at all State/UT headquarters and District Surveillance Units (DSU) at all Districts in the country have been established. Mission of IDSP is to strengthen the disease surveillance in the country by establishing a decentralized State based surveillance system for epidemic prone diseases to detect the early warning signals, so that timely and effective public health actions can be initiated in response to health challenges in the country at the Districts, State and National level. Objective of IDSP is to strengthen/maintain decentralized laboratory-based IT enabled disease surveillance system for epidemic prone diseases to monitor disease trends and to detect and respond to outbreaks in early rising phase through trained Rapid Response Team (RRTs).

17. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) (2003)

The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is an umbrella programme for prevention and control of Vector borne diseases. Earlier the Vector Borne Diseases were managed under separate National Health Programmes, but now NVBDCP covers all 6 Vector borne diseases namely: 1. Malaria 2. Dengue 3. Chikungunya 4. Japanese Encephalitis 5. Kala-Azar 6. Filaria (Lymphatic Filariasis). The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is the programme for prevention & control of these vector borne diseases as an integral part of the National Health Mission (NHM) of India. The NVBDCP envisages a self-sustained and well informed, healthy India free from vector borne diseases with equitable access to quality health care services nearest to their residences. The Programme activities are directed in a way to meet with the Millennium Development Goal of halting and reversing the incidence of malaria and other vector borne diseases by the year 2015.

18. National AIDS Control Programme (NACO) (1992)

National AIDS Control Organization is a division of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare that provides leadership to HIV/ AIDS control programme in India through 35 HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Societies. In 1992 India's first National AIDS Control Programme (1992-1999) was launched, and National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) was constituted to implement the programme. Over time, the focus has shifted from raising awareness to behaviour change, from a national response to a more decentralized response and to increasing involvement of NGOs and networks of PLHIV.

In 1992, the Government launched the first National AIDS Control Programme (NACP- I) to combat the disease. NACP I was implemented with an objective of slowing down the spread of HIV infections so as to reduce morbidity, mortality and impact of AIDS in the country. National AIDS Control Board (NACB) was constituted and an autonomous National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) was set up to implement the project. In November 1999, the second National AIDS Control Project (NACP- II) was launched with two key objectives to reduce the spread of HIV infection in India AND to increase India's capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS on a long-term basis. In response to the evolving epidemic, the third phase of the national programme (NACP -III) was launched in July 2007 with the goal of Halting and Reversing the Epidemic by the end of project period. Consolidating the gains made during NACP- III, the National AIDS Control Programme Phase- IV (NACP- IV) (2012- 17) was launched to accelerate the process of reversal and to further strengthen the epidemic response in India through a cautious and well defined integration process over the period 2012- 2017 with key strategies of intensifying and consolidating prevention services with a focus on HRG and vulnerable population, increasing access and promoting comprehensive care, support and treatment, expanding IEC services for general population and high risk groups with a focus on behaviour change and demand generation, building capacities at national, state and district levels and strengthening the strategic information management system.

19. Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) (1997)

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme initiated early and firm steps to its declared objective of Universal access to early quality diagnosis and quality TB care for all TB patients'. The year 2012 witnessed innumerable activities happening towards the same. Notification of TB; case-based web-based recording and reporting system (NIKSHAY); Standards of TB care in India; Composite indicator for monitoring programme performance; Rapid scale up of the programmatic management of drug resistant TB services are few of the worthwhile mention in this regard. NIKSHAY, the web-based reporting for TB programme has been another notable achievement initiated in 2012 and has enabled capture and transfer of individual patient data from the remotest health institutions of the country.

20. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) (1992)

Iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) continue to be a major public health problem in India. Realizing the magnitude of the problem, the Government of India had launched a 100 per cent centrally assisted National Goitre Control Programme (NGCP) in 1962. In August, 1992, the National Goitre Control Programme (NGCP) was renamed as National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) with a view of wide spectrum of Iodine Deficiency Disorders like mental and physical retardation, deaf mutism, cretinism, still births, abortions etc. The programme is being implemented in all the States/UTs for entire population. The goal of NIDDCP is to bring the prevalence of IDD to below 5% in the country and to ensure 100% consumption of adequately iodate salt (15ppm) at the household level.

21. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) (1983)

Govt. of India started National Leprosy Control Programme in 1955 based on Dapsone domiciliary treatment through vertical units implementing survey education and treatment activities. Govt. of India established a high-power committee under chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan in 1981 for dealing with the problem of leprosy. Based on its recommendations the NLEP was launched in 1983 with the objective to arrest the disease activity in all the known cases of leprosy. The National Health Policy, Govt. of India sets the goal of elimination of leprosy i.e. to reduce the no. of cases to < 1/10,000 population by the year 2005. The National Leprosy Eradication Programme took up the challenge and as a result of the hard work and meticulously planned and executed activities, the country achieved the goal of elimination of leprosy as a public health problem, defined as less than 1 case per 10,000 population, at the National Level in the month of December, 2005.

22. National Mental Health Program (NMHP) (1982)

To address the huge burden of mental disorders and shortage of qualified professionals in the field of mental health, Government of India has been implementing National Mental Health Program (NMHP) since 1982. The Program was re-strategized in 2003 to include two schemes, viz. Modernization of State Mental Hospitals and Up-gradation of Psychiatric

Wings of Medical Colleges/ General Hospitals. The Manpower development scheme (Scheme-A & B) became part of the Program in 2009. The Government has supported the establishment of 23 Centres of Excellence under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since initiation of Scheme. To address the acute shortage of qualified mental health professionals in the country, the Central Government, under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) is providing support for implementation of manpower development schemes by States/UTs for establishment of Centres of Excellence and strengthening/ establishment of Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties. These schemes have resulted in increasing the availability of additional Human Resources in the field of mental health.

23. National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCB) (1976)

National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI) was launched in the year 1976 with the goal of reducing the prevalence of blindness to 0.3% by 2020. Various activities/initiatives undertaken during the Five-Year Plans under NPCB are targeted towards achieving the goal of reducing the prevalence of blindness to 0.3% by the year 2020.

(I) Definitions of various Terms used in NHP-2020

Accidental Deaths: The total number of deaths caused by an accident or by causes attributable to forces of nature per 1,00,000 population during the reference year in a given country, territory, or geographical area.

ANC (Ante natal care): It is a systemic supervision of a woman during pregnancy at regular intervals to monitor maternal wellbeing, fetal wellbeing and progress of fetal growth. Minimum ante natal cares include at least three ante natal check-ups, TT immunization and IFA supplement.

Annual Exponential Growth Rate: Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year $t-1$ to t , expressed as a percentage. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Annual GDP Growth Rate: The annual rate of change of the gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices based on constant local currency, for a given national economy, during a specified period of time. It expresses the difference between GDP values from one period to the next as a proportion of the GDP from the earlier period, usually multiplied by 100.

Birth Rate: The number of live births per 1000 estimated midyear population, in a given year.

Calorie: A calorie is a unit of measurement for energy. In most fields, it has been replaced by the joule, the SI unit of energy. However, it is used for the amount of energy obtained from food.

Case Fatality Rate: the ratio of the number of deaths caused by a specified disease to the number of diagnosed cases of that disease.

Communicable diseases: An illness due to a specific infectious agent or its toxic products capable of being directly or indirectly transmitted from man to man, animal to animal or from the environment(through air, dust, soil, water, food etc.) to man or animal.

Contraceptive Methods: Preventive methods that help women to avoid unwanted pregnancies which include all temporary and permanent measures to prevent pregnancy resulting from coitus.

Crude Birth Rate: The crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population estimated at midyear.

Crude Death Rate: The crude death rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population estimated at midyear.

Daily Calorie Requirement Per Capita: The average number of calories needed to sustain a person at normal levels of activity and health, taking into account the distribution of the population by age, sex, body weight and environmental temperature. (UNDP, human development report 1994).

Decadal Growth Rate: It is defined as the percentage of total population growth in a particular decade. The decadal growth rate is a vital part of Census operations.

Density of Population: Number of persons, living per square kilometre.

Dentists Ratio: The average number of dentists available per every 10,000 inhabitants in a population, at a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Dependency Ratio: The average number of economically dependent population per 100 economically productive population, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time. In demographic terms, economically dependent population is defined as the sum of the population under 15 years of age plus the population 65 years of age and over, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time, usually mid- year; economically productive population is defined as the population between 15 and 64 years of age, for the same country, territory, or geographic area, at the same specific point in time.

Employment: Any type of work performed or services rendered in exchange for compensation. Compensation may include money (cash) or the equivalent in tuition, fees, books, supplies, room, or for any other benefit.

Family Planning: Family planning refers to practices that help individuals or couples to attain certain objectives:

- a) to avoid unwanted births
- b) to bring about wanted births
- c) to regulate the intervals between pregnancies
- d) to control the time at which births occur in relation to the ages of the parent
- e) To determine the number of children in the family.

Fertility: Fertility means the actual bearing of children during a woman's reproductive period i.e. roughly from 15 to 45, a period of 30 years.

Fertility Rate: The number of live births during a year per 1000 female population aged 15-49 years at the midpoint of the same year.

Foeticide: Induced termination of a pregnancy with destruction of the foetus or embryo; therapeutic abortion.

Gross Domestic Product: The gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies that are not included in the valuation of output. GDP measures the total output of goods and services for final use occurring within the domestic territory of a given country, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims; it provides an aggregate measure of production. The residency of an institutional unit is defined on the basis of economic interest in the territory for more than a year.

Gross National Product (GNP): The sum of gross value added by all resident producers, plus any taxes (less subsidies) that are not included in the valuation of output, plus net receipts of primary income (employee compensation and property income) from non-resident sources, divided by the mid-year population and converted to us dollars using the world bank's atlas method. This involves using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory exchange rate fluctuations.

Habitation: It is a term used to define a group of families living in proximity to each other, within a village. It could have either heterogeneous or homogenous demographic pattern. There can be more than one habitation in a village but not vice versa.

Health expenditures: Health expenditure covers the provision of preventive and curative health services, public health affairs and services, health applied research, and medical supply and delivery systems, but it does not include provision of water and sanitation.

House: Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. was considered as a house irrespective of its use. It might be used for residential or non-residential purposes or both or might not even be vacant.

Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constituted a household. The members of a household might or might not be related by blood to one another.

Infanticide: Putting to the death to a new born with the consent of the parent, family, or community.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): Infant mortality rate - (or IMR) is defined as the number of infant deaths in a year per 1,000 live births during the year.

Life expectancy at Birth: The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the age and sex-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Low Birth Weight: Birth weight less than 2500 grams (up to and including 2499 grams).

Malnutrition: Malnutrition is a general term for the medical condition in a person caused by an unbalanced diet-either too little or too much food, or a diet missing one or more important nutrients. Most commonly, malnourished people either do not have enough calories in their diet, or are eating a diet that lacks protein, vitamins, or trace minerals.

Maternal & Child Health: The term maternal & child health refers to the promotive, preventive, curative & rehabilitative health care for mother & children which includes the sub areas of maternal health, child health, family planning and health aspects of care of children.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): Annual number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. A maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Mortality Rate from Communicable Diseases: The total number of deaths from communicable diseases in a population of a given sex divided by the corresponding total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Mortality Rate from Non-Communicable Diseases: The total number of deaths from non-communicable diseases in a population of a given sex divided by the corresponding total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Non-communicable Diseases: Diseases that cannot be directly transmitted from man to man, animal to animal or from the environment (through air, dust, soil, water, food etc.) to man or animal are deemed as non-communicable diseases.

Old Age Dependency Ratio: The proportion of persons above 65 years of age are considered to be dependent on the economically productive age group (15-64 years)

One-year-olds immunized against measles: Percentage of 1-year-olds who have received at least one dose of measles-containing vaccine in a given year. For countries recommending the first dose of measles among children older than 12 months of age, the indicator is calculated as the proportion of children aged less than 24 months receiving one dose of measles-containing vaccine.

Percentage covered with Safe Water: The percentage of the population that has safe drinking water available in the home or with reasonable access.

Percentage covered with Sanitation: The percentage of the population that has adequate excreta-disposal facilities available.

Percentage of Contraceptive Users: Percentage of eligible couples effectively protected against childbirth by one or the other approved methods of family planning, viz sterilization, IUD (intra-uterine devices), condom or oral pills.

Percentage of Infants Immunized: The percentage of infants reaching their first birthday that have been immunized against each of the six EPI-target diseases (Diphtheria, Pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles and tuberculosis). The denominator used in the calculation is the number of infants surviving to age one.

Peri-natal Mortality Rate: Peri-natal mortality rate includes late foetal deaths (28 weeks gestation & more) and early neonatal deaths (first week) in one year per 1000 live births in the same year.

Pharmacists Ratio: The average number of pharmacists available per every 10,000 inhabitants in a population, at a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Physicians Ratio: The average number of physicians available per every 10,000 inhabitants in a population, at a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Population: All inhabitants of a country, territory, or geographic area, for a given sex and/or age group, at a specific point of time. In demographic terms, it is the number of inhabitants of a given sex and/or age group that actually live within the border limits of the country, territory, or geographic area at a specific point of time, usually mid- year. The mid-year population refers to the actual population at July 1st.

Population 65 Years & Over: The percentage of total population of a country, territory, or geographic area, 65 years of age and over, for a given sex and at a specific point of time, usually mid-year. **Proportion of Urban Population:** The percentage of total population of a country, territory, or geographic area living in places defined as urban, at a specific point of time, usually mid-year.

Post-natal Mortality Rate: Number of deaths of Children between 28 days and one year of age in a given year per 1000 total live births in the same year.

Poverty: It is a situation in which a person is unable to get minimum basic necessities i.e. food, clothing and shelter for his /her sustenance. The inability to attain a minimum standard of living. The World Bank uses a poverty line of consumption less than us\$1.00 a day (at constant 1985 prices) per person.

Poverty Line: Poverty estimates in our country are derived from the household consumer expenditure data collected by National Sample Survey organisation (NSSO) every fifth year. The 'Poverty line' has been calculated for 2009-10 to be Rs. 672.8 per month per capita for rural India and Rs.859.6 per month per capita for urban India. (according to Tendulkar Committee Report).

Prevalence: The number of events, e.g., instances of a given disease or other condition, in a given population at a designated time; sometimes used to mean "prevalence rate": When used without qualification, the term usually refers to the situation at a specified point in time (point prevalence). Prevalence rate (ratio) is the total number of all individuals who have an attribute or disease at a particular time (or during a particular period) divided by the population at risk of having the attribute or disease at this point in time or midway through the period.

Primary Health Care: Essential health care that is technically valid, economically feasible and socially acceptable. Primary health care includes eight essential elements: education concerning prevailing health problems and the methods of preventing and controlling them; promotion of food supply and proper nutrition; an adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation; maternal and child health care, including family planning; immunization against the major infectious diseases; prevention and control of locally endemic diseases; appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries; and provision of essential drugs.

Professional Nurses Ratio: The average number of certified nurses available per every 10,000 inhabitants in a population, at a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area. Certified nurses do not include auxiliary and unlicensed personnel.

Proportion of Population Below National Poverty Line: The percentage of the population living below the national poverty line in a given country, territory, or geographic area, for a given sex and/or age group, at a specific period in time, usually a year. The operational definition for a national poverty line varies from country to country and represents the amount of income required by each household to meet the basic needs of all its members and Percentage of Population below poverty line has declined from 37.2 (2004-05) to 29.8 (2009-10 as per Tendulkar Methodology).

Proportion of Deliveries attended by Trained Personnel: The number of deliveries assisted by trained personnel in a specific year, regardless of their site of occurrence, expressed as a percentage of the total number of births in that

same year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Trained personnel include medical doctors, certified nurses and midwives; not included are traditional birth attendants, trained or not.

Public Sector Expenditures: Annual public health expenditure as a proportion of the national health expenditure. The size of the public expenditure on health care goods and services for a given national economy, at a given period in time, usually a year, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding national health expenditure. It represents the governmental share, not limited to the ministry of health, of the total annual expenditure for covering the provision of preventive and curative health services, public health affairs and services, health applied research, and medical supply and delivery systems, excluding the provision of water and sanitation.

Still Birth Rate: Death of a foetus weighing 1000g (equivalent to 28 weeks of gestation) or more, during one year in every 1000 total births.

Total Fertility Rate: Number of children that would be born per woman, assuming no female mortality at childbearing age and the age-specific fertility rates of a specified country and reference period.

Unmet need of Planning: Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as in-fecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

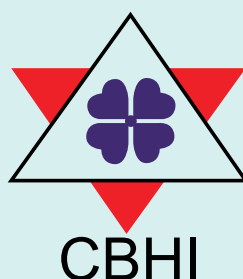
Urban: The term urban refers to towns (places with municipal corporation, municipal area committee, notified area committee or cantonment board); also, all places having 1000 or more inhabitants, a density of not less than 1000 persons per sq. mile or 390 per sq. km, pronounced urban characteristics and at least three-fourths of the adult male population employed in pursuits other than agriculture. Proportion of Rural Population: The percentage of total population of a country, territory, or geographic area living in places defined as rural, at a specific point of time, usually mid-year. The term rural refers essentially to villages and other rarely populated areas.

(J). Important Health Days

Month	Day	Observed As
Jan	12	National Youth Day
	24	National Girl Child Day
	Last Sunday of Jan/ 31 st Jan	World Leprosy Day/ Anti-Leprosy Day
February	4	World Cancer Day
	6	International Day of Zero Tolerance to Female Genital Mutilation
	10	National Deworming Day
	11	World Unani Day
	12	Sexual Reproductive Health Awareness Day
March	4	National Safety Day
	6	Glaucoma Day
	8	International Women's Day
	Second Wednesday of March/ 11	No Smoking Day
	Second Thursday of March/ 12	World Kidney Day
	12 to 18	World Glaucoma Week
	15	World Disabled day/ World Consumer Rights Day
	16	Measles Immunization Day
	20	World Oral Health Day
	21	World Down Syndrome Day/ World Forestry Day
	22	World Day for Water
	24	World TB day
	26	World Epilepsy Day
April	2	World Autism Awareness Day
	7	World Health Day
	11	World Parkinson's Day
	17	World Haemophilia Day
	19	World Liver Day
	22	Earth Day
	25	World Malaria Day
	Last Week of April (24 - 30)	World Immunization Week
May	First Tuesday of May/ 6	World Asthma
	Second Sunday of May	Mother's Day (Related to health/ nutrition of mother's)
	5	SAVE LIVES: Clean Your Hands
	8	World Red Cross Day
	9	World Thalassaemia Day
	12	World Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Awareness Day/ International Nurses Day

Month	Day	Observed As
	16	National Dengue Day
	19	World Family Doctor Day
	May 25 (Last Wednesday of May)	World Multiple Sclerosis Day
	28	International Day of Action for Women's Health / International Women's Health Day
	31	Anti-tobacco Day/ World No Tobacco Day
June	5	World Environment Day
	8	World Brain Tumour Day
	14	World Blood Donation Day
	15	World Elder Abuse Awareness Day
	18	Autistic Pride Day
	19	World Sickle Cell Day
	21	Yoga Day
	26	International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
July	1	National Doctors Day
	11	World Population Day
	28	World Hepatitis Day
	29	ORS Day
August	1 to 7	World Breast Feeding Week
	20	World Mosquito Day
	25 Aug to 8 Sep	Eye Donation Fortnight
September	1 to 7	National Nutrition Week
	5	Spinal Cord Injury Day
	10	World Suicide Prevention Day
	12	World Oral Health Day
	16	World Marrow Donor Day
	17	World Patient Safety Day
	21	World Alzheimer's Day
	25	World Pharmacist Day
	26	World Day of the Deaf
	28	World Rabies Day
	29	World Heart Day
October	Entire October	Breast Cancer Awareness Month
	1	International Day for the Elderly/ World Vegetarian Day
	2	National Anti-Drug Addiction Day
	First Wednesday of October	World Cerebral Palsy Day
	9	World Sight Day

Month	Day	Observed As
	10	World Mental Health Day
	12	World Arthritis Day
	13	World Thrombosis Day
	15	Global Handwashing Day
	16	World Food Day
	17	World Trauma Day
	20	World Osteoporosis Day
	21	World Iodine Deficiency Day
	24	World Polio Day
	26	World Obesity Day
	29	World Stroke Day
	30	World Thrift Day
November	10	World Immunization Day
	12	World Pneumonia Day
	13 to 19	World Antibiotic Awareness Week
	14	Diabetes Day
	17	World Prematurity Day/ National Epilepsy Day
	19	World COPD Day/ World Toilet Day 2015
	15-21	Newborn Care Week
December	1	World AIDS Day
	2	National Pollution Prevention Day
	3	International Day of Disabled Persons
	9	World Patient Safety Day
	12	Universal Health Coverage Day



NATIONAL HEALTH PROFILE OF INDIA

The National Health Profile of India (NHP) is an initiative at par with international standards of data publications. The objective of this publication is to create a versatile database of health information of India which is comprehensive, up-to-date and easily accessible to all stakeholders in the healthcare sector. NHP provides recent trends in demography, disease profile (communicable and non-communicable/lifestyle diseases) and available health resources that define a country's health status. Following the standard coding from Family of International classification (FIC) in presenting the diseases profile will improve interoperability of the data internationally. NHP provides relevant information to the planners, policy makers, health administrators, research workers and others engaged healthcare sector to take informed decisions. This publication will also be useful for medical post graduates and trainees of medical and paramedical personnel and will contribute further to the improvement of quality of health services and equitable distribution of health resources in the country.

The research team for NHP assessed a large number of websites and publications dealing with management of health data relevant to health status of a nation and adopted a modified structure of six – indicators - Demographic, Socio-Economic, Health Status, Health Finance, Health Infrastructure and Human Resource in Health Sector in order to organize and manage the health information of India. This structure was discussed in great detail (with a range of people from senior health policy makers, administrators to epidemiologists and anthropologists) to assess its robustness to handle data now and afterwards and the need to include or exclude data from the existing publications. Identifying the most appropriate data sources for the selected indicators is an on-going research. Eventually we present the most updated data identified from various sources and are illustrated in the new format of tables with various combinations of parameters such as age, sex, urban, rural etc.

NHP can contribute towards providing better universal and equitable healthcare to its people as envisaged in National Health Policy 2017 as it helps in informed decision making on policies and initiatives of various stakeholders in healthcare sector. Nevertheless, we recognize the need for continuous improvement of this publication to match the ever-changing health needs of people and the paradigm shifts in program implementation to achieve higher levels of effectiveness. We envision that this structure of data organization will undergo further standardization and enhancement of the database



CENTRAL BUREAU OF HEALTH INTELLIGENCE

Directorate General of Health Services
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India
WHO Collaborating Center on Family of International Classifications
(ICD-10, ICF & ICHI)